David v. Goliath
One Man’s Tale of Courage

The Good Fight:
Clinical Program
Keeps Ideals Alive

Global Finance:
How To Fix
The Monetary Crisis

Four Empire Builders
Trade Law Careers
For Real Estate

Plus:
'98 Reunion Scrapbook,
An Olympian On Campus,
Comics In The Classroom,
Annual Giving Report

Michael Deland '69
On the Cover:

Photographer Susan Biddle captures Michael Deland in the autumn sunlight at the FDR Memorial in Washington, DC.
The Land Lords
Four entrepreneurs stake their claims in real estate and watch their spirits—and fortunes—soar.
By Vicki Sanders

30 Years in the Trenches
A pioneering clinical program comes of age and discovers that 'the times they are a' changin'.
By Julie Michaels

Michael Deland '69 takes on the giants of spy technology and beats them with old-fashioned values
By Maria Karagianis

Inoculating Against the Financial Flu
How to stop the spread of monetary crises in emerging-market countries
By Professor Cynthia Lichtenstein

How the Law School's Endowment Compares
Campus lectures, visitors, symposia

Compiled by Carla McDonald

A Citizen of the World

Ambassador Bill Richardson, US Representative to the United Nations, encouraged graduates to make the preservation of human rights a priority when he spoke to the

Boston College Law School Class of 1998 at their commencement last May. Richardson emphasized the United States' responsibilities as a world leader and urged the graduates to be "not just citizens of America, but citizens of the world."

He listed many prominent Law School alumni who have gone on to public service careers, and used law to "make a difference around the globe," and he challenged the current graduates to follow in their footsteps, to "be the generation that chooses to accept the mantle of leadership and engagement." Richardson applauded the Law School's long-term commitment to international human rights and added, "As young lawyers from a prestigious law school, you have unique opportunities to ensure that your voices are heard and that adherence to the international rule of law is more than words on a page, but instead, a fact of life for millions."

The Euro Firsthand

During the first four weeks of the fall semester, Mads Andenes, director for the Center of European Law at King's College in England, taught a mini-course at the Law School on the new single European currency, the euro. The course emphasized the private law implications of the new currency and covered the basic economic, institutional, and private law issues related to the euro. Andenes was legal advisor to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and has written at least twenty legal books, including the textbook for his class: European Economic and Monetary Union: The Institutional Framework published by Kluwer Law International in 1997.

Flexing Legal Muscles

Professor Robert Berry was the moderator of a Sports Law Forum at the Law School last April addressing opportunities and developments in the field. Speakers included former New England Patriots stars Gavin Veris '98 and John Hannah and Boston Celtics executive vice president of corporate development M. L. Carr. Carr spoke to students from the perspective of management, while Hannah and Veris talked about sports agents, their personal experiences as
players, and the legalities of contract negotiations.

Campaigning for Human Rights

Tony Varona '92, chief counsel for the Human Rights Campaign in Washington, DC, spoke at the Law School last spring in a forum cosponsored by student groups LAMBDA and PILF. Varona shared his experiences as a public interest lawyer in both the private and public sectors and as an openly gay Cuban-American attorney.

Through an Exile's Eyes

Director Gloria Rolando of Cuba visited the Law School last spring for a special screening of her movie Eyes of the Rainbow. The documentary focuses on the life of Assata Shakur of the Black Liberation Army and Black Panthers, who escaped from prison and was given political asylum in Cuba. After an introduction by assistant professor Anthony Farley, Rolando told the gathering that her film is dedicated to “...all women who struggle for a better world.” Plans are underway for the film to tour other cities in the US.

Prosecutions and Politics

Timothy Flaherty '90, who has prosecuted more than 100 jury cases, spoke in September to students in the Criminal Justice Clinic about his experiences as a Norfolk County Assistant District Attorney. Flaherty, who also attended Boston College High School and Boston College, was defeated in a hotly contested primary race among three candidates for Middlesex County District Attorney. Flaherty won approximately 25 percent of the vote.

