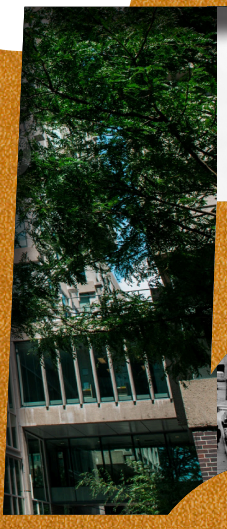
THE MAGAZINE OF **BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW**

THE RECORD

Fall 2022

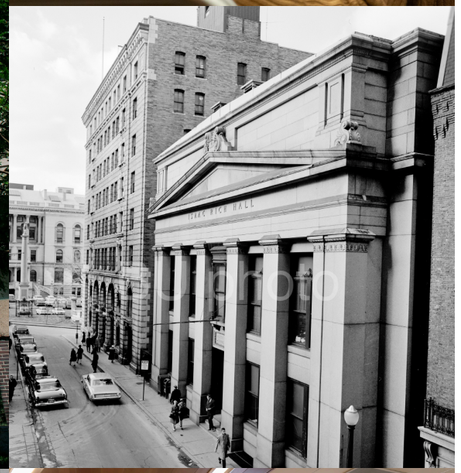
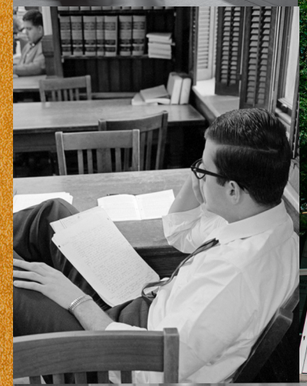


CELEBRATING 150 YEARS OF COURAGE AND CHANGE

BOSTON UNIVERSITY










SCHOOL OF LAW
THE RECORD
150TH ANNIVERSARY

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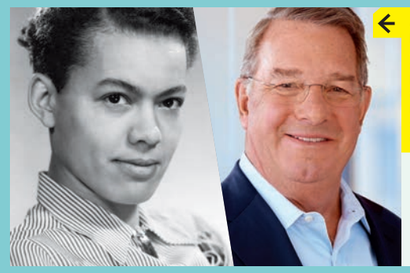

A PLACE FOR EVERYONE

Over its 150-year history, BU Law trailblazers have made their mark on the law and the world.

WHAT'S NEXT?

The BU Law community shares predictions for the next 150 years of law and legal education.

A PLACE TO FIND ONESELF

Kimberly Atkins Stohr reflects on a time and place that shaped her experience of law school.

ALL IN THE FAMILY

Alumni share the personal and family ties that connect them to BU Law.

THE RECORD

THE MAGAZINE OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

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LOOKING BACK, LOOKING FORWARD

The future of legal education.

BY ANGELA ONWUACHI-WILLIG

PHOTO BY DOUG LEVY

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS AGO, OUR FOUNDERS put forth a bold vision that would transform the future of legal education. They established entrance requirements to ensure students were well equipped for the intellectual rigor of law school, and they introduced a sequenced, three-year curriculum that would soon set the standard for legal education in the United States. Alumni from our early years would go on to found other law schools in Boston, across the country, and around the world, extending the influence of BU Law's innovations even further.

Yet, despite their extraordinary vision, neither our founders nor the 60 students who comprised the inaugural class could have imagined the BU Law of 2022—a school of more than 1,000 students, over half of whom are women and more than 35 percent people of color, operating under the leadership of a Black woman.

The complexities of today's legal landscape may have confounded them as well. In the interconnected world of the 21st century, our faculty, students, and alumni are engaged in cutting-edge scholarship and practice related to data privacy and cybersecurity, free speech in the internet age, and artificial intelligence. Such topics may well have been inconceivable to students pursuing law school before the advent of the telephone.

Today, as I sit in the law tower overlooking the Charles River and reflect on the school's 150-year legacy, I am reminded that I am but one of 18 deans privileged to steward this venerable institution for a time, and that many more will follow in the decades to come.

Admittedly, I cannot begin to imagine the law school of 2172 any more than **GEORGE S. HILLARD** could have envisioned the law school of today when he took the helm as founding dean in 1872. But, given trends I have observed in recent years, I can identify some changes that are likely to occur.

Students entering law school today have a highly developed understanding of their identities, the ways those different identities intersect, and the way that their identities have influenced—and have been influenced by—their place in society. These students recognize that there are inequities built into our legal system and embrace an approach to law school that accounts for identity and its influence on legal doctrine. In turn, they reject the long-held notion that the law is inherently neutral.

In response, I anticipate that law schools will do more to interrogate the neutrality of legal doctrines and reconsider the traditional manner in which we teach the law, drawing from approaches like critical race theory, feminist legal theory, and queer legal theory to reshape core elements of pedagogy. New accreditation standards adopted by the **AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION** earlier this year are already causing law schools to take steps in this direction.

There are other ways in which legal pedagogy is on the precipice of radical change, due in large part to emerging technologies. As of this past spring, the ABA had accredited nine JD programs delivered primarily online, some with as few as 10 in-person sessions required to earn the degree. The pandemic may have accelerated growth in demand for such programs, but the trend toward adopting online options was already well underway among US law schools.

Technological advancements are also impacting the job market. Firms have begun to use artificial intelligence to review documents and handle other routine work that was previously assigned to associates, and we anticipate that AI will handle more legal work over time. Law schools will need to help students deepen their practice-ready skills, such as critical thinking, that cannot be replicated by machines.

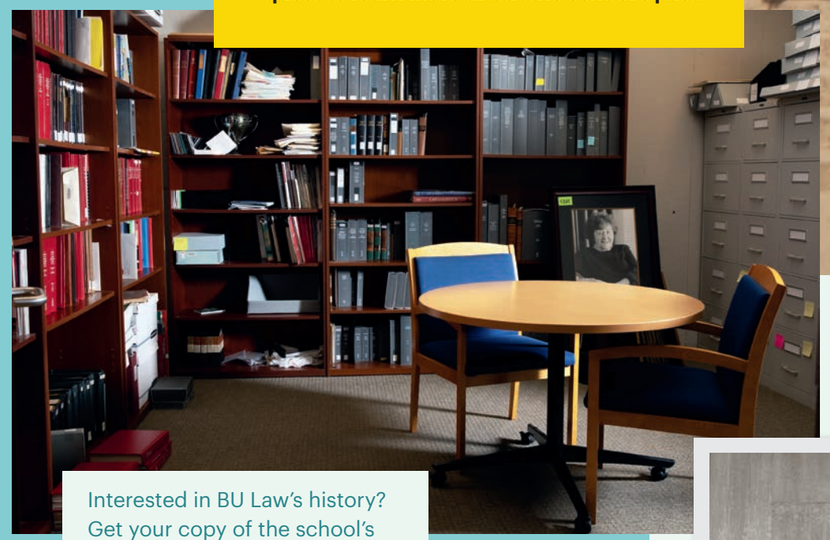
Environmental shifts like these will continue to increase the emphasis on clinical and experiential education as well. At the time of our founding, most lawyers learned the trade as apprentices to practicing attorneys, an inherently experiential approach. As formal education in the law became ubiquitous, legal training shifted primarily to classroom instruction. Today, in order to meet the expectations of both students and employers, clinical and experiential education are once again considered essential components of the law school experience, though they are often disconnected from doctrinal education.

At BU Law, experiential and doctrinal faculty are now working together to integrate theory and practice in new ways. Experiments like these, both here and at other schools, will lead to more integrated coursework of this kind, and I expect the lines between doctrinal, experiential, and other faculty will begin to blur.

Future generations of students, faculty, and alumni will undoubtedly witness many fundamental shifts in law and society over the course of the next 150 years. No one knows for certain what the future will hold, but BU Law's history is one of continuous adaption and innovation, and I am confident that we have the will and the talent to meet any challenges that may come.

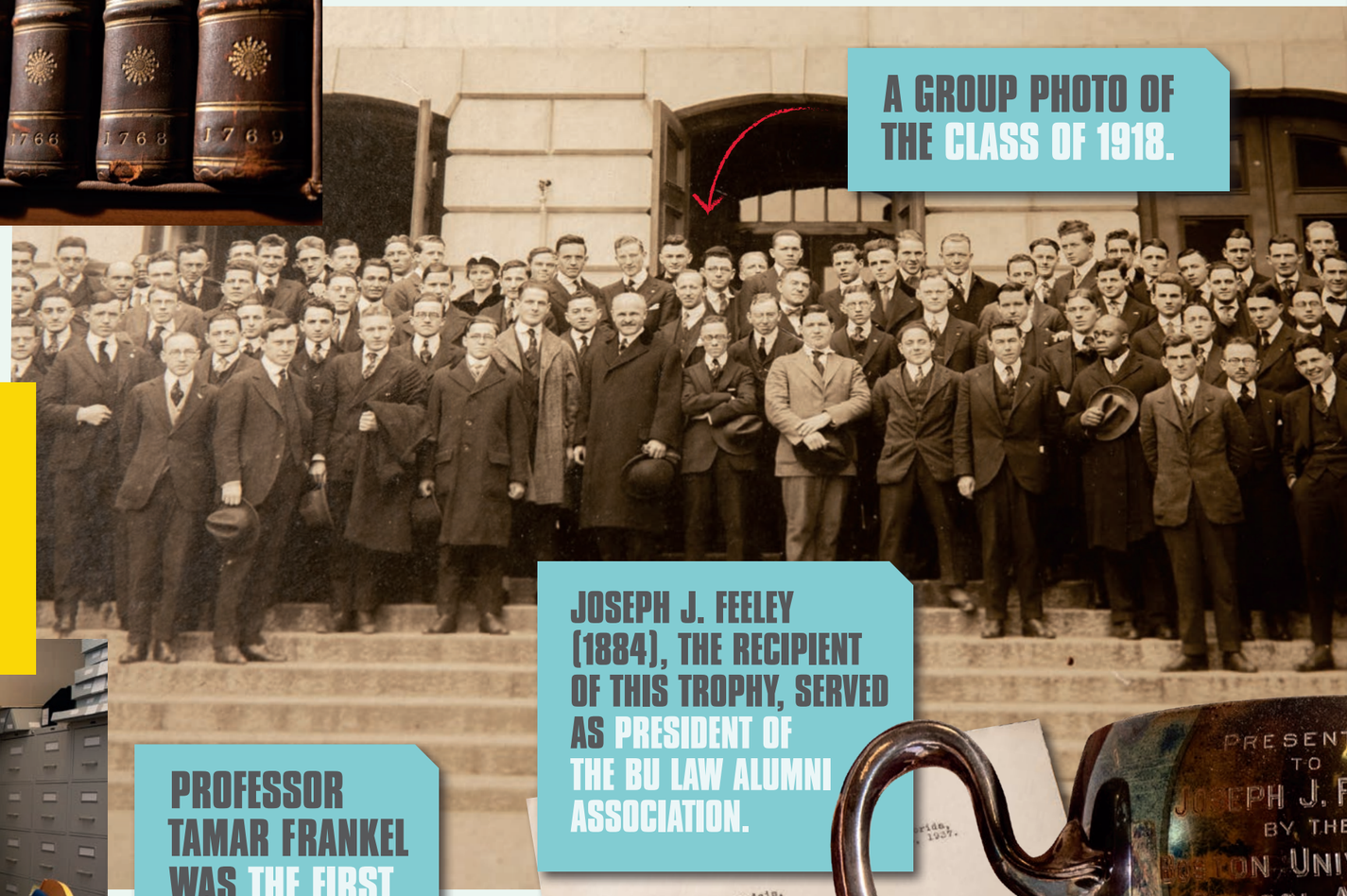
TREASURES FROM THE BU LAW ARCHIVES

IT'S A SMALL ROOM that possesses a lot of memory. The archives at Boston University School of Law contain letters, memos, and other administrative documents, as well as yearbooks, old exams, photos, rare books, and even handwritten scrolls. Here are just a few of the treasures we unearthed in our quest to learn more about the school's past.



PHOTOS BY JAKE BELCHER

Interested in BU Law's history? Get your copy of the school's commemorative book, *150/150: People, Places, and Precedents*, at **bu.edu/law/150**.



A GROUP PHOTO OF THE CLASS OF 1918.

FUN FACTS:

- The law school's football team, the Blivots, won the 1969 intramural championship against the School of Theology's team, the Saints in Hell's Half Acre.
- After considerable debate, BU Law faculty voted in March 1969 to confer JDs instead of LLBs.
- When BU Law was founded in 1872, tuition was $100 for the first year and $50 for the second year. The third year was free.
- Elaine Denniston ('77) worked as a keypuncher for Project Apollo at the MIT Instrumentation Lab.

PROFESSOR TAMAR FRANKEL WAS THE FIRST WOMAN AT BU LAW TO EARN TENURE.

JOSEPH J. FEELEY (1884), THE RECIPIENT OF THIS TROPHY, SERVED AS PRESIDENT OF THE BU LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Justice Louis D. Brandeis.
Washington, D.C.

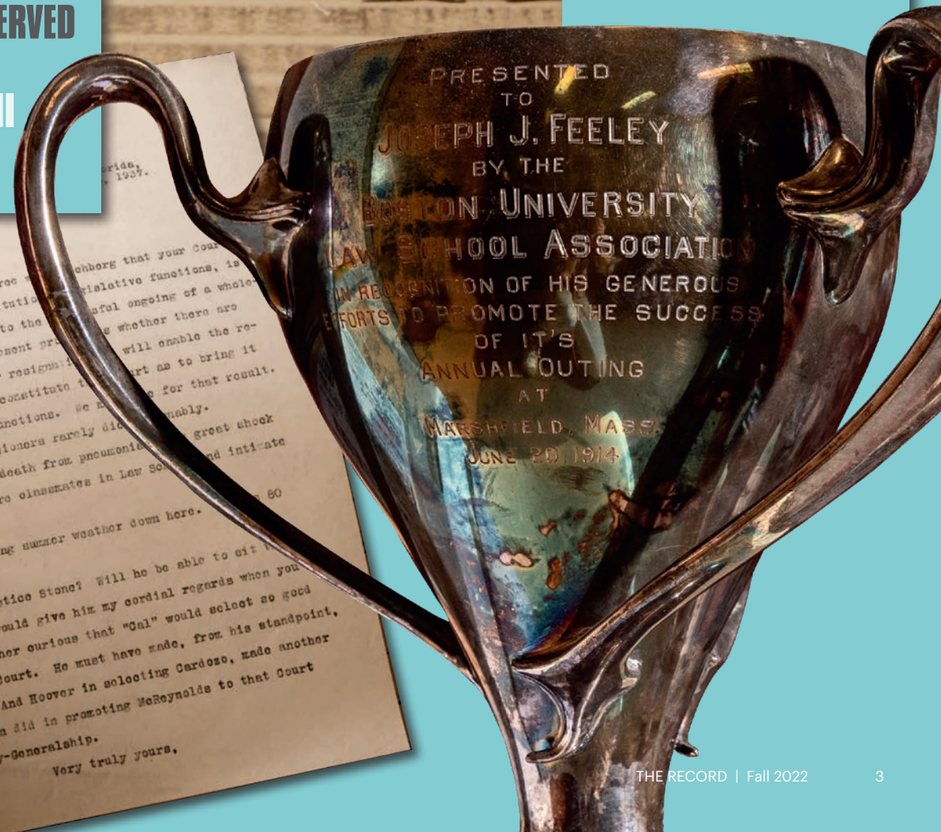
Dear Justice:

On the whole, I agree ... by its usurpation of unconstitutio... our present greatest menace to the ... some national life. The present pr... likely to be such deaths or resigna... elected President so to reconstitute t... back to its appropriate functions. ... But Judge and other pensioners rarely di... and grief to me. We were classmates in Law Sc... friends ever since.

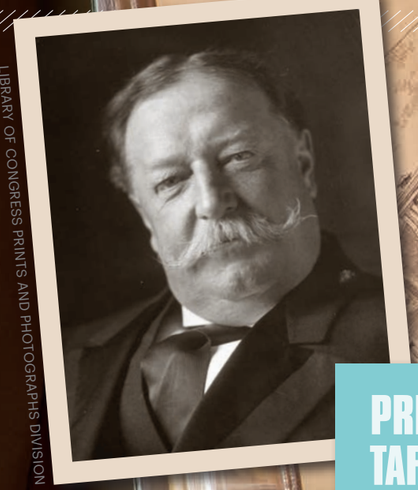
We are having summer weather down here. Yesterday.