Passing the Torch

The Office of Career Services held a public interest law reception in October, so that students could hear from alumni who work in the public sector. Featured speakers included Mary Connolly '70, executive director of the Volunteer Lawyers Project in Boston; and Charles Walker '78, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination.

Lunching with...

The Dean's Luncheon Series, which gives students the opportunity to join Interim Dean James Rogers and distinguished graduates for informal discussions on topical issues, continues this academic year with the following guests: Michael Puzo '77, a partner specializing in trusts and estates at Hemenway and Barnes in Boston; Michael Jones '76, senior vice president of National Association of Security Dealers (NASD) Individual Investors in Washington, DC; Marie St. Fleur '87, chief of the Unemployment and Fraud Division of the Massachusetts Attorney General's Office; and Jennifer French '90, a special agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Chicago, Illinois.

Crossing the International Divide

Hendrik de Groot, an associate professor of corporate law at the University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, visited the Law School on an informal basis this fall. He attended classes on corporate and business law and met with faculty members who taught in those areas. His opportunity to meet and discuss shared research interests with faculty was arranged by Professor Dan Kanstroom.
A Terrorist’s Nemesis

Gil Childers ’81, the World Trade Center bombing prosecutor who was profiled in the Spring 1998 issue of the Law School magazine, was the featured speaker at November’s Alumni Luncheon Seminar Series. An expert in terrorism, he went on to serve as special counsel for the 1996 Olympics after his victory in the World Trade Center case. Childers currently heads the East Coast operation of Orrick, Herrington, and Sutcliffe’s white collar criminal defense group.

Safety in Numbers

Eleven members from the Law School raised funds for battered women’s shelters by participating in the Jane Doe Walk for Women’s Safety in September. The Domestic Violence Outreach Project, an organization at the Law School that trains students how to help victims of domestic violence, organized a team for the event. Those who participated in the 5K walk were Meredith Swisher ’00, Melissa Conroy ’00, Sarah Weyland ’00, Jenette Mathai ’01, Allison Puri ’01, Corey Denenberg ’01, and Assistant to the Dean for Students Fred Enman, S.J., ’78. The team raised $550.

The Making of a Politician

H. Lamar Willis ’99 has a dream. His recent election as governor of the First Circuit for the American Bar Association’s Law Student Division (ABALSD), was one more step toward realizing it. Name a cause or an organization where he can acquire the knowledge and skills of a politician, and Willis will be there, organizing and strategizing to his heart’s content.

It is no accident that he beat four other candidates to win the election last April. Being a circuit governor seems to run in the family. He’d heard about ABALSD from his cousin, Yolanda Williams ’94, who’d been a circuit governor while at the Law School. As soon as Willis arrived on campus—already armed with a B.A. in urban studies from Morehouse College and an M.S. in management and policy analysis from Carnegie Mellon—he began attending meetings, but soon discovered that student involvement had dropped off since his cousin’s time.

Since winning the gubernatorial election, and having served as a regional representative for the Law School’s chapter, Willis has been busy supervising the lieutenant governors he’s recruited from among the First Circuit’s fourteen schools in New England. He has also been the force behind the board of governors’ passage of a resolution establishing National Diversity Day, to be celebrated on campuses around the country every April 4, the anniversary of Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.’s assassination. Willis’ commitment to diversity is also reflected in his appointment to the ABA’s Commission on Opportunities for Minorities in the Profession.

ABALSD is proving to be an excellent training ground for a man with political aspirations, says Willis. “It’s trained me how to lobby, interact, work with a constituent base...and how to deal with issues in an appropriate fashion through the legislative process.”

Willis’ goals for his one-year term of office are to increase membership in ABALSD, particularly among women and minorities; to make the Law School a site for the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Program that aids the elderly and poor with tax issues; and to heighten the profile of the First Circuit and the schools within it. “I’d be on Cloud Nine,” he says, “if BCLS could win the Henry Ramsey Award,” an ABALSD honor given to a school for its commitment to diversity.