How is Justice Stone? Will he be able to sit ... month? I wish you would give him my cordial regards when you see him. It is rather curious that "Cal" would select so good a Justice of that Court. He must have made, from his standpoint, a great mistake. And Hoover in selecting Cardozo, made another mistake, as Wilson did in promoting McReynolds to that Court from the Attorney-Generalship.

Very truly yours,



US SUPREME COURT CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN SPOKE AT THE DEDICATION OF THE LAW TOWER ON OCTOBER 29, 1964.

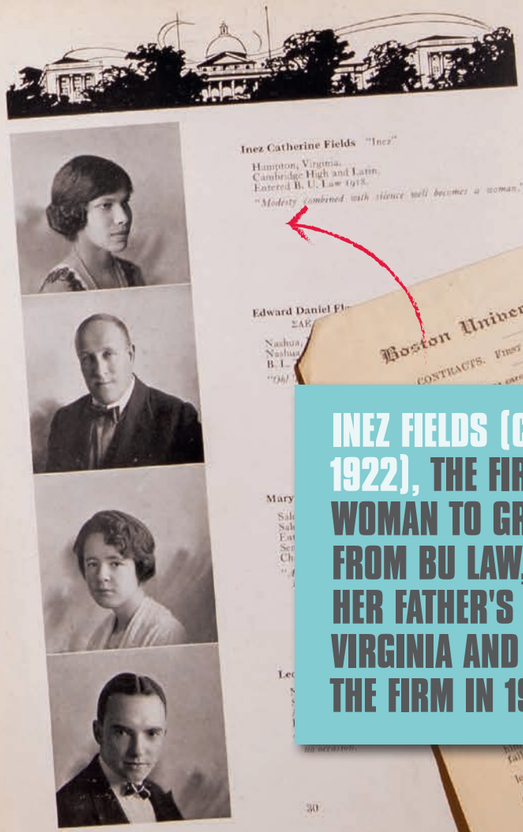


LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION

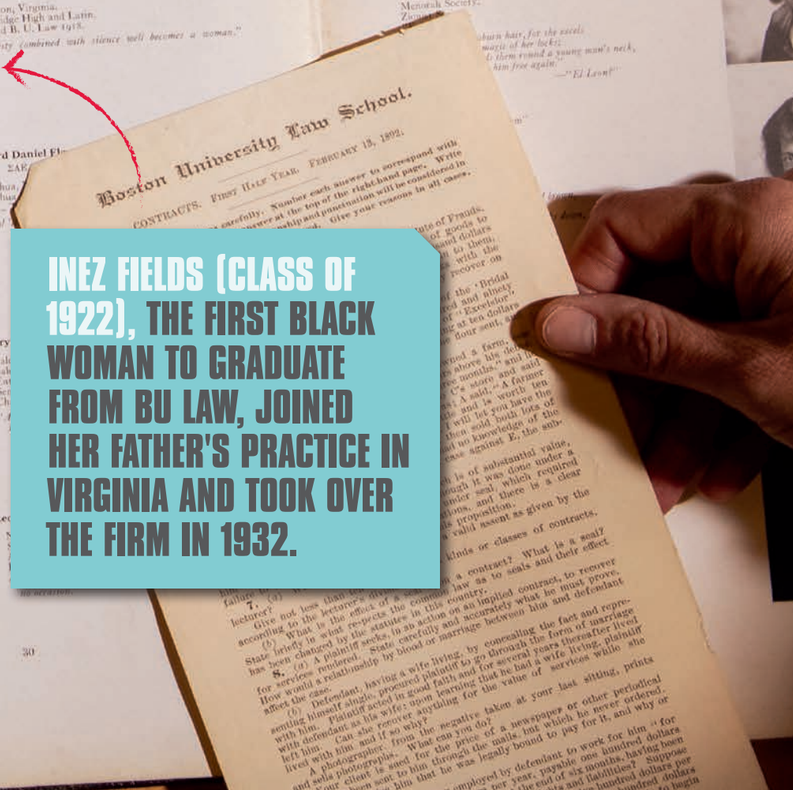
PRESIDENT WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT TAUGHT LEGAL ETHICS AT BU LAW FROM 1914 TO 1921, AFTER HIS PRESIDENCY BUT BEFORE HE JOINED THE US SUPREME COURT.

BU LAW STUDENT JOURNALISTS PUBLISHED *COMMENT* FROM 1966 TO 1985.


BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW
Comment
Vol. VII, No. 1
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
OCTOBER 5, 1971
1ST Year Class Typically Impressive
HADDAD RESIGNS — TAKES STATE JOB


Inez Catherine Fields "Inez"
Hampton, Virginia.
Cambridge High and Latin.
Entered B. U. Law 1918.
"Modesty combined with silence well becomes a woman."


Irene Blanche Gediman "Torchy"
East Boston, Mass.
East Boston High.
Entered B. U. Law 1918.
Menorah Society.


Boston University Law School.
CONTRACTS. FIRST HALF YEAR. FEBRUARY 15, 1892.

INEZ FIELDS (CLASS OF 1922), THE FIRST BLACK WOMAN TO GRADUATE FROM BU LAW, JOINED HER FATHER'S PRACTICE IN VIRGINIA AND TOOK OVER THE FIRM IN 1932.

LAW GRADUATES CELEBRATED AT ALUMNI WEEKEND

THE 74TH BEST OF BU ALUMNI AWARDS RECOGNIZED THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF SEVEN ALUMNI FROM ACROSS BU'S SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES WITH THE DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI AND YOUNG ALUMNI AWARDS, THE MOST PRESTIGIOUS AWARDS CONFERRED BY THE BU ALUMNI ASSOCIATION. BU LAW IS PROUD TO RECOGNIZE TWO MEMBERS OF OUR COMMUNITY WHO WERE HONORED FOR THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

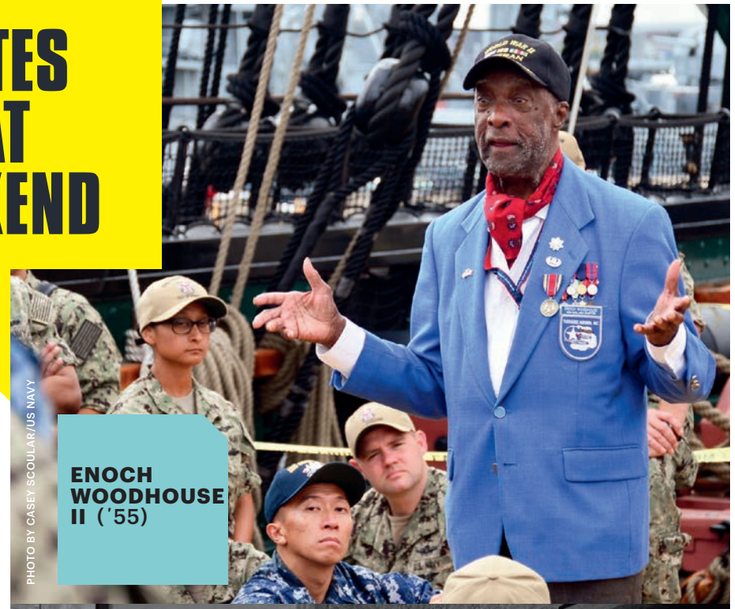


PHOTO BY CASEY SCOULAR/US NAVY

ENOCH WOODHOUSE II ('55)

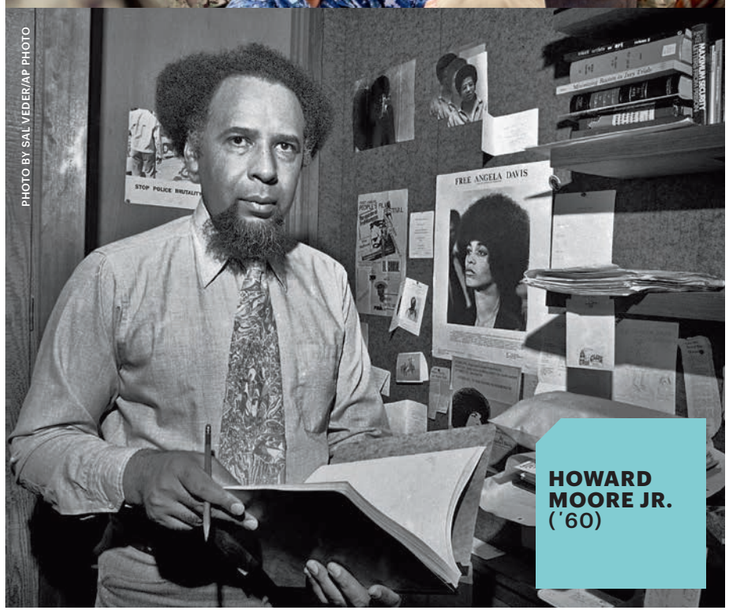


PHOTO BY SAL VEDER/AP PHOTO

HOWARD MOORE JR. ('60)

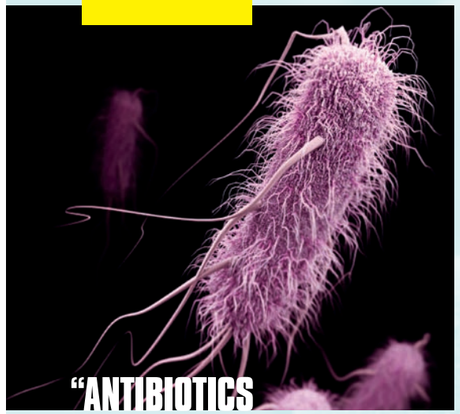
When **ENOCH WOODHOUSE II** enlisted in the US Army Air Corps in 1944, at the age of 17, he wasn't allowed to train alongside white soldiers. Black soldiers were used only in support positions like truck drivers, laundry people, or oil fillers for airplanes. But that would change with the formation of the **TUSKEGEE AIRMEN**, the first Black military aviators to serve in the US Armed Forces. The group of primarily African American aviators that trained under segregated conditions in Tuskegee, Alabama, was hailed for its successful dive-bombing missions across Europe, including Sicily, Normandy, and the Rhineland during World War II. In 2006, Woodhouse and fellow Tuskegee Airmen received the Congressional Gold Medal in honor of their service.

HOWARD MOORE led several precedent-setting civil rights cases in the 1960s and 1970s. He advised the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and successfully defended its communications director, **JULIAN BOND**, and leader, **STOKEY CARMICHAEL**, in high-profile cases that challenged the state's overreach of power. In 1971, he served as lead counsel in the trial of **ANGELA DAVIS**, the self-proclaimed Communist and prominent face in the Black Power Movement who was charged with conspiracy, kidnapping, and murder in connection with a shootout in a California courtroom. The trial drew international attention due to the weakness of the prosecution's case and the politicized nature of the proceedings. In June 1972, Davis was acquitted of all charges.

CAN WE PREVENT ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE?

BY ROBIN BERGHAUS

Read this story and more at bu.edu/law/record.



IMAGES COURTESY OF UNSPLASH

"ANTIBIOTICS ARE UNLIKE OTHER MEDICINES. AS BACTERIA EVOLVE TO BECOME RESISTANT, THE PROBLEM KEEPS GETTING WORSE."

ANTIBIOTICS have saved countless lives since they were introduced in the 1940s, curing infections and making procedures like chemotherapy and surgeries safer. But as bacteria evolve, many have become resistant to antibiotics. An estimated 1.27 million people died worldwide in 2019 from infections caused by drug-resistant bacteria, according to a study published in *The Lancet*. It's an estimated death toll that has nearly doubled in the past five years.

Since 2016, BU has been at the forefront of an international effort to combat antimicrobial resistance, leading **CARB-X**, a nonprofit partnership that channels funding and expertise to companies developing lifesaving new antibiotics, vaccines, and rapid diagnostics.

Now that work has been given a boost, with CARB-X receiving up to $370 million in additional funding. The Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA), part of the US Department of Health and Human Services, will provide CARB-X up to $300 million over 10 years. Wellcome, a global charitable foundation that supports biomedical research, will provide up to $70 million over three years. Both were founding supporters of the initiative, contributing $355 million in its first six years.

"Antibiotics are unlike other medicines. As bacteria evolve to become resistant, the problem keeps getting worse," says Kevin Outterson, CARB-X founding executive director and BU Law professor, who has spent much of his career researching business models and incentives for antibiotic development. "We have to run faster, just to avoid falling behind."

Despite their importance—and in contrast to drugs that treat chronic conditions and make blockbuster profits for drug companies—antibiotics lose money. The pipeline of new antibiotics to treat resistant infections has been dwindling for years, even though demand continues to increase. With low sales volumes, small antibiotic companies have been filing for bankruptcy, and many large pharmaceutical companies have shuttered their anti-infective divisions.

CARB-X brings together leading scientists and biotech experts to accelerate projects with the greatest potential to target the most dangerous bacteria. Since its founding, the organization has received 1,163 applications for support, awarding $361 million to 92 projects from 12 countries.

Although CARB-X's efforts to foster research and development are beginning to pay off, Outterson believes sustained innovation needs to be supported by policy reform that pays for value rather than volume. Members of Congress are developing bipartisan legislation, the PASTEUR Act, which would function for antibiotics like Netflix does for movies, charging a subscription fee regardless of how many shows customers watch. Under this model, the US government would pay developers an annual fee for a predetermined period based on the product's value to public health. Without the pressure to sell a high volume of drugs, companies could recover their upfront expenses and be incentivized to continue developing new antibiotics, while physicians would maintain good stewardship practices to slow the spread of resistance.

"The best-informed estimate is that the world needs four breakthrough antibiotics every decade. The last new FDA-approved class of antibiotics against Gram-negative bacteria was discovered in 1962. I'm 59 years old. That's my lifetime," says Outterson. "More than 30 therapeutics in our portfolio qualify as a new class. If any one of these makes it through, that will be the biggest antibiotic news in more than 60 years."

BU LAW Memories

YOUR STORIES ARE PART OF OUR STORY. As we celebrate the school's anniversary, we want to hear about the moments, people, and places that made your time at BU Law special. We put out the call on social media and in our newsletters for your memories, and you answered. Here is a lightly edited selection of responses.

DO YOU HAVE A MEMORY TO SHARE? VISIT **BU.EDU/LAW/SHARE**.

CONGRATULATIONS TO BU LAW FOR ITS 150TH ANNIVERSARY. It is wonderful to see it thriving 37 years after I graduated. I was impressed with my professors in the 1980s (concepts I learned then have stayed with me throughout my career, whether as a finance lawyer on Wall Street or as general counsel), and the rich tradition of teaching excellence has grown. A special thank-you to Professor Larry Yackle. I took any course I could with him as he combined a genuine passion to teach with an endearing humility.

It was also wonderful to see the son of one of my closest friends (also LAW'85) graduate from BU Law (in facilities that I am jealous of!) and thrive in our profession.

JEFF HURWITZ ('85)

MEETING JUSTICE RUTH BADER GINSBURG WHEN SHE SPOKE AT BU LAW IN SEPTEMBER 1995.

MICHELLE TARSON ('98)

I WENT TO BU LAW to become a lawyer and serve veterans. I'm so grateful for the law school's part in my journey toward achieving that goal. My path to law school wasn't easy. I was a high school dropout from Gardner, Mass., the Chair City, where most people (myself included) expected I would work in a factory someday like my father, who dropped out of high school before me.

But I started undergrad after three combat tours as an army medic, and in 2015, I was admitted to BU Law as a Public Interest Scholar. It didn't take me long to make my way to the lone east-facing seventh-floor classroom where I could watch the sunrise over Boston all by myself, because the rowers on the Charles River and I were the only people foolish enough to brave those cold Boston mornings.

I felt so privileged to be there, watching the sunrise over the river's basin gleaming off the State House's gold dome, and bathing Beacon Hill in the light of a new day. In combat, sunrise was special—sacred even. I think that perspective let me truly appreciate each and every morning that I got to study the Constitution and its rights and protections, for which I'd once put my life on the line (long before I understood them).

Although I love the work I do now, I sure do miss those quiet mornings reading my casebooks, pacing my reading with the Ivy League rowers, sipping a Pavement coffee and eating a bagel. I hope a new student has found that bank of windows. I hate to think of that view going unused. Go Terriers!

KENNETH L. MEADOR ('18)

BU LAW'S FIRST ANNUAL PUBLIC INTEREST RETREAT. A FULL-DAY EVENT FOCUSED ON BRINGING TOGETHER PUBLIC INTEREST STUDENTS, ALUMNI, AND THE COMMUNITY. PLANNED AND EXECUTED BY A COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INTEREST STUDENTS.

BRITTANY HACKER ('20)

ATTENDING BU LAW was an amazing experience. I learned a lot there but, more important than that, at BU I met friends that turned into part of my family. Those folks (Cristian Casanova and Barbara Bezanilla from Chile, and Beatriz Spiess and Nicolas Castellanos from Uruguay) were by my side in very happy moments (such as when I got married or when my two daughters were born) and also in very sad moments (when my father passed away). My friendship with Cristian, Barbara, Beatriz, and Nicolas is a true BU legacy!

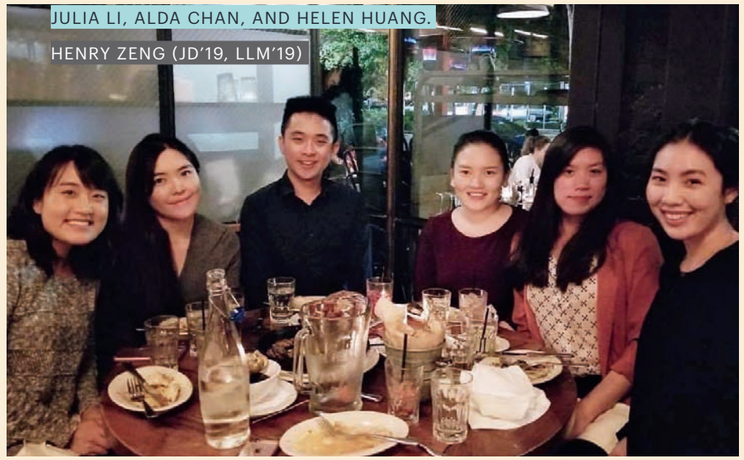
CYRO GOLDSTEIN TROPER (LLM'09)

MY GRADUATION CEREMONY WITH MY GRANDFATHER, HON. JUAN TORRUELLA (CLASS OF 1957).

MICHAEL TORRUELLA (JD'18, LLM'18)

APALSA 2017–18 E-BOARD MEETUP: HENRY ZENG, DIANA TAO, CYNTHIA LIANG, JULIA LI, ALDA CHAN, AND HELEN HUANG.

HENRY ZENG (JD'19, LLM'19)



I REMEMBER Professor Henry Monaghan's angst after he won the US Supreme Court decision in *Southeast Promotions v. Conrad* (1975), holding that the City of Chattanooga violated the First Amendment when it denied use of city facilities to a group seeking to perform *Hair* (the musical). Professor Monaghan was livid that he did not receive a unanimous decision.

GREG FRIEDMAN ('76)

REFLECTING ON OUR HISTORY

BY PROFESSOR OF LAW AND LAW ALUMNI SCHOLAR DAVID J. SEIPP

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW IS 150 YEARS OLD THIS FALL. Our alumni, students, staff, and faculty celebrate this anniversary by looking both backward to its past as well as forward to its future. While the school's greatest achievements and its graduates' most notable successes may well be in our future, it is fitting to look back, assess, and appreciate what has gone before.

Twenty-five years ago, I wrote that the most important event in American legal history that happened at BU occurred in 1897, our 25th year, when we invited a state judge—**OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES JR.**—to give an address at the opening of our new building. The speech, titled "The Path of the Law," set out the course of thinking about law for more than a century to come. But now, at this 150th anniversary, I would like to mention two other things that were even more important, and more to our credit. First, our law school—from the moment it began—has played an important, formative role in the structure of modern legal education in the United States. Second, our law school—again, from the moment it began—has offered access to the legal profession for members of groups previously excluded from such avenues to advancement.

To appreciate BU Law's importance in the history of legal education in America, we must remember that in 1872, going to law school was not a necessary or ordinary way to become a lawyer. The vast majority of American lawyers had not attended law school at all. Instead, nearly all of those aspiring to a legal career sought out an established lawyer who would allow them to "read law" in his office. When BU Law was founded, there were only around 30 law schools scattered across the US, none of them offering anything more than a two-year course, none setting entrance requirements other than payment of tuition, and only Harvard announcing that it was going to begin setting examinations for students completing its courses. Attending law school was simply that: if you enrolled, paid the tuition, and attended the lectures, you received the degree.

Boston University, chartered in Massachusetts in 1869 as a Methodist school of theology, announced in 1872 that its law school, opening in the fall of that year, would be a new departure. No other law school in the US offered an academic program lasting longer than 18 months except Harvard, which under its new dean, **C. C. LANGDELL**, projected a two-year curriculum. BU invented the third year of law school. By the end of the 1870s, Harvard would take up our innovation. After many decades, state bars would begin to require three years of instruction for admission to practice, and every other American law school would follow the leader, BU Law.

By changing the curriculum, we also invented the first year of law school. BU interrupted the previous "round robin" system in which a law student could begin attending lectures on any day, and then attend continuously until the same point was reached by the lecturers, completing the school's 6- or 12- or 18-month program. BU required that students take examinations and pass first-year courses before they could begin second-year courses, and so on from the second to the third year. Langdell at Harvard was also beginning to require examinations at the end of each course. In these respects, BU could well boast at being the new model of a modern and rigorous law school in America, joined in a friendly rivalry with Harvard as national standard setters.

These two Greater Boston schools, previously the only law schools in Massachusetts, were far ahead of other American law schools in raising the standard of classroom instruction. Harvard trumpeted Langdell's case method, with a faculty of eight picked for their expertise in reading law, emphasizing theory. BU started with a large faculty of 18, mostly prominent practitioners and judges, including retired US Supreme Court Justice **BENJAMIN R. CURTIS**. BU Law promised that students would learn "what to do and how to do it," and its graduates would not require a law office apprenticeship before practicing. Other law schools would begin to open in the Boston area starting in 1898. Two were founded by BU Law alumni and the rest had BU Law alumni on their first faculties.

> "BU LAW RIGHTFULLY CELEBRATES ITS OPEN ACCESS, SINCE OUR SCHOOL BEGAN, FOR ALL QUALIFIED APPLICANTS REGARDLESS OF RACE, SEX, RELIGION, NATIONAL ORIGIN, OR OTHER IDENTIFICATIONS."

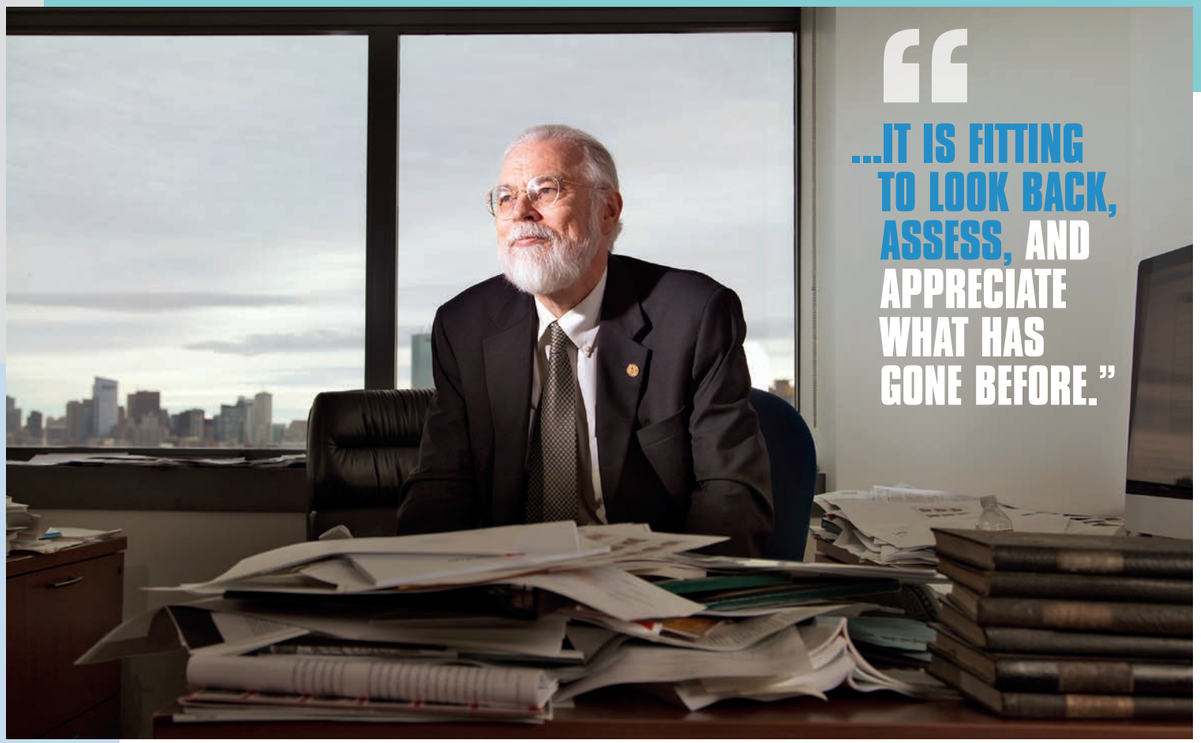


PHOTO BY DANA SMITH

The second source of pride that BU Law rightfully celebrates is its open access, since our school began, for all qualified applicants regardless of race, sex, religion, national origin, or other identifications. Many other law schools did not admit women until the 1940s, after World War II. The first woman enrolled at BU, Elizabeth G. Daniels, joined in 1874, and the second, Mary Dimon Sturges, in 1877. With Daniels were the first Black student, James Spriggs Payne Jr., from Liberia, and the first Asian student, Michukayu Nawa, from Japan. These "firsts" did not complete the degree, but remember that this was not required for practicing law at that time.

The first woman graduate, **LELIA JOSEPHINE ROBINSON**, Class of 1881, went on to lobby for the legislation needed to admit women to the Massachusetts bar, and she was the first woman to join its ranks. The first Black graduate, **EMANUEL HEWLETT**, was in the Class of 1877 with **TAKEO KIKUCHI**, the first Asian graduate. Harvard had earlier Black graduates, but its larger enrollment of white students from the South made BU more attractive to Black law students for many decades. Meanwhile, some schools imposed quotas on Jewish students and posed impediments for applicants from Catholic colleges when BU had large enrollments of students from both faiths.

The system of "reading law," still the norm through 1900, had informally limited the legal profession to those with family, social, and business connections that allowed young aspiring lawyers to be taken under the wing of a prominent, experienced practitioner. BU had a high proportion of students who were immigrants or children of immigrants, first-generation students, or the first in their family and community to aspire to legal careers. We are rightfully proud of our long history of inclusiveness. ■

This essay is also published in 150/150: People, Places, and Precedents, *a book celebrating BU Law's anniversary. For more information about the school's anniversary and how to order a copy of the commemorative book,* visit **bu.edu/law/150**.

A Place for Everyone

Over its 150-year history, BU Law has been home to trailblazers who have made their mark on the law and the world.

BY REBECCA BEYER

In the early 1890s,

a man named **OWEN YOUNG** applied and was accepted to Harvard Law School. But when the son of farmers informed the Cambridge institution that he would need to work while earning his law degree, his acceptance was rescinded. Harvard, in that era, was a place for gentlemen. And gentlemen apparently didn't need jobs.

At Boston University School of Law, Young's admission came with a personal offer from **ASSISTANT DEAN SAMUEL BENNETT** (1882) to work in the library. BU Law had created the three-year model of legal education, but Young graduated in two and then went on to implement worker-friendly policies as chairman of General Electric, serve five presidents in various capacities, and head up negotiations with Germany on the question of the country's reparations following World War I.

Fortunately for Young (1896, Hon.'46)—and the world—BU Law was a place for everyone. Since its founding in 1872, the Boston Law School, as it was known at the time, had admitted men—and women—of all races and religious backgrounds. Did Bennett know, when he welcomed Young into the Class of 1896, that his student would go on to make history? Probably not. It's hard to know how the future will reflect on the present once it becomes the past. It's more likely that what Bennett and the other founders of BU Law knew was that *not* admitting certain people—because they were women or because they were poor or because they were Black—would foreclose even the chance that they would go on to make history.

"Boston University School of Law was remarkable because it was much more open" than other law schools at the time, says **PROFESSOR DAVID J. SEIPP**, a scholar of legal history and the unofficial historian of BU Law. "We were willing to offer an academically rigorous program to any student of whatever background."

That openness was a first step toward making the legal profession more diverse, a goal that the school is still working toward today. It also made BU Law a place for trailblazers whose groundbreaking ideas—about race and gender and equality and innovation—continue to be discussed and debated today.

OWEN YOUNG, CLASS OF 1896

PHOTO VIA BAIN NEWS SERVICE PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION/LIBRARY OF CONGRESS; KOLOTUSCHENKO/ISTOCK; SUBJUG/ISTOCK

TOWARD MORE JUST JURIES

In 1883, thirteen years before Young graduated from BU Law, **WILFORD SMITH**, a Black man from Mississippi, earned his law degree at the school and then opened a thriving practice helping Civil War veterans with their pension applications in his home state.

Smith's reputation as a leading litigator began with a murder trial in 1900. Representing defendant Seth Carter, he became the third Black attorney to argue before the US Supreme Court and, when the court dismissed the indictment against Carter because no Black people had been selected for the grand jury proceedings, the first to win.

"As a scholar who studies racial and linguistic discrimination in jury selection, I had long known of the Supreme Court case *Carter v. Texas*, which held that states violate the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment when they exclude people

on the basis of race or color from serving as grand jurors," says **PROFESSOR JASMINE GONZALES ROSE**. Although the case was not the first to successfully challenge grand jury discrimination, "it was an important win for jury justice and for diversity and inclusion in the [Supreme Court] bar."

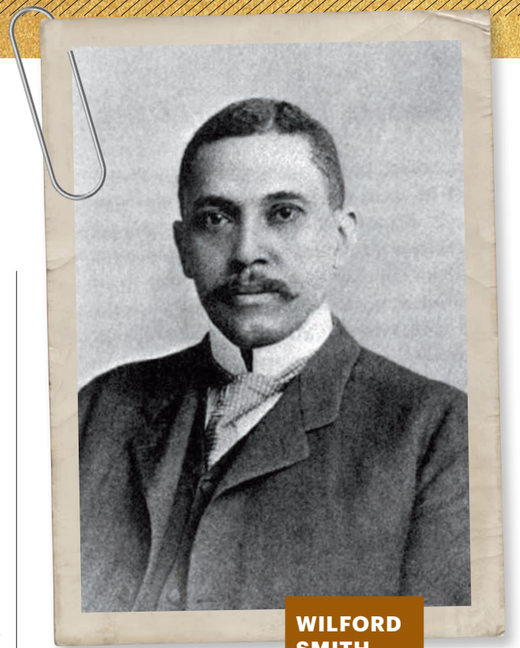
And Smith wasn't finished. He would go on to argue another US Supreme Court case, *Giles v. Harris*, which challenged a new provision of the Alabama Constitution that reduced the number of eligible Black voters in the state from nearly 200,000 to about 3,000. (The work was so sensitive that Smith and Booker T. Washington, who funded the litigation, used code names to correspond about it.) Smith lost *Giles* in a decision that one law review article described as "controversial and convoluted" and another called the "focal point" for "(anti-) democracy in American constitutional law."

"He was coming up against a system that was so stacked against him, he could do everything right and still he was not necessarily going to get anywhere," says **PROFESSOR GERALD F. LEONARD**, an expert in constitutional law.

Because jurors are selected in part through voting records, Smith's *Carter* and *Giles* cases were tied up in the same broader effort to protect the rights of people of color.

In 1979, another BU Law graduate and longtime professor, **PAUL J. LIACOS** (CAS'50, LAW'52, Hon.'96), then a justice on the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, played his own part in that ongoing effort.

> "HE WAS COMING UP AGAINST A SYSTEM THAT WAS SO STACKED AGAINST HIM, HE COULD DO EVERYTHING RIGHT AND STILL HE WAS NOT NECESSARILY GOING TO GET ANYWHERE." —PROFESSOR GERALD F. LEONARD



WILFORD SMITH, CLASS OF 1883

That year, Liacos wrote a groundbreaking opinion, *Commonwealth v. Soares*, that forbid the "use of peremptory challenges to exclude prospective jurors solely by virtue of their membership in, or affiliation with, particular, defined groupings in the community," as outlined in the Equal Rights Amendment of the Massachusetts Constitution.