—Vicki Sanders
Four Honored at Law Day '98

The Boston College Law School Alumni Association honored the service and achievements of four individuals at its Law Day '98 ceremony, held in May at the Westin Hotel in Boston. The Honorable Roderick L. Ireland received the St. Thomas More Award in recognition of his distinguished career as a lawyer and a judge. The other three recipients of awards are alumni of the Law School. Mary K. Ryan '77 was named the William J. Kenealy, S.J. Alumna of the Year for her outstanding contributions and service to the legal profession and the community. Daniel E. Callahan '72 received the Honorable David S. Nelson Public Interest Law Award for his dedication to clients and skillful advocacy. The Special Service Award was given to Professor Peter Donovan '60 to honor his career-long devotion to legal education.

Since 1958, Law Day ceremonies have celebrated the progress of equality and justice under law, encouraged the observation and enforcement of law, and promoted a respect and understanding of the law as a crucial element of daily life.

— Abby Wolf

Recipient of the Special Service Award, Peter Donovan '60, and Joanne Locke.

Award recipients (l-r) Peter Donovan '60, Mary Ryan '77, Roderick Ireland, and Daniel Callahan '72 with Avram Sofer (center).

(l-r) William Bulger '61, Michael More '67, and Boston College President William Leahy, S.J., enjoy a celebratory moment together.

Mary Ryan '77 addresses the gathering after being honored as Alumna of the Year.

Stewart Grossman '73 (r) shows obvious delight when presenting Daniel Callahan '72 with the Special Service Award.
Students Mastermind Revolutionary Citation Software

Not yet out of law school, Greg Boesel '99 and Mark Hexamer '99 have done what most seasoned entrepreneurs would envy and what many legal professionals may soon covet. They have developed a software program that takes all the work out of creating legal citations.

CiteIt! is a market first, a product with ambitions to become an essential tool to everyone in the legal profession, from law partner to law student. The genius of CiteIt! is its simplicity. With a few keystrokes, users can create legal citations that conform to industry-standard Bluebook rules, saving hours of time and tedium when noting legal memos and court documents. As one of the company’s enthusiastic press releases explains, “CiteIt! makes the days of rummaging through The Bluebook to find an obscure rule or spending ten minutes trying to un-underline a comma a thing of the past.”

Launched in September after sixteen months in development, CiteIt! is once a technological godsend and an inspiring success story. Whatever the ultimate achievements of Sidebar Software, Inc., the Brighton, Massachusetts, company that Boesel founded in 1997 to promote CiteIt!, the building of a viable business enterprise has been an invaluable exercise in putting the lessons of the classroom into practical use in the workplace. Boesel, Sidebar’s president, and Hexamer, its vice president of operations, are both candidates for dual law and business master’s degrees through Boston College Law School and the Carroll School of Management. Indeed, their by-the-book business plan together with their legal smarts and creative instincts are an exemplary blending of academic acumen and personal enterprise.

The idea for CiteIt! came as inventions often do—by accident. Boesel was working on a paper for a business class when he decided to impress his professor by footnoting his sources the way he does for his law papers. He scoured the Internet and other resources, thinking surely there was a program somewhere to expedite this time-consuming, clerical task. He found nothing. The lightbulb went on. What if, he wondered, there was an affordable, user-friendly program that with a few clicks of the mouse could properly format and install citations?

As it happened, Boesel had consulted with JLM Technologies, a small Massachusetts software and Internet company, as part of one of his business-school projects. He went to talk to them about his idea. “They were fired up about it,” he recalls. Before long, JLM had developed a prototype, Boesel had brought in classmates Hexamer to help with designing and marketing, and the rest, as they say, is history. Today the company boasts five employees and a sales and distribution force intent on spreading the word about CiteIt! nationwide. Since the release of CiteIt! in September, Sidebar has received close to 400 serious inquiries about it. “With the product selling at $179, it has the long-term potential to reach the million dollar sales mark,” says Boesel.

Not content to stop at one product, Boesel and Hexamer have plans to release a Version 2.0 of CiteIt! early next year and to move onto other software and web projects. “Every day our staff comes in and brainstorms new ideas,” says Boesel. “We have seven pages of new ideas and products, five pages of them very good.”