The *Soares* opinion was later cited by the US Supreme Court in its 1986 *Batson v. Kentucky* decision. Following *Batson*, jury cases became more about intentional discrimination against jurors. But, in *Soares*, Liacos took a broader approach, Leonard says.

"*Batson* starts with race and then grudgingly moves to gender, and, as far as I know, the [US Supreme] Court has gone no further than that," Leonard says. "Whereas Liacos from the start says impartiality means a cross-section of the community, and that means a lot of categories."

In 20 years on the bench, Liacos was reportedly proudest of the *Soares* decision, which, according to **THOMAS F. REILLY**, then attorney general of Massachusetts who spoke at Liacos' 2000 memorial, "made a visionary observation about decisionmaking in a democracy": namely, that true impartiality depends on a diversity of opinions since everyone has some biases.

The ruling "was issued at a time when racial tensions in the city of Boston were high and few public officials had taken an affirmative stand against racism," Reilly said at the memorial. "In that setting, the *Soares* decision became a powerful symbol."

PHOTO VIA *THE NEGRO PROBLEM* BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON ET AL.; SUBJUG/ISTOCK; KOLOTUSCHENKO/ISTOCK

FURTHERING THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

Around the time that Smith argued the *Giles* case at the US Supreme Court, a BU Law professor and former Massachusetts attorney general named **ALBERT E. PILLSBURY** was trying to generate support for a federal anti-lynching law. In 1901, a bill he drafted was introduced in the US Senate.

The law was not the first proposed federal legislation to prohibit lynching nor was it the last: when President Biden signed the Emmett Till Anti-Lynching Act earlier this year, the law's enactment came after more than 200 attempts in more than 120 years. Nevertheless, the bill Pillsbury worked on was the first "thought to have a chance of passing," Seipp says.

In a 1902 *Harvard Law Review* article, Pillsbury based his argument for the bill's passage on the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, which Smith had relied on in his jury and voting rights cases. Just a few years after Pillsbury's death in 1930, a BU Law alum named **BLANCHE CROZIER** proposed that the same amendment could—and should—be interpreted to protect another group from discrimination: women.

Crozier, whom Seipp has been researching recently, graduated cum laude in 1933 after serving as an editor of the *Boston University Law Review*. By November of that year, she was divorced. According to the decree granted to her husband by a probate court in Cambridge, it was Crozier's habit of typing early in the morning that doomed the marriage.

The "practice...made [the husband] very nervous and constantly agitated," a newspaper reported.

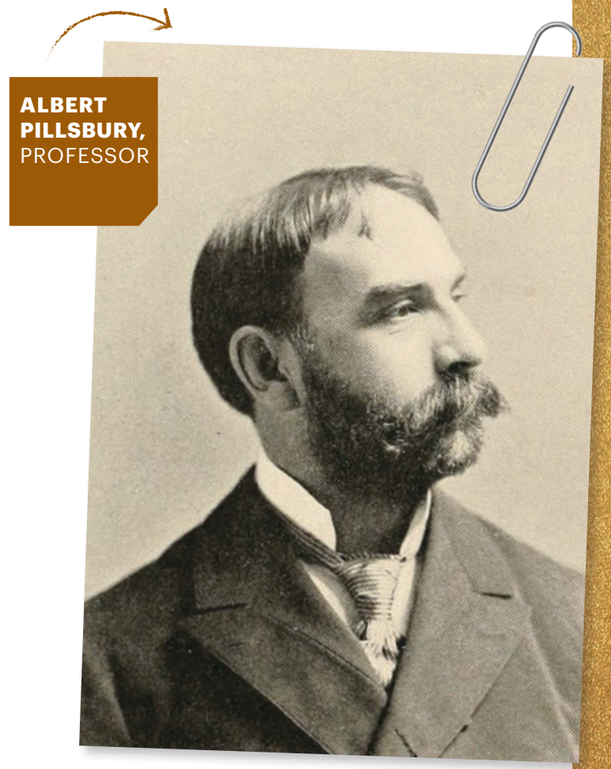
The practice also made Crozier a harbinger of the women's rights movement. Between 1933 and 1937, Crozier published a series of articles in the *BU Law Review* that advanced arguments for women's equality. One of those, the "Constitutionality of Discrimination Based on Sex" (15 *B.U. L. Rev.* 723), posited that discrimination against women was just as unconstitutional as discrimination against Black people.

"Race and sex are in every way comparable classes," Crozier wrote. "And if exclusion in one case is a discrimination implying inferiority, it would seem that it must be in the other also."

PROFESSOR LINDA C. MCCLAIN, an expert in gender and law, says there is a connecting thread between Crozier's 1935 article and Ruth Bader Ginsburg's later description of the Constitution as an "empty cupboard" for women for much of US history.

"There's a bit of that flavor" in Crozier's piece, McClain says. "This article is really powerful in pointing out how, from the beginning, some feminists were saying abstract terms like 'liberty' and 'equality' should apply to us and the court just really didn't see it."

Crozier's article was decades ahead of its time, but her "incisive thinking...was not wasted; only delayed," according to **PAULI MURRAY**, another pathbreaking person with ties to BU Law, whose work served as a sort of bridge between Crozier and Ginsburg.



ALBERT PILLSBURY, PROFESSOR

PHOTO VIA ALAMY STOCK PHOTO; KOLOTUSCHENKO/ISTOCK

In 1965, Murray cowrote an article about sex discrimination and its relationship to racism that cited Crozier's work. Murray would in turn be credited by Ginsburg when the future US Supreme Court justice won her 1971 case, *Reed v. Reed*, which finally established that discrimination against women violated the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, just as Crozier had argued four decades earlier.

Murray, who self-identified as a "he/she personality" in letters to family and for whom the Pauli Murray Center for History and Social Justice now uses he/they pronouns for descriptions of Murray's early life and she/her for later years, was as forward-thinking as Crozier in multiple contexts. As a student at Howard University School of Law, Murray wrote a paper arguing that the "separate" part of the US Supreme Court's "separate but equal" doctrine from *Plessy v. Ferguson* was unconstitutional; that argument later became the basis for *Brown v. Board of Education*. Murray was a close friend of Eleanor Roosevelt, the author of a book on segregation laws that Thurgood Marshall referred to as "the Bible," a cofounder of the National Organization for Women, and, before her death in 1985, the first Black woman to be ordained an Episcopalian priest.

McClain, who teaches Murray's work in her classes on feminist jurisprudence and gender equality law, says Murray was "there at so many pivotal moments in history."

Murray was also at BU Law. In 1972, she taught a course on civil rights.

"She was quiet but dynamic," says **PROFESSOR EMERITA FRANCES H. MILLER** ('65), who was a lecturer at the time. "You knew you were talking to someone who knew what she was talking about."

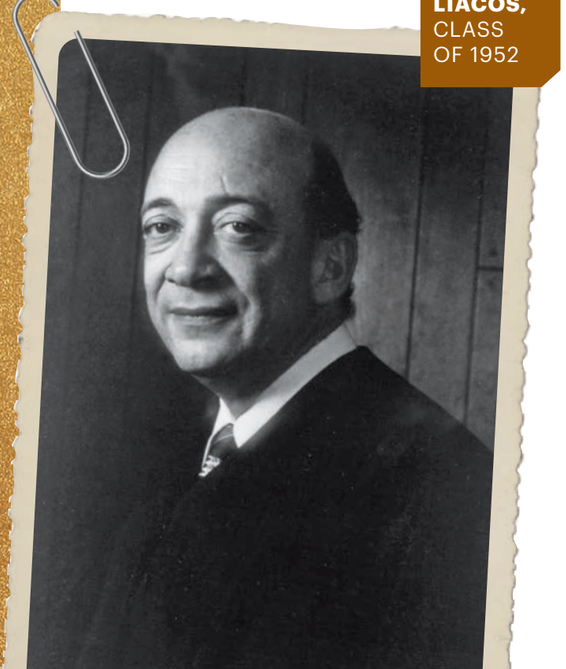
Nevertheless, Murray, like the handful of other women on the faculty at BU Law at the time, was relegated to the "ladies' section" on the second floor of the tower, according to Miller. Although BU Law had admitted women since its founding a century earlier, there was only one woman on the full-time faculty in those years: **PROFESSOR TAMAR FRANKEL**.

Murray wasn't on campus regularly—she was also a full-time professor at Brandeis University—and Miller wasn't aware then of the extent of Murray's contributions to the civil and women's rights movements. But it is likely that another BU Law graduate, **CLARENCE B. JONES** ('59), was.

Jones was working in Los Angeles as an entertainment lawyer when Martin Luther King, Jr. (GRS'55, Hon.'59) visited him at home to ask him to join his legal team. Jones was reluctant, but King was determined and applied a full-court press. Soon, Jones became one of the civil rights leader's closest advisors. He helped to get King's "Letter from Birmingham Jail" to the public and to organize the March on Washington where King delivered his iconic "I Have a Dream" speech, which Jones helped write and had copyrighted.

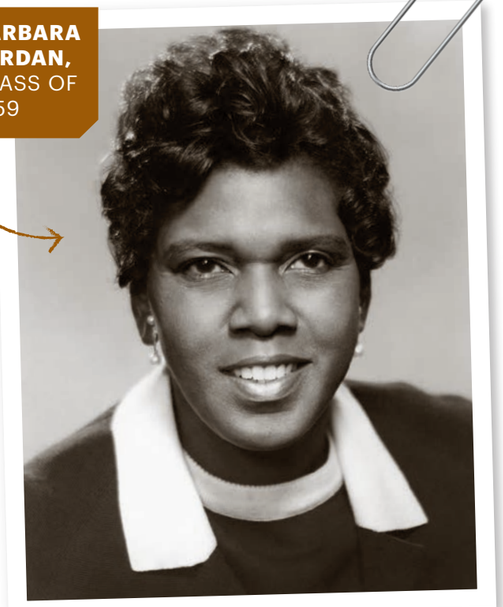
Murray also played a role in the March on Washington. As described in the book *The Firebrand and the First Lady*, they—and others—protested the marginalization of women in the event.

The Civil Rights Movement has since expanded to include advocacy for other historically marginalized groups—including the LGBTQIA+ community that now claims Murray as its own—and the Fourteenth Amendment that Pillsbury, Crozier, and Murray wielded has been a popular and powerful tool in those efforts.



PAUL LIACOS, CLASS OF 1952

PHOTO VIA BU SCHOOL OF LAW



BARBARA JORDAN, CLASS OF 1959

PHOTO VIA BLACK AMERICANS IN CONGRESS, COURTESY OF THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK, US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (JORDAN); PHOTO VIA *SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE*/HEARST NEWSPAPERS VIA GETTY IMAGES (JONES)

> "...I AM NOT GOING TO SIT HERE AND BE AN IDLE SPECTATOR TO THE DIMINUTION, THE SUBVERSION, THE DESTRUCTION, OF THE CONSTITUTION..."
>
> —REPRESENTATIVE BARBARA JORDAN (LAW'59, HON.'69)

A POLITICIAN BRINGS THE CONSTITUTION TO LIFE

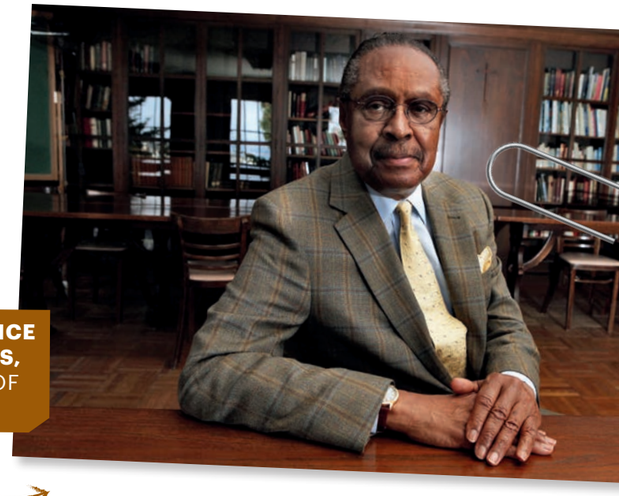
BARBARA JORDAN (LAW'59, Hon.'69) was a product of the Civil Rights Movement—she won her 1966 election to the Texas Senate in part because of redistricting required under the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

When she was elected to the US House of Representatives in 1972, Jordan was the first Black congresswoman from a southern state and one of the first two Black representatives in the post-Reconstruction era.

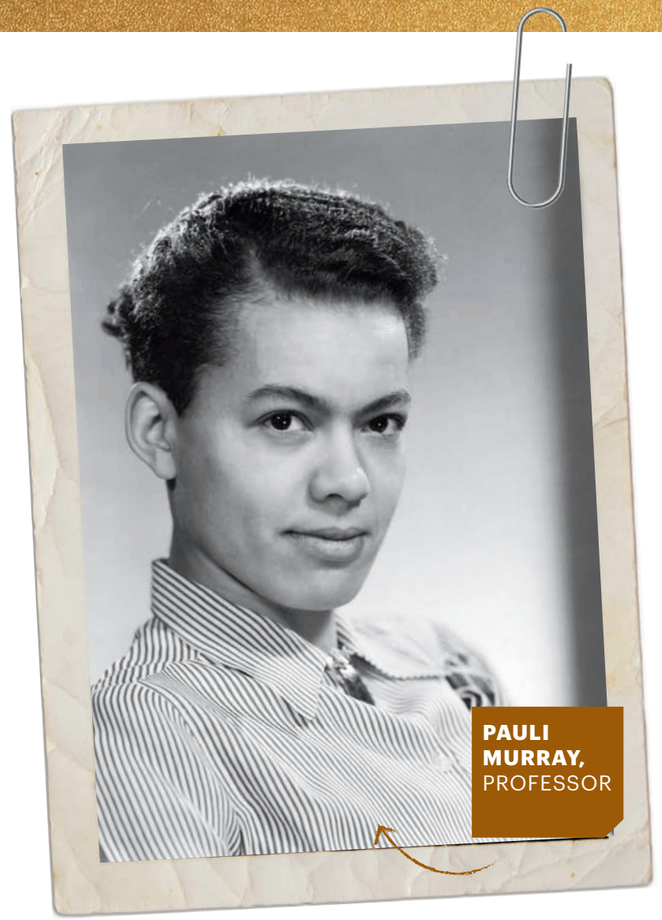
"I'll be one of 435," she said at the time, "but the 434 will know I'm there."

Jordan advocated for immigrants' rights, public schools, and legal aid, among other causes, but she came to national prominence during the impeachment of President Nixon. On the question of whether the Constitution applied to Nixon's conduct, Jordan—who kept a copy of the Constitution in her purse—offered a personal and historical account during a House Judiciary Committee hearing.

"...I was not included in that 'We the people'... but through the process of amendment, interpretation, and court decision, I have finally been included...," she said. "...My faith in the Constitution is whole; it is complete; it is total. And I am not going to sit here and be an idle spectator to the diminution, the subversion, the destruction, of the Constitution.... If the impeachment provision in the Constitution of the United States will not reach the offenses charged here, then perhaps that 18th-century Constitution should be abandoned to a 20th-century paper shredder."



CLARENCE B. JONES, CLASS OF 1959



PAULI MURRAY, PROFESSOR

> LET EACH DAY COUNT FOR SOMETHING. YOU HAVE NO TIME TO GET BLUE AND DOWN. YOU HAVE A STAKE IN DEMOCRACY ALSO, AND YOU MUST TRY TO FIND THE PART YOU ARE PLAYING." —PROFESSOR PAULI MURRAY

Her message was so powerful that one Houston man paid to display "THANK YOU, BARBARA JORDAN, FOR EXPLAINING THE CONSTITUTION TO US" on 25 billboards.

Jordan went on to deliver a keynote address at the 1976 Democratic National Convention in New York. She received a three-minute standing ovation *before* speaking for 25 minutes in remarks that called for unity but also acknowledged the Democratic Party's past mistakes.

PROFESSOR JACK M. BEERMANN, who studies civil rights litigation, was a newly eligible voter at the time and watched Jordan's speech.

"I remember being just blown away by how inspiring she was," he recalls, noting that Jordan viewed the Constitution as an aspirational document. "That's what Barbara Jordan did for her entire career: embark on the hard work of realizing the ideals of the US Constitution for all people."

Jordan held Nixon to account for abusing the power of the presidency; a quarter-century later, **PHILIP S. BECK** ('76) made a name for himself in part as a member of the legal team that paved the way for George W. Bush to assume that office.

Beck, who served as editor of the *BU Law Review*, is a well-known trial attorney who spent 16 years at Kirkland & Ellis before forming his current firm, Bartlit Beck, in 1993. He was at home for Thanksgiving when his partner called him to tell him they had been hired to assist Bush in his ultimately successful effort to prevent a recount in Florida of disputed ballots in the 2000 election. The team ultimately won a ruling from the US Supreme Court that a recount would be unconstitutional.

Beck later downplayed the significance of his role—"I was briefly a minor celebrity for that small segment of the population that cares about politics," he said in a 2006 interview. But the public's—and Vice President Al Gore's—acceptance of the outcome in the case, which is still controversial, has been held up as an example of the importance of the rule of law in a democracy.

THE POWER OF A LAW DEGREE

At GE, Owen Young was a pioneer of what was known at the time as "welfare capitalism." He implemented a series of programs designed to improve the lives of his employees and their families, including pensions, profit sharing, mortgage loans, and life and unemployment insurance. He also advocated for what he called a "cultural wage."

"No man is free until want is removed from his door and until his intellect may be developed to take advantage of all the opportunities which may be available and are guaranteed to him in a free country," he said in the 1920s.

Within two years of his chairmanship, workers at GE were making 25 percent more than they had previously.

"Today, he would be right in the midst of the progressive wing of the Democratic Party," says **PROFESSOR DAVID I. WALKER**, an expert in business and corporate law. "He would probably be dismayed to see how little progress we have made on a social safety net."

What stands out most about Young is his "ability to move seamlessly" between roles—at law firms, at major corporations, in government—while always prioritizing the public interest, Walker says.

But, of course, when you open your doors to everyone—as BU Law did at its founding, as a democracy does in every day of its existence—you equip people to act on their best *and* worst intentions.

Albert Pillsbury was a longtime ally of the Black Civil Rights Movement—he was a founding member of the NAACP and a friend of W.E.B. Du Bois—but when it came to equality, he drew the line at women. Pillsbury campaigned against women's suffrage and, upon his death, left significant contributions to several schools to "create and develop sound public opinion against impairment of the family by taking women out of the home."

A law degree is a powerful tool. Young seemed to recognize the danger of that power even as he set out upon his own career.

In 1896, speaking as class orator, Young told his fellow graduates their duty was "to use, not to abuse, the law." And fulfilling that duty is what so many BU Law students, alumni, and faculty have tried to do for 150 years.

Because history repeats itself, all of the efforts described here—on behalf of women and workers and people of color and democracy itself—continue to this day. It can be overwhelming to contemplate how much history must still be endured before, as Crozier wrote in 1935, "the privileges which citizens enjoy might be expected to increase."

But Smith and Crozier and Murray and Jones did not just endure. Instead, in even the most trying of times, they engaged. Smith and Jones left successful private practices to devote their considerable legal talents to the Civil Rights Movement. Crozier had two daughters and published a novel before she went to BU Law, where she typed her way to a divorce as she developed one of the most influential legal arguments of the 20th century. In 1940, Murray became an advocate for Odell Waller, a Black man sentenced to die by an all-white jury for the shooting death of a white man.

"Let each day count for something," Murray wrote in one letter to Waller. "You have no time to get blue and down. You have a stake in democracy also, and you must try to find the part you are playing."

Murray took their own advice. Until then, they had contemplated becoming a writer, but, as they wrote to a friend, "the exigencies of the period have driven me into social action."

A few months later, they went to law school. ■

PHOTO VIA EVERETT COLLECTION HISTORICAL/ALAMY; SUBJUG/ISTOCK; KOLOTUSCHENKO/ISTOCK

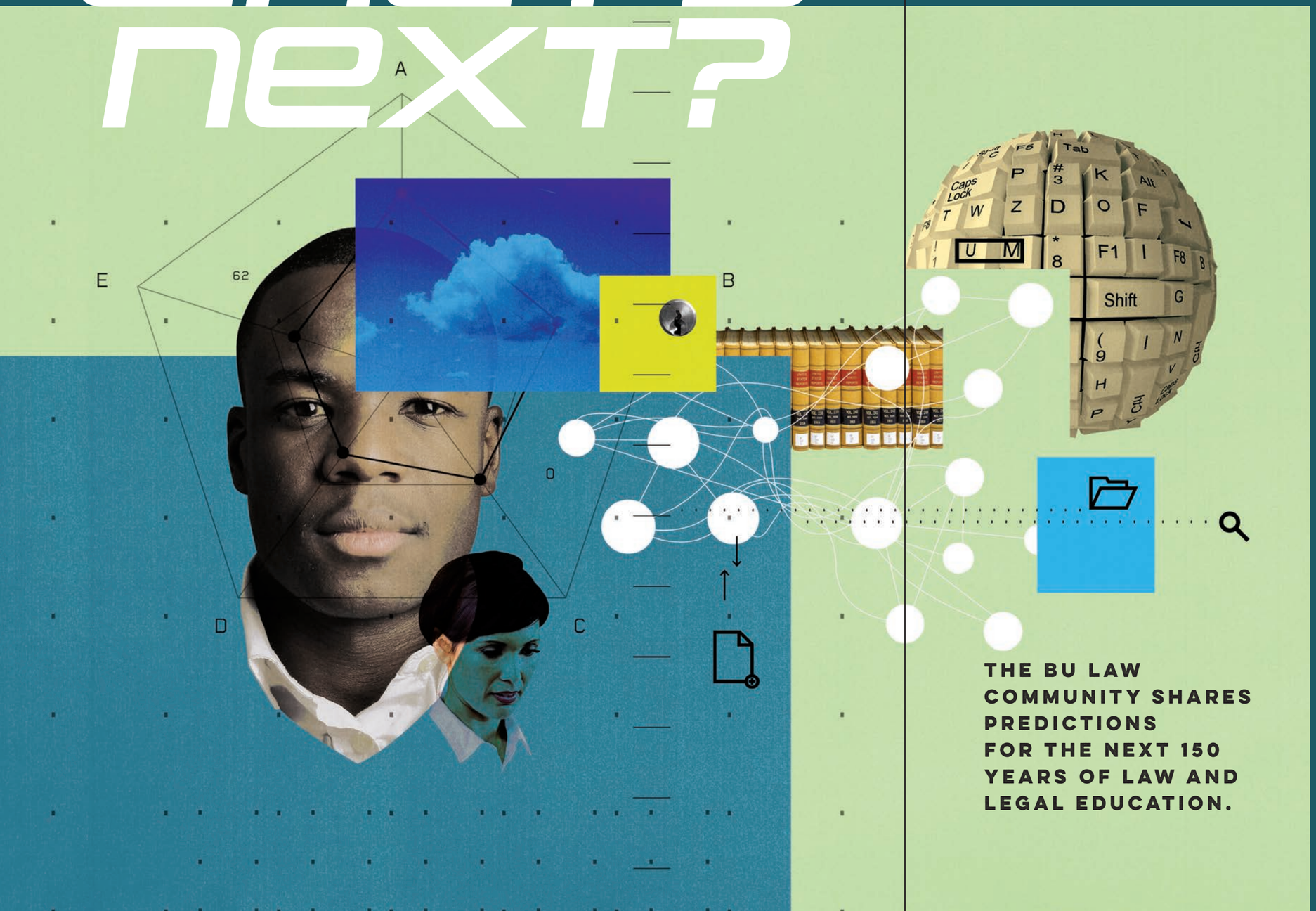
PHOTO VIA NATHANAEL FILBERT/BARTLIT BECK; KOLOTUSCHENKO/ISTOCK

PHILIP S. BECK, CLASS OF 1976

WHAT'S NEXT?

BY TING YU

ILLUSTRATIONS BY STUART BRADFORD



THE BU LAW COMMUNITY SHARES PREDICTIONS FOR THE NEXT 150 YEARS OF LAW AND LEGAL EDUCATION.

SINCE ITS FOUNDING 150 YEARS AGO IN 1872,

Boston University School of Law has never been afraid to break with convention in pursuit of higher values.

The school's early embrace of diverse groups of students and perspectives fostered an academic ethos of intellectual rigor and innovation that continues to this day.

Judge Sandra L. Lynch (LAW'71, Hon.'12), of the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, recalls the inspiration of taking courses with pathbreaking professors like securities regulatory law expert Tamar Frankel, when almost no other law schools hired women as faculty. "I consider BU Law to have been a pioneer in so many ways, to be prescient about what the future of the law would hold," Lynch says. "That history will help the law school as it approaches its future."

What the future holds is anybody's guess. So *The Record* asked eight BU Law students, alumni, staff, and faculty to share their predictions for what comes next. What skills does the future law student need? Which novel areas of law will catch fire? Will technology be a blessing or a bane for the legal profession? And how can BU Law meet the challenges of the next century?

We heard musings on everything from holographic law books to defending democracy to the seismic impact of artificial intelligence on the practice of law. (One student's proposed future 1L course title: "How to Best Serve Our Computer Overlords.")

One theme came up repeatedly: the nation is at a pivotal juncture on many fronts—climate, race, politics, international affairs, even deciphering truth itself—and future generations of lawyers, advocates, and judges will play a consequential role in determining the course of American life in the years to come. There is also an unshakable optimism about the potential of BU Law and its dynamic community to shape a better world.

"It's a 'put up or shut up' moment for the law," says Ronald E. Wheeler, an associate professor of law & legal research and the director of the Fineman & Pappas Law Libraries. "It's lawyers who are going to make or break it. We need lawyers who believe in the system and want to fix it and make it work for citizens of the world."

TECHNOLOGY: THE GOOD, THE BAD, AND THE DOWNRIGHT SCI-FI

From AI recruiting first-year associates to fortifying law libraries against hackers, our panelists recognized the profound disruptive force new technologies are already exerting on the legal profession. "[It] sometimes feels like the dinosaurs mulling around right before the asteroid hit," says Kiernan Majerus-Collins. "AI can be a powerful tool or a disaster."

MANDIE LEBEAU: "Several law firms are now embracing AI personality assessments as part of their recruiting. They say it's to help them see qualities in candidates they may have missed, but I'm concerned it might be used to weed people out, which could go against what we're trying to do to increase diversity in the profession. Algorithms are man-made, so they're inherently biased."

IMARA JOROFF: "My generation is quick to adopt new technology, especially if it makes our lives easier and more interesting. If it takes time away from things like document review, we can spend more time doing things like *pro bono* work or connecting with our clients."

RONALD E. WHEELER: "Data security is going to be more and more important. With governments evolving to transact a lot of business electronically, we have to get better at securing our nation and government. No one has figured out how to do that yet. It's the dirty secret of the tech world. Law firms are paying ransoms on the sly to get information back. It's craziness. It's like the Wild West."

KIERNAN MAJERUS-COLLINS: "AI could make lawyers much more efficient and bring costs down for ordinary people and potentially allow many more clients to be served and that much more justice be done."

JUSTICE FOR ALL

In expanding access to legal training and services, our panelists emphasized that a more just world is not inevitable—it must be intentional. "We need to see equity as a form of innovation," says Jonathan Allen. "Equity as the premise, as the lens through which we see and do everything."

NAOMI MANN: "Intersectionality is so critical to our justice system, and yet our legal system puts people into boxes. If you have an employment discrimination complaint and identify as a woman of color, the law usually requires that you bifurcate those into a race-based claim and a gender-based claim and provide different evidence for each. How can we create systems that take the individual as who they are? That understand individuals come with different identities and should not be required by the legal system to divide them up?"

JONATHAN ALLEN: "We need to recalibrate our systems and infrastructure so that the questions we ask from the outset—when making a decision about priorities, admissions, hiring, allocating resources, designing a workflow—are driven by equity. We need more financial aid and merit and need-based scholarships. We have to lead by example, with more diverse recruiters and admissions teams sourcing underrepresented talent and reviewing applications to decide what they connect with and what's compelling in a personal statement or résumé."

IMARA JOROFF: "One of the big things I'd like to see change is the need to fit in and conform. I hope in the future there's a societal shift in terms of what qualities we look for in a successful and professional person. You shouldn't need to be in a black pantsuit to conform to the stereotype of what we've deemed a good leader."

CHRISTOPHER ROBERTSON: "Law has a huge problem with access to justice. The most common legal procedures—debt collections, evictions, foreclosures, child custody disputes, divorces—are generally done without the benefit of a lawyer, and that cuts very much along race, class, and ethnic lines. Technology and changes in law schools will be part of the solution to expand legal services to a wider range of backgrounds. Think about TurboTax, a smart web form that fills out your taxes by asking some straightforward questions. We're seeing similar efforts to provide legal services in an automated or quasi-automated fashion. I think we'll also see a diffusion of legal practice beyond JD-trained professionals."

THE LAWYER OF TOMORROW

Future generations of legal professionals will need to possess a combination of tech savvy and emotional intelligence.

CHRISTOPHER ROBERTSON: "Even more, the soft skills and higher-order skills will be essential. Being able to negotiate, being able to predict what that judge will decide because you understand the underlying legal values and principles at stake. Seeing how this case is just one case in a larger chess game where that judge is resolving the technical ambiguities with a broader sense of the law. Those sorts of big picture skills and human skills are going to be even more important for the lawyers of tomorrow."

MANDIE LEBEAU: "Courts are conducting hearings via Zoom. How to present yourself virtually, appear convincing to a judge, or connect with a client through a computer screen is a whole new skill set that law students will need to develop."

RONALD E. WHEELER: "Not only does technology change fast, governments change; laws are always changing. Students will need to understand the importance of ethical rules as they apply to technology, client information safety, threats from external governments. They're going to have to have a truly global mindset."

JONATHAN ALLEN: "The next generation of diverse lawyers, practitioners, and social engineers have overcome so much. They are so resilient and brilliant and creative—especially on issues of race, gender, sexuality, and economic equity. They are looking for ways to solve the big social issues that they care deeply about, and they are unwilling to accept no for an answer."

BU LAW 5.0

How should we prepare future lawyers for a rapidly evolving legal landscape?

KIERNAN MAJERUS-COLLINS: "Law school should reorient toward skills that are most difficult for AI to acquire, whether that's interpersonal skills or oral advocacy. AI has the most ground to make up in areas where humans intersect with other humans. Law schools should be training students to be as effective as possible in the things that AI is worst at and avoid training them to do things that will be automated in a decade or two."

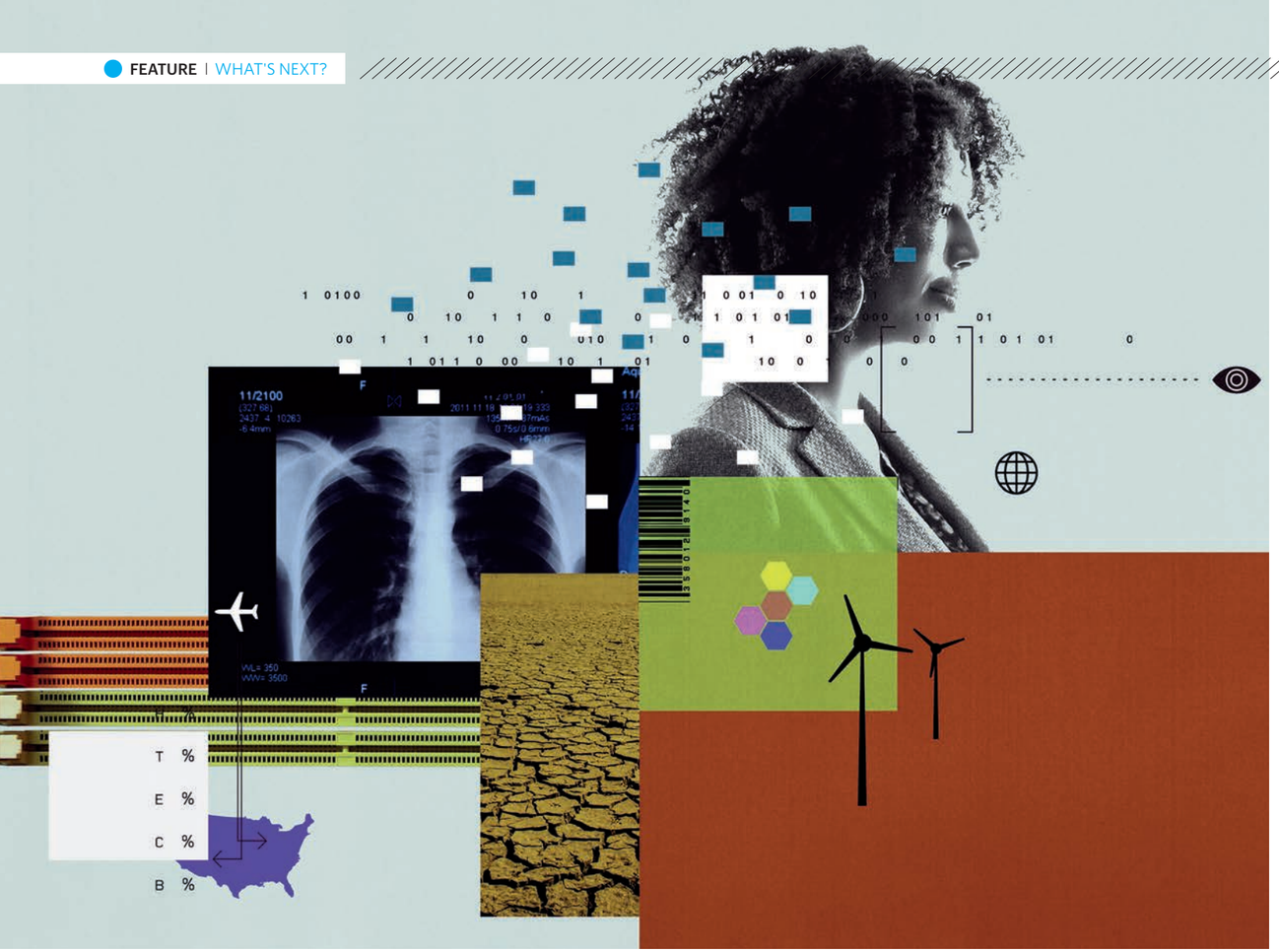
NAOMI MANN: "Having law schools without a required experiential component is like having a

PANELISTS

- **JONATHAN ALLEN ('19)** is inaugural innovator-in-residence at Innovate@BU and cofounder of the Leadership Brainery, a nonprofit that works to close wealth gaps by increasing equitable access to graduate programs and workforce leadership for underrepresented communities.
- **IMARA JOROFF ('24)** is a second-year BU Law student and president of the BU Law Student Government Association.
- **MANDIE LEBEAU** is assistant dean for Career Development & Public Service.
- **SANDRA L. LYNCH (LAW'71, HON.'12)** was appointed to the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in 1995 and served as its chief judge from 2008 to 2015.
- **KIERNAN MAJERUS-COLLINS ('24)** is a second-year BU Law student who was a member of the Lewiston, Maine, school committee before law school.
- **NAOMI MANN** is executive director of the Civil Litigation & Justice Program and founding director of the Access to Justice Clinic, which pairs individual client representation with systems change projects.

"MY GENERATION IS QUICK TO ADOPT NEW TECHNOLOGY.... IF IT TAKES TIME AWAY FROM THINGS LIKE DOCUMENT REVIEW, WE CAN SPEND MORE TIME DOING THINGS LIKE *PRO BONO* WORK OR CONNECTING WITH OUR CLIENTS."

—IMARA JOROFF ('24)



cooking school where you teach students about ingredients and the chemistry and science of baking, but no one ever turns an oven on. There has been resistance to this—a fear that if we infuse law school with too much experiential education that it will become a trade school. But law determines the rights we have, how we live every day. We as a profession deserve to have people exiting law school who know what they're doing, who aren't going to be learning how to practice law on real people's lives the very first day that they start."

IMARA JOROFF: "Law students need to be self-aware and have compassion for everybody in the room. Part of that comes from educating students, starting in elementary school, about the full history of the United States. In law school, we work so much with the Constitution—being able to come in with a clear and accurate history of how that document came to be and how it was written is important."

SANDRA L. LYNCH: "Societal norms exist side by side with legal norms, and there is an interplay between the two. Lawyers are called upon to be leaders in the community, to articulate what those norms are, and build a consensus that people agree with. Law schools are going to have to be even more mindful of that role."

CHRISTOPHER ROBERTSON: "If [AI] models are based on data that don't represent populations that have been systematically, economically excluded, that's another institutional bias that can be baked into the data. It's really important for law students and future lawyers to become fluent in those systems, be curious, and learn continuously about how these technologies work under the hood."

PANELISTS

- **CHRISTOPHER ROBERTSON** is the N. Neal Pike Scholar in Health & Disability Law and an expert in health law, institutional design, and decision-making.

- **RONALD E. WHEELER** is director of the Fineman & Pappas Law Libraries and associate professor of law & legal research.

"PEOPLE CANNOT BECOME DISENGAGED FROM THE POLITICAL PROCESS. THE ASSUMPTION THAT WE WILL ALWAYS HAVE A CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY IS NOT NECESSARILY ACCURATE."

—HON. SANDRA L. LYNCH (LAW'71, HON.'12)

MANDIE LEBEAU: "There used to be rules and timing guidelines of when law firm recruitment could happen. Historically, firms waited for grades at the end of the 1L year. But some employers aren't willing to wait anymore, so 1Ls are being recruited before they finish the 1L year. If this early recruiting trend continues, the summer on-campus interview programs that law schools pride themselves on—I slowly see that being obliterated."

LAW'S NEXT BIG THING

Some new frontiers of law are being fueled by headlines, while others will be driven by science.

MANDIE LEBEAU: "Health law is booming. Data privacy is on fire. Voting rights and immigration continue to stimulate growth."

CHRIS ROBERTSON: "One of the most radical shifts we'll see in the decades ahead is the changing of what it means to practice medicine. We're just now starting to experiment with medicine being practiced by intelligent devices and systems. Increasingly, the role of the physician will change as expert systems get smarter, and the law around them will have to change. It won't be medical malpractice so much as product liability or product regulation. The thing that delivers treatment or tells you what kind of leukemia you have will be some weird amalgam of the institution, the software, and the human doctor."

IMARA JOROFF: "If you think about social media, amateur video editing, deepfake videos—we'll need more focus on privacy, data protection, fraud. And at what point does having access to the internet become a universal right?"

KIERNAN MAJERUS-COLLINS: "Climate justice. People suffering the effects of climate change often did nothing or next to nothing to cause it. How can the law deliver some recompense to them while holding those most responsible accountable?"

THE EVOLUTION OF THE LAW

The nation is at a crossroads and the next generation of lawyers must act with a recognition of the gravity of this moment.

NAOMI MANN: "People debate vigorously whether the law itself creates social change or whether social change creates changes in the law. We see that playing out in real time with Supreme Court decisions. The law has been created and structured in a way that prioritizes certain identities over others. The challenge for us is, how can the legal system recognize the full panoply of identities and determine what justice means and how we achieve justice."

KIERNAN MAJERUS-COLLINS: "There's a crying need for thoughtful and talented lawyers all across the country. We desperately need the sorts of people who go to BU Law to end up in a wider variety of places and to engage in politics and civic life. The era of saying 'this is how I make my living, and I'm not interested in the broader social ramifications'—that can't continue. People need to think about jobs they want to have, the clients they want to take, and what values they do and don't hold."

JONATHAN ALLEN: "We have a legal profession that does not represent all of the communities in our country, especially those that are disproportionately impacted by the legal system. So we are essentially upholding a caste system based on racism and systems of oppression. To shift the tide will require that we begin to see more people of color of diverse backgrounds practicing and influencing the law but also building the connections and relationships yielded through the legal profession, which hold significant power."

SANDRA L. LYNCH: "Over my lifetime, although a great many battles for equality still remain, there is more sharing of responsibility and power spread among more diverse groups and so in that sense the country has become more democratic, and that gives me hope. There are of course all sorts of countervailing trends that are very worrisome. People cannot become disengaged from the political process. The assumption that we will always have a constitutional democracy is not necessarily accurate." ■

A PLACE TO FIND ONESELF

Reflecting on a time and place that shaped my experience of law school.

BY KIMBERLY ATKINS STOHR (COM'98, LAW'98), *BOSTON GLOBE* SENIOR OPINION WRITER AND *THE EMANCIPATOR* COLUMNIST

PHOTO BY JIMELL GREENE

It's not easy to pick my favorite place from my time as a student at Boston University School of Law—the oasis of the BU Beach right outside the building, the panoramic views from the student lounge (then on the 12th floor), and the couch just inside the Student Bar Association office, where I spent countless hours with friends, all come to mind.

But for me, the winning spot is the auditorium, because that is where an event that changed my entire experience in law school took place: the 1997 Albers Moot Court Competition finals.

To understand this, it's important to understand a little something about me when I was a law student at BU. I was neither at the top nor the bottom of my class. I surfed the school's B+ grading curve, so to speak, meaning that I would stay at or around the peak and usually (but not always) avoided sliding down either side. Having been a stellar student throughout my life, including in college, being in the middle of the pack was foreign and frustrating to me.

So was the competitiveness of law school. While I spent some time before law school preparing for the Socratic method and how to write a law school exam essay, I wasn't ready for all the ways law school would require me to compete with and compare myself to other students. The curved grading system itself made adversaries of us all. Then there were the bids to secure interviews and callbacks for summer associate positions. And of course, there was what I referred to as "nerd rush": the frenzied competition to get on a law journal.

None of those things came naturally to me. As a journalism major who spent most of college writing for newspapers, the style of legal journal writing held no appeal. I had no aspiration to go into Big Law, so I felt a bit adrift in the large pool of students who did. I had trouble finding where I belonged.

Then, as a 2L, I entered the Stone Moot Court Competition. I knew I wanted to be a litigator, but the competitiveness of the school's trial clinics was also a turnoff for me. Stone, on the other hand, welcomed all. Yes, it was itself a competition, but it was one in which you worked as a team, and winning wasn't my goal. It was a chance to challenge myself and test my chops doing what I thought I'd do for a career: arguing before a court.

I absolutely loved it, and—for the first time in my law school experience—I excelled.

My performance earned me an invitation to the Albers Moot Court Competition. The finalists in that contest would argue before a panel of real-life appellate heavyweights: **JUDGE BRUCE SELYA** of the First Circuit Court of Appeals, **JUDGE GUIDO CALABRESI** of the Second Circuit, and **US SUPREME COURT JUSTICE DAVID SOUTER**.

The stakes were obviously high, and for me personally, they were even higher. I'd already been hired to be a summer clerk at the Boston law office of **ROBERT HARRINGTON** ('64) at the end of that semester. I knew Bob had won Albers when he was a 2L in 1963. His name was etched in bronze, along with all the past champions, in one of the school's halls.

Also, by pure coincidence, the Albers finals were scheduled during a week my mother planned to come visit me from our home state of Michigan. I had no idea if I would be among the last two teams standing when she made her travel plans. But as luck would have it, she would be sitting in the front row of the law school's auditorium as we made our final arguments.

And finally, I didn't want to let down my moot court partner, **NICOLE (COOPER) ROONEY** ('98), who was and is still one of my closest friends. On the first day that we met up to begin researching and writing our brief, she looked at me with the most serious expression I'd ever seen on her face and said simply: "I want to win." I knew I had to crush this.

The day of the finals arrived. I remember my navy suit, the best one I owned at the time, and Nicole's gray one. I remember the audience being packed with friends, classmates, professors, and my mother and brother. I remember not being able to feel my feet as I heard the words "All rise!" and watched as Selya, Calabresi, and Souter entered.

Nicole went first and was brilliant. Then it was my turn. I don't remember much about the merits of the moot court case, but I do remember that there was a weak point in the argument I needed to make. In a previous round, I tried to stand my ground on it. One judge in that round, **PROFESSOR TRACEY MACLIN**, absolutely eviscerated me from the bench. Somehow, Nicole and I still advanced to the next round, but afterward Maclin gave me some advice: when one of your arguments is bad, it's OK just to acknowledge it and move on.

"AFTER NEARLY TWO YEARS OF FEELING LIKE I WAS LOST IN A PLACE WHERE I DIDN'T FIT IN AND COULDN'T STAND OUT, I HAD A MOMENT TO SHINE."

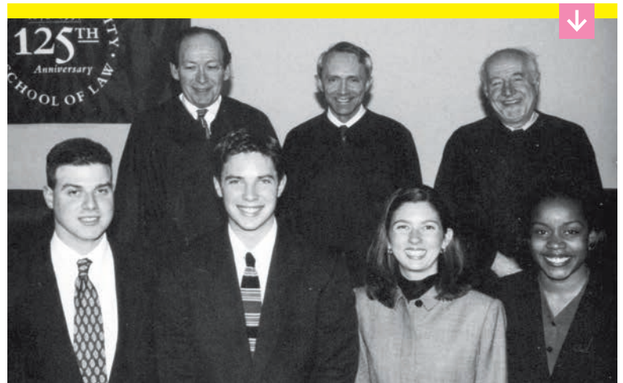
During my argument in the finals, Souter homed in on the same weak link in my case. I remembered Maclin's advice and conceded the point and moved on to my stronger ones. I made it through and remember the relief I felt when I sat down.

After deliberating, the judges announced—to my shock and glee—that Nicole and I had won. I had successfully argued a case before a Supreme Court justice and came out a winner. But the best moment was to come.

Souter announced that I had been chosen by the judges as the best oral advocate. He specifically said they were impressed by my ability to concede a weakness in my argument and focus on its strengths instead. After nearly two years of feeling like I was lost in a place where I didn't fit in and couldn't stand out, I had a moment to shine. And for the first time, I stopped worrying that going to law school might have been a mistake. I was too overwhelmed in that moment to take in the expression on my mom's face, but I'm glad a photographer captured it.

The silver award bowl I received as best oral advocate still sits on my shelf at home. The decades have brought some tarnish to the silver, but the memory still gleams. ■

1997 ALBERS MOOT COURT JUDGES AND FINALISTS, (BACK ROW, L–R): HON. BRUCE M. SELYA, HON. DAVID H. SOUTER, HON. GUIDO CALABRESI; (FRONT ROW, L–R): MICHAEL VITALI, ANDREW HANSEN, NICOLE (COOPER) ROONEY, KIMBERLY ATKINS STOHR.



ALUMNI SHARE THE PERSONAL AND FAMILY TIES THAT CONNECT THEM TO BU LAW.

BY LAURA ERNDE

BU LAW has minted thousands of lawyers in its 150 years. Ask any one of them what they remember most about law school and you might hear about a favorite professor, an achingly difficult class, or how it felt to represent a client for the first time in a clinic.

And you might find out that their ties to the school carry beyond what's listed on their résumés and into their personal lives. Over the decades, many students have found lifelong partners at BU Law. Others have formed lasting friendships with students or professors. Countless alumni send their children and grandchildren to BU Law, creating multiple generations of these family ties.

"Through history, BU Law has done an exceptional job of preparing people to have success in their careers," says **ZACHARY DUBIN**, assistant dean for development & alumni relations. "The older generation has confidence in knowing their kids are going to get the same training and grounding and be set up for success."

Those alumni also continue to stay involved in the BU Law community, supporting the school in a variety of ways—through networking and programming that fosters community and through contributions to the school's scholarships for veterans, first-generation students, and others.

"We define family broadly here," Dubin says. The relationships students create at BU Law not only help support their careers but often become partnerships they can lean on throughout their lives.

The Record spoke with three of these families to learn more about how BU Law played an integral role in their personal lives. Here are their stories.

SLAVIKBIG/ISTOCK; DNY59/ISTOCK

PHOTO BY GABRIELA HASBUN

CATALINA AND ROHAN KAZI BONDED OVER FREE COFFEE IN THE *INTERNATIONAL LAW JOURNAL* OFFICES AT BU LAW.

ROHAN AND CATALINA

BOND OVER COFFEE

Years before they married in 2020, **ROHAN KAZI** ('17) and **CATALINA KAZI** ('18) would hang out in the *International Law Journal* offices at BU Law, a popular meeting spot in part because of the free Keurig coffee that fueled the study process.

"I remember that Rohan would always put this blueberry coffee in and it smelled so bad," Catalina says.

Rohan joins her in a laugh, explaining that the better coffee flavors would disappear quickly, leaving him few options for a caffeine boost. "Yeah, yeah, it's gross," he concedes. "I don't recommend it, but I drank a lot of it."

The two would often study together in the evenings. And since they lived near each other in Allston, they ended up walking home together along Commonwealth Avenue. One of their favorite stops along the way was Hopewell Bar & Kitchen.

Rohan's friendship helped Catalina get through the last two years of law school, as she struggled with the loss of her mom, who was diagnosed with terminal cancer and later passed away in Bogotá, Colombia.

"Rohan, from the very beginning, was always so supportive, and really there for me—first as a friend, and then as my partner," she says. "The fact that he was able to support me through literally the worst thing I've ever experienced meant a lot to me."

After Rohan graduated and took a job as a corporate lawyer in New York, they continued to see each other on weekends. When Catalina graduated, they both found jobs in Boston and moved in together in the South End.

But when the COVID-19 pandemic hit the following year, they realized how isolated and far away from family they felt. They married in late 2020 and began scoping out jobs in the San Francisco Bay Area, where Rohan was born and raised. Both found in-house opportunities. Catalina is compliance counsel at investment company Edward Jones and Rohan is legal counsel at fintech company BlueVine.

They keep in touch with many of their law school friends, most of whom stayed in either Boston or New York. More than a dozen BU Law friends attended Rohan and Catalina's wedding celebration earlier this year.

"Boston is always going to be so special, because I left Colombia when I was 17 and then moved around a lot," Catalina says. "After living in Boston for almost a decade, I will always think about that place and all the memories very fondly." ■

BROTHERS TIMOTHY, TERENCE, AND TREVOR ROZIER-BYRD WERE INSPIRED TO JOIN THE LEGAL PROFESSION BY THEIR GRANDMOTHER, ELIZABETH ROZIER, WHOSE PRACTICE HANDLED REAL ESTATE AND CIVIL LITIGATION.

THE ROZIER-BYRDS

BAND OF BROTHERS

TIMOTHY ROZIER-BYRD ('23) started at BU Law in the fall of 2020, when the pandemic ushered in remote learning and postponed many in-person events. But he was able to navigate those challenges partly thanks to his brothers, **TERENCE ROZIER-BYRD** ('06) and **TREVOR ROZIER-BYRD** ('10).

"I'm thankful for having that unique foundation. It's really special," says Timothy, who is pursuing a career in health law. "Having my brothers there as support has been really helpful."

All three brothers grew up in Lakeland, New Jersey, and got introduced to the legal profession through their grandmother, Elizabeth Rozier. She served as the town prosecutor and had a small general practice handling real estate, civil litigation, and more with her partner Robert Silverman.

Terence was the first in the family to attend BU Law. After getting his undergraduate degree at Princeton University and briefly working in finance, Terence started thinking seriously about law school. He received a personal introduction to BU Law from a longtime family friend, **FRANK CAMPBELL** (JD'77, LLM'84). A generous scholarship and the knowledge that his younger brother, Trevor, would be studying at nearby Boston College sealed the deal. After graduation, Terence built a career in Big Law advising institutional investors and is now a partner in the New York office of Akin Gump.

Trevor had set his sights on a law career early on, from his summers working in his grandmother's office. A stint as a paralegal for a large firm in New York City confirmed his choice. From there, it was an easy decision to attend BU Law.

"I saw the experience that Terence had at the school, the way people were very invested in him as an individual, and it was something that I wanted to be a part of, too," he says. "I was able to become a part of the community and engage and grow both personally and professionally in ways I never had before."

After law school, Trevor worked for large law firms in New York and Boston—specializing in corporate transactional law—before going in-house at State Street. He held senior sales strategy, business development, and corporate development roles. In 2021, he left to found Stackwell, a fintech start-up aiming to address the racial wealth gap by empowering Black investors.

Both Trevor and Terence remain engaged with BU Law, continuing to give back as active members of the alumni network, serving as mentors, and providing opportunities for Timothy and other BU students to learn and grow.

"They have shown me how close-knit the BU community is," Timothy says of his brothers. "It has such a vast alumni network all over the country. I really want to take advantage of the connections and the opportunities that BU Law has to offer." ■

PHOTO BY CHRIS SORENSEN

CHRIS AND PAUL

FATE BRINGS THEM TOGETHER

A MUTUAL FRIEND ENCOURAGED CHRIS ODELL AND PAUL STIBBE TO MEET WHEN THEY ARRIVED AT BU LAW FROM SMALL MIDWESTERN CITIES.

CHRIS ODELL (JD'13, LLM'14) and **PAUL STIBBE** ('13) grew up in small Midwest cities and didn't have any ties to the Boston area when they arrived separately as 1Ls in 2010.

A mutual friend suggested they meet each other. They talked by phone and then met in person at an early campus mixer.

In another twist of fate, Chris met Paul's friend **ALEXANDRIA GUTIERREZ** ('13) on his first day of classes. "We just happened to hit it off and become very good friends, not even knowing that she was Paul's roommate," Chris says.

Chris and Paul hung out in the same social circles and often studied together, pushing each other to get the most out of their time in law school. Paul wanted to become a litigator, while Chris specialized in tax law, so they could support each other when the coursework got tough without allowing their competitiveness to get in the way of their growing bond.

The library was always crowded, with students fighting for space to study. But there always seemed to be open seats at the tables near the entrance to the student lounge.

"We just kind of laid claim to that. And that's where we would always go," Chris says. "It was a straight shot from there to the student union with restaurants and a Starbucks. So I'd pick up my Starbucks and come to the lounge. It just became this place where we'd always meet up."

By the second half of their first year of law school, Chris and Paul's connection grew deeper. They moved in together during their 2L year and soon began planning what the future would look like together. But first, they had to spread their wings.

After they earned their JDs in 2013, Paul clerked for the Supreme Court of North Dakota for a year, while Chris continued his studies at BU Law and earned his LLM in Taxation.

The following year, Paul's goal of working in litigation took him to Chicago, where he clerked for the US District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Chris joined an accounting firm in Boston with the goal of eventually joining Paul in Chicago.

"Both of us were excited to spend time in Boston, it's such a cool city, but we each have more connection to Chicago, so that's how we ended up back there," Paul says.

Both now work for large law firms, Chris at Kirkland & Ellis and Paul at Greenberg Traurig. They married in 2018 and invited many of their BU Law friends to their wedding party the following year.

"It's amazing how BU Law alumni are just everywhere," Chris says. "It's a great network to be a part of." ■

PHOTO BY NATASHA MOUSTACHE

AT BU LAW AND BEYOND...

From Commencement 2022 to the 150th Anniversary Gala on October 1, BU Law held celebrations and symposia that brought the community together. We hope to connect soon at one of our lectures, dinners, or networking events held at the law school and beyond.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Find upcoming BU Law events at bu.edu/law/calendar.

1 Maureen Leo (fourth from the left), director of the American Law Program, organized a reception with alumni and admitted students in Paris, France.

2 Dean Onwuachi-Willig welcomed students admitted to the new Antiracist Scholars for Progress, Innovation & Racial Equity program.

3 The Women of Color Collaborative (WOCC) closed out the 2021–22 academic year with a celebratory dinner.

4 In April, BU Law invited judges and former clerks to campus to celebrate graduating 3Ls who secured judicial clerkships.

5 Graduates of the Class of 2022 celebrated their Commencement at the Track & Tennis Center in May.

PHOTOS COURTESY OF MAUREEN LEO (1), WEI-HAN CHEN (2, 3), CYDNEY SCOTT (4), JOHN GILLOOLY (5, 6).

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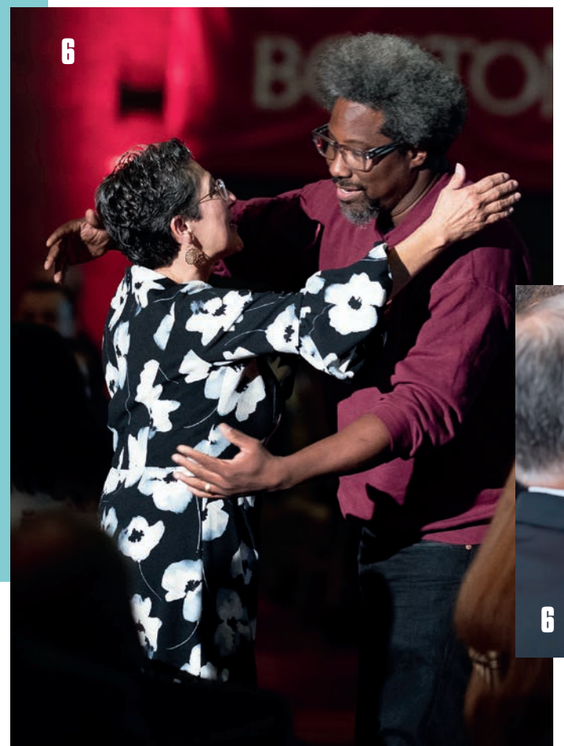
6 The BU Law community commemorated the school's 150th anniversary at a gala on October 1, where W. Kamau Bell began his keynote with hugs for audience members.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CLASS NOTES

If you would like to submit an update for *The Record*, please visit **BU.EDU/LAW/CLASS-NOTES.**

JURIS DOCTOR

1962

EDWARD D. MCCARTHY received the James N. Esdaile Jr. Award for Civility, Professionalism and Excellence from the Massachusetts chapter of the American Board of Trial Advocates.

1973

PETER FUNK is now of counsel at Couch White LLP.

1974

HARVEY KAPLAN has retired and is working *pro bono* on First Circuit political asylum cases with Greater Boston Legal Services and the ACLU.

1976

SEAN COFFEY was named to the *Rhode Island Lawyers Weekly* Hall of Fame.

MICHAEL MCELROY has been recognized by the Rhode Island Bar Association with the 2022 Ralph P. Semonoff Award for Professionalism.

HON. MARK SWITALSKI announced his retirement from the family division bench of the 16th Judicial Circuit Court of Macomb County, Michigan.

1979

PATRICK W. BOATMAN received the 2022 Career Achievement Award from the Connecticut Bar Association's commercial law and bankruptcy section.

1981

MARK GRAHAM HANSON moved (back) to Florida shortly after graduation and has practiced law there in a variety of positions and locales over the years. Now mostly retired, he works one or two afternoons a week in a program at the local courthouse in Tallahassee, helping people who are representing themselves in court cases. He is traveling a bit and still competing in open-water swim races, usually 5Ks.

CARL WEINER was selected for inclusion on the 2022 Pennsylvania Super Lawyers list.

1982

GENE BARTON has been named to the 2022 Lawdragon list of 500 Leading Dealmakers in America.

ROBERT L. COOK was elected to a four-year term as a town justice in Henrietta, New York, in 2019. He was also the recipient of the 2020 Eisenhower College Alumni Association Legacy Award.

1983

MARIA RENNA SHARPE joined the LGI Homes Inc. board of directors.

1986

HON. PENNIE MCLAUGHLIN was elected to a seat on the San Diego Superior Court.

1987

PEGGY DALEY has joined Charles River Associates as a vice president in the company's forensic services practice.

JENNIFER LAURO was honored to be named among the 2022 *Massachusetts Lawyers Weekly* In-House Leaders in the Law.

ADELE ROBINSON joined Abt Associates as a principal associate.

JOHN SHORO (LLM in Taxation'92) joined Bowditch & Dewey LLP as managing partner.

1988

DANIEL AVERY has been named to the 2022 Lawdragon list of 500 Leading Dealmakers in America.

GENE M. CARLINO was elected a fellow of the American College of Trust and Estate Counsel.

KAREN L. LING joined the advisory committee of Galderma, an independent dermatology company.

LOUISE MILLER was appointed Framingham's chief financial officer by Framingham Mayor Charlie Sisitsky.

VERONICA SERRATO joined the board of directors of Sexual Assault Response Services of Southern Maine as vice chair.

1989

LAUREN LISS joined Greenberg Traurig as senior counsel in the environmental and real estate practices in Boston.

1990

HON. ROBERT A. BRENNAN was named an associate justice on the Massachusetts Appeals Court.

1992

HON. VICTORIA W. CHAVEY was named to the Connecticut Superior Court by Governor Ned Lamont.

KEITH GOTTFRIED launched Gottfried Shareholder Advisory LLC, a boutique firm focusing on advising public companies and their boards of directors with regards to shareholder activism preparedness and defense.

STUART KATZ has practiced in Connecticut at Cohen and Wolf PC since graduating from BU Law. He chairs the firm's employment & labor and litigation & dispute resolution groups and was recently appointed to the American Arbitration Association (AAA) roster of neutrals for employment matters. Katz's practice is unique in that he represents both employers and employees in a wide variety of employment-related matters in federal and state courts, as well as before the AAA and other alternative dispute resolution venues. He represents clients in a broad range of discrimination and harassment suits, restrictive covenant cases, breaches of contract, and wage and hour claims.

1993

NIALENA CARAVASOS is one of only two US lawyers featured by the international nonprofit project "Inspirational People." She was featured on the Super Lawyers cover in *Philadelphia* magazine and has been repeatedly recognized on Super Lawyers lists honoring the top women lawyers and the top 100 lawyers in both Philadelphia and the state of Pennsylvania. Having earned a reputation for being unafraid to break ranks with "the old-boy network," beginning with the Merlino mob trial and continuing with her strategic and uniquely holistic focus in restoring her clients to good lives, NiaLena is one of very few Wharton graduates who practices criminal defense and is uniquely positioned to relate personally to the challenges facing white collar defendants.

1994

MICHELE COHEN was honored with the Community Leadership Award at the Epstein Hillel School annual gala.

MELANIE JACOBS will serve as the 25th dean of the University of Louisville Brandeis School of Law.

1995

DAVID BRODSKY was honored with *Boston* magazine's Five Star Wealth Manager Award.

KEVIN HAYDEN was named interim Suffolk County district attorney by Massachusetts Governor Charlie Baker.

C. MAX PERLMAN has joined Gunderson Dettmer as a partner in the labor & employment group in its Boston office.

ADRIENNE BANKS PITTS was named an independent director for the board of Retail Opportunity Investments Corp.

CRANE POMERANTZ has joined Clark Hill as a member in the litigation practice in Las Vegas.

PETER ROSENTHAL recently started in the newly created role of executive vice president and global head of legal and business affairs at Warner Chappell Music, the music publishing division of Warner Music Group.

1997

THERESA BONI was named general counsel at Surface Oncology.

JENNIFER LAWRENCE was appointed the first general counsel at NEXT Insurance.

1998

BILL BIRMINGHAM (LLM in Taxation'03) was named chief investment officer at Osprey Funds.

SHARON BRIANSKY was named general counsel of Allegro MicroSystems.

NATALIE MARJANCIK became managing director of Blue Wolf Capital.

RONALD E. RICHTER was named to the New York City Mayor's Advisory Committee on the Judiciary by Mayor Eric Adams.

2000

KRISTEN J. FALLON was promoted to senior partner in the Boston Office of Riemer & Braunstein.

2001

ALISSA KAPLAN joined Accruent as general counsel.

2003

TYREE AYERS was elected to the board of Maryland Volunteer Lawyers Service.

JERALD KORN has been named chief operating officer at Epizyme, a biopharmaceutical company developing and delivering transformative therapies for cancer patients.

2004

CHRISTIAN PUGACZEWSKI, a structured finance attorney with nearly two decades of experience developing innovative financial products and documenting derivative transactions, has joined Hunton Andrews Kurth as a partner in New York.

NICOLE SITARAMAN was appointed to deputy director in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Office of Public Participation.

RUSSEL STEIN (LLM in Taxation'05) was elevated to partner at Partridge Snow & Hahn.

2005

ARI BEHAR is an associate at Lando & Anastasi.

PADMA CHOUDRY was elected a trustee of the Bedford Free Public Library.

EDUARDO CHUNG joined Mazars USA as principal in the firm's tax practice & procedures group.

ANGELA GOMES has been named to the *Savoy* magazine 2022 "Most Influential Black Lawyers" list, which recognizes exceptional legal achievements and leadership by Black lawyers who are partners at national law firms or corporate counsel of global corporations.

JULIE ROSETE rejoined the Ramos Law Group as a senior associate attorney.

2006

ERIKA CANCHOLA was selected by the *Los Angeles Business Journal* for its 2022 list of "Leaders of Influence."

DAVID S. HONG (LLM in Banking & Financial Law'08) joined Willkie Farr & Gallagher as a private funds partner.

ELAD L. ROISMAN joined Cravath as partner.

2007

LAWRENCE HUNT, who counsels clients throughout the estate planning process, joined Pierce Atwood LLP as partner.

PETER KALS was named senior vice president and assistant general counsel at Citi.

MATTHEW J. SINKMAN, most recently an assistant attorney general in the New York State Office of the Attorney General's Environmental Protection Bureau, has joined the New York office of Gibbons PC as counsel in the firm's environmental group.

2008

ZACH COCHRAN returned to King & Spalding as a partner.

MARK J. ESPOSITO has been named a shareholder in the Springfield, Massachusetts–based law firm of Shatz, Schwartz and Fentin.

MARISA RAUCHWAY joined AY Strauss as a partner and chair of the firm's franchise group.

JESSE ROISIN was named a partner in Holland & Knight's real estate section.

SARAH SCHIELKE won a $3 million settlement from the city of Loveland, Colorado, for her client, a 73-year-old woman with dementia who was assaulted by a police officer.

JENNA VENTORINO was elected partner at WilmerHale.

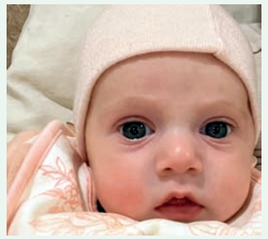
2009

MARION R. HARRIS was elevated to partner at Pryor Cashman, where he serves in the litigation, investment management, intellectual property, and media + entertainment groups. He was named to the 2021 New York Metro Super Lawyers list as a "Rising Star" in business litigation.

MELISSA LA VENIA was named partner of US tax at Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton LLP in Montreal, Canada. La Venia has been in the field of international tax since 2012 and has the pleasure of working with individuals, trusts, estates, and closely held businesses around the world on their US inbound and outbound tax needs.

NICHOLAS ROHRER, who focuses his practice on complex commercial litigation in the Delaware Court of Chancery, was elected partner of Young Conaway.

2010



MARC ASPIS and his wife had their third child, Bella Claire Aspis.

Class notes reflect submissions received between December 1, 2021, and May 31, 2022.

If you would like to submit an update for *The Record*, please visit **BU.EDU/LAW/CLASS-NOTES**.

MICHAEL GREENWALD was appointed global lead for digital assets for Amazon Web Services. He will be working remotely from Palm Beach, Florida, where he lives with his wife Nolan, while also traveling globally and spending time between Amazon headquarters in Seattle, Washington, and Arlington, Virginia.

CARLY EISENBERG HOINACKI was named a partner at Epstein Becker & Wild.

AVNI PATEL, who helped expose large-scale doping schemes in Olympic competitions, was named partner at Walden Macht & Haran.

Visit **bu.edu/law/patel** to read more about Patel's work with former Russian official Grigory Rodchenkov.

ADAM VENESS has joined Cyteir as general counsel.

MELISSA I. WERNICK was promoted to member at Chiesa Shahinian & Giantomasi PC.

2011

MICHAEL L. GURMAN has been named a partner in the healthcare practice group of Ulmer & Berne LLP.

ASHLEY JACOBS, who concentrates her practice on representing debtors, lenders, and other parties in chapter 11 cases, as well as international representatives in chapter 15 cases, was elected partner of Young Conaway.

DEBORAH BETH MEDOWS published an article with the *Harvard Journal on Legislation*, titled "A Beginner's Guide to Legislative Drafting," using lessons learned in drafting legislation as an attorney for the New York State Legislature. The UN cited her article to describe how to draft legislation in the guide *Promoting Women's Political Participation: From Quotas to Parity: A Guide to Legal Options for the West and Central Africa Region*, a project by UN Women in partnership with Canada.

2012

CAROLINE DOTOLO was elected partner at WilmerHale.

CAROLLYNN LEAR has been reappointed to the position of assistant commissioner of the New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration.

VALERIE MOORE was named partner in Nutter's real estate department.

2013

BRIAN BALDUZZI (LLM in Taxation'14) was awarded the 2022 Rainbow Revolutionary Distinguished Alumni Award from SUNY Geneseo.

KIERSTEN ZAZA BOTELHO joined Hercules Capital Inc. as general counsel and chief compliance officer.

GREG CORBIN recently led a merger between his law firm, Signal Law LLC, and Werge Law LLC, another boutique law firm in Denver, Colorado. The combined firm, Werge & Corbin LLC, will operate under the name of Werge Law Group.

CRISTINA I. RAMIREZ joined the Travis County Public Defender's Office. She is proud to return to her hometown and serve her fellow Austinites.

CORY J. ROTHBORT was trial counsel (second chair) for an excessive force lawsuit that recently settled for $10 million. It is believed to be the largest settlement of any police brutality case in New Jersey history and one of the largest ever nationwide.

RYAN VERY took advantage of BU Law's postgraduate fellowship program at the ACLU of Pennsylvania in his hometown of Pittsburgh. That year, he worked to legalize same-sex marriage in Pennsylvania and strike down a voter ID law. After the fellowship, he started a law firm out of his attic, which has grown to a downtown firm of seven people.

2014

REBECCA HOLLANDER has been elevated to member at Cole Schotz PC. Hollander serves in the bankruptcy and corporate restructuring department, as well as the real estate special opportunities group, in the firm's New Jersey office.

ROXANNA MEHDI welcomed her first child, Caspian Hook, and in February 2022 joined the Ohio Attorney General's Office.

2015

CAROLINE FISCHER ESPI was recognized by *Orlando Style* as one of Orlando's 2022 Top Women in Law.

JESSICA MEYERS, an associate with Brown Rudnick LLP, was part of the legal team representing Johnny Depp in a defamation lawsuit against his ex-wife, Amber Heard.

ASHLEY TAN joined Sullivan & Worcester LLP as an associate in the Real Estate practice group.

HANNAH TANABE, a senior attorney in the Employment Law Unit at Greater Boston Legal Services, was honored with a 2022 Massachusetts Bar Association Rising Star Award.

2016

TALENE GHAZARIAN was elected to serve as director-at-large of the labor union representing California state attorneys and administrative law judges.

2017

STEPHANIE CALNAN, an associate with Brown Rudnick LLP, was part of the legal team representing Johnny Depp in a defamation lawsuit against his ex-wife, Amber Heard.

KRISTEN CHASSÉ recently joined Pierce Atwood LLP as an associate for the firm's trusts and estates group.

2019

GERARD FISCHETTI joined Ginkgo Bioworks as corporate counsel in March 2022, focusing on SEC and corporate governance matters.

2020

KATI-JANE CHILDS moved to Baltimore in February 2022 to begin work as an assistant public defender with the Maryland Office of the Public Defender.

ELIZABETH DREISBACH joined Landman Corsi Ballaine & Ford.

MICHAEL FARR (LLM in Banking & Financial Law'20) joined Hill Ward Henderson as an associate in the firm's corporate group.

LLM IN BANKING & FINANCIAL LAW

2009

IBRAHIM SIDDIKI joined Bracewell as a partner in the firm's corporate practice.

2017

DIEGO OSTOS GUERRESI has been appointed as partner of Santamarina y Steta in Mexico City. His practice focuses on banking and finance law as well as capital markets.

2019

HEENA WOZNY is an associate in the Boston office of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP.

LLM IN TAXATION

2000

MARIA A. CESTONE joined Coughlin Midlige & Garland as counsel in the firm's expanding estate, trust, and taxation group.

ALYSON RYAN joined Nebraska Legal Group as a divorce lawyer.

MATTHEW O. YOUNG was elevated to partner in Pryor Cashman's executive compensation, ERISA & employee benefits, labor + employment, corporate, and tax groups. His practice focuses on transactional matters, particularly employee benefits and compensation issues in the context of acquisitions, dispositions, securities offerings, and financing arrangements.

2004

LEANNE SCOTT was appointed as a principal at Baker Newman Noyes.

2007

LAWRENCE D. HUNT recently joined Pierce Atwood LLP as a partner in the firm's trusts & estates practice group.

2015

SHANON BUARI SR. launched BLAK Watches.

LYDIA EDWARDS was elected to the Massachusetts State Senate to represent the First Suffolk and Middlesex District.

2016

HARSH ARORA was recognized with the 2022 Diversity Leader Award by *Profiles in Diversity Journal*. The award recognizes those who work every day to expand and improve diversity, inclusion, and equity in the workplace and beyond.

2021

ANN MARIE MACCARONE started a new position as attorney with Pierce Atwood LLP in the Providence office.

IN MEMORIAM

Thomas H. Abraham ('57)
Samuel S. Anter ('52)
George W. Anthes ('71)
Philip W. Bouchard ('57)
Margaret W. Brill ('74)
Charles H. Brown ('74)
Charles Burlingham ('59)
Robert T. Butler ('55)
Robin R. Rausch Butler ('83)
Lawrence A. Chaletsky ('64)
Anne W. Chisholm ('86)
Donald C. Cross ('72)
Michael M. Davis ('70)
Michael P. DeFanti ('69)
Margaret-Joyce Diamond ('53)
Gerald A. Feld ('72)
Eliot Field ('73)
Gregory C. Flynn ('79)
Betsy R. Franklin ('77)
Marion R. Fremont-Smith ('51)
Marc D. Goldberg ('69)
Samuel B. Goldberg ('85)
Forrest L. Griffith ('72)
G. D. Griset ('67)
Gerard F. Hartigan ('98)
Peter G. Hastings ('60)
John F. Herlihy ('63)
David A. Hession ('75)
Stephen M. Hillman ('67)
Christine F. Kenmore ('84)
Norman D. Kline ('59)
Samuel M. Laipson ('54)
Joanne R. Landy ('91)
George H. Lebherz ('58)
Lois M. Lewis ('61)
Robert S. Linnell ('56)
Joseph T. Little ('52)
Edward J. Marcaccio ('57)
Paul R. Marte ('53)
Darla P. Newman ('76)
Thomas Poppenhouse ('80)
Roger A. Putnam ('51)
Allen Rodman ('74)
Josef G. Saloman ('67)
Rachel A. Shanfeldt ('85)
Warren C. Shay ('74)
Stuart M. Shotwell ('73)
David J. Shuman ('77)
Marvin H. Siegel ('54)
Paul A. St. Amour ('52)
Norman H. Stavisky ('58)
Gilbert Stein ('52)
Robert G. Stetson ('60)
Dale G. Stoodley ('62)
Mary M. Sullivan ('72)
Keith A. Taggart ('96)
Eric H. Weinberg ('80)
Philip I. Weinberg ('83)
Arnold S. Yorra ('49)
Stuart J. Young ('80)

This list reflects community members who passed between December 1, 2021, and May 31, 2022.

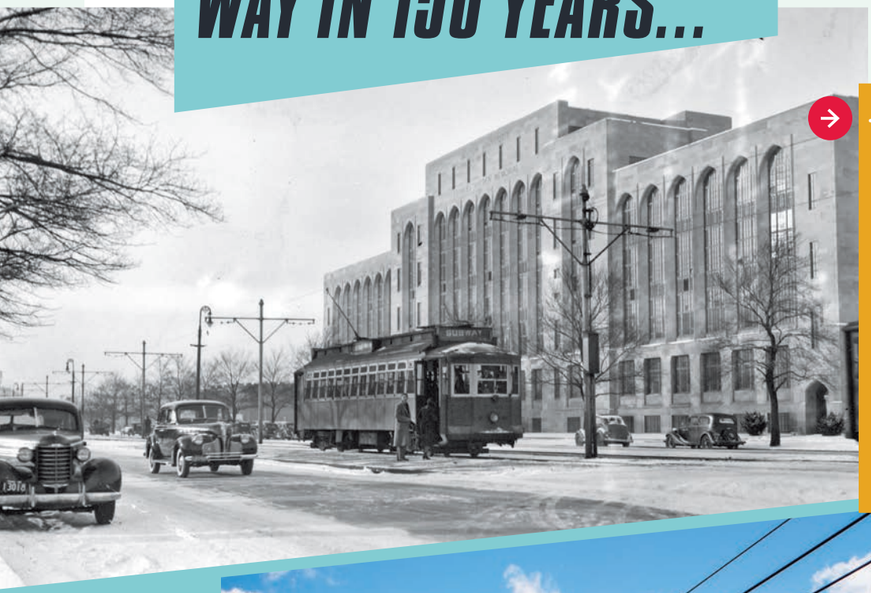
Learn the many ways to stay connected with BU Law and its alumni at **bu.edu/law/stay-connected**.

Email **lawalum@bu.edu** to receive *The Record Monthly*, our newsletter for alumni.

To submit a class note, please visit **bu.edu/law/class-notes**.

Class notes reflect submissions received between December 1, 2021, and May 31, 2022.

WE'VE COME A LONG WAY IN 150 YEARS...



...AND WE DON'T JUST MEAN ACROSS BOSTON. From the professors and alumni who are responsible for originating or pushing legal thought forward to the many alumni who have worked on significant cases, shaped policy, and led major companies, BU Law and its community have been foundational in shaping the legal field and the country. Learn more about BU Law's legacy of innovation in *150/150: People, Places, and Precedents,* the recently published commemorative book celebrating the school's 150th anniversary.

PUZZLE IT OUT: ANSWERS

ACROSS
1. Murray, 5. Pettit, 9. CarterVTexas, 10. Warren

DOWN
2. Abbott, 3. Free, 4. Bllvots, 6. Taxation, 7. Taft, 8. Frankel

PUZZLE IT OUT

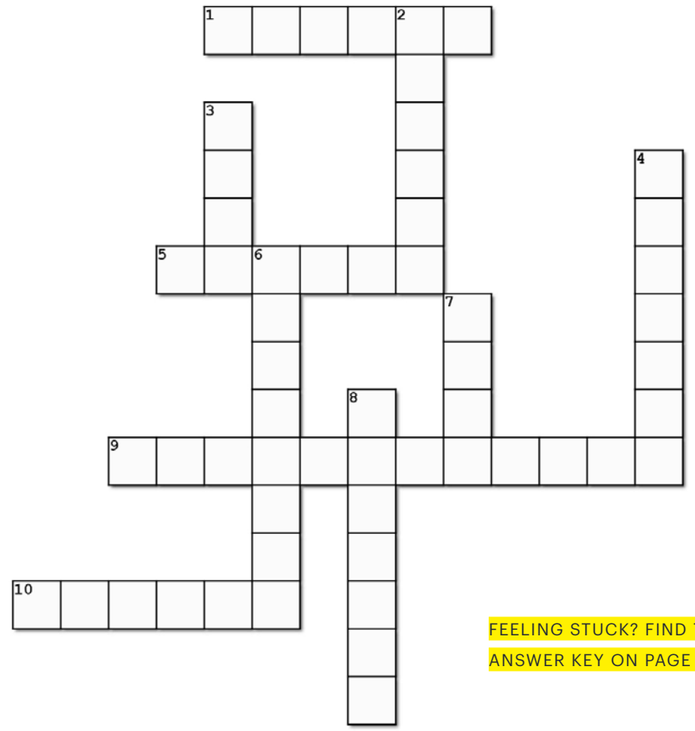
TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF BU LAW TRIVIA.

ACROSS

1. Professor and scholar who influenced Ruth Bader Ginsburg
5. BU Law's 'singing professor'
9. US Supreme Court case that Wilford Smith won
10. US Supreme Court chief justice who spoke at the law tower dedication in 1964

DOWN

2. Alum, founding dean of Stanford Law
3. Cost of tuition for the third year of study when BU Law opened
4. Name of BU Law's football team in the 1960s
6. First LLM program of its kind in the country, established in 1959
7. Former US president who taught at BU Law
8. First woman to earn tenure at BU Law



FEELING STUCK? FIND THE ANSWER KEY ON PAGE 38.

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"I CONSIDER BU LAW TO HAVE BEEN . . . PRESCIENT ABOUT WHAT THE FUTURE OF THE LAW WOULD HOLD. THAT HISTORY WILL HELP THE LAW SCHOOL AS IT APPROACHES ITS FUTURE."

—Judge Sandra L. Lynch (LAW'71, Hon.'12), United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit

Read more in *What's Next?*

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