Launching a company at any time is tough, but doing so while its founders are carrying full course loads in law and business is even tougher. They reasoned, however, that it was the perfect time to try. If the company failed, they’d have learned a lot and earned experience that they could put on their resumes. If it succeeded? Well, they’d be signing their own paychecks after graduation. Either way, they believe, they’ll come out winners. “We are a lot wiser, less naive,” says Boesel. “We were bright-eyed kids going in. Now we’re seasoned veterans.”

—Vicki Sanders
Law School Earns Accreditation—
and Accolades

Boston College Law School has passed the ultimate test of the American Bar Association by meeting the requirements for continued accreditation. In granting its approval last summer, the ABA cited several academic programs, the library, and student services as particularly exemplary.

“We can all take great pride in the conclusions,” says Interim Dean James S. Rogers.

Law Schools routinely undergo reevaluation every seven years. The reaccreditation process includes a self-study—a year-long internal evaluation that was chaired at BCLS by Associate Professor Mark Spiegel. That is followed by a visit from a site inspection committee made up of seven faculty from fellow law schools. They, in turn, submit a site evaluation report to the ABA’s accreditation committee, which voted in June to continue the Law School’s accreditation.

The committee’s findings were predominately positive, but the lengthy and exhausting process is also an opportunity for constructive criticism. Among the findings, for example, was a need for better classroom facilities and a call to speed up the timetable of the building plan currently under way on campus. The committee also saw room for improvement in faculty relations and between the administrations of Law School and main campus.

The committee singled out for special praise the clinical program and the quality of both the clinical faculty and the legal reasoning, research, and writing faculty. The report was highly complimentary about the new library building, its technical facilities, and the innovative and responsive service of the staff. The area of student services was also found to be exemplary, with a strong focus on and responsiveness to students’ needs and concerns. Indeed, the site team said that students seemed genuinely happy with their choice of law school and with the school’s tradition of “caring, support, and good teaching.”

—Vicki Sanders

New Law Puts Policy on Discrimination in Conflict

A recent federal law that withholds funds from schools that do not allow military recruitment on campus caused considerable debate in October when the Army Judge Advocate General’s Corps (JAG) expressed interest in interviewing students at the Law School. Members of the gay and lesbian student organization LAMBDA spearheaded a protest against on-campus recruitment because of the military’s “don’t ask, don’t tell” policy on sexual preference, a policy many view as discriminatory.

The nondiscrimination policy governing Boston College Law School’s own activities prohibits discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation as well as other prohibited characteristics. In addition, since 1982, the Law School has had a nondiscrimination policy concerning the Career Services Office that limits on-campus recruiting to employers whose nondiscrimination policies are consistent with the Law School’s own nondiscrimination policy. Because the military’s practices concerning gays and lesbians is inconsistent with the Law School’s policy, military recruiters have not been allowed to use campus facilities for interviews.

However, in 1997, as part of an appropriations bill, the United States Congress adopted legislation (colloquially known as the “Solomon Amendment”) that would deny federal funds to schools that did not permit military recruitment. The Law School was informed that it stood to lose more than $1 million in such funding if it did not comply with the law. Faced with that prospect, the faculty reluctantly decided at a meeting last spring to create a limited amendment to the school’s Career Services Office nondiscrimination policy that permitted JAG to interview on campus.

When members of LAMBDA learned of the change in school policy, they mounted an awareness campaign that led to a meeting of some 200 Law School administrators, faculty, and students in early October. The result of the public airing of concerns was the formation of a task force by Interim Dean James Rogers that will seek solutions to the Law School’s immediate dilemma and will work with the Association of American Law Schools, many of whose members are facing the same problem, to explore options.

In the meantime, when the Army JAG that was to have interviewed students at the Law School in October was informed of potential protests, it decided instead to use facilities on the main campus of Boston College, whose policy allows military recruitment.

Write to Us

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Write to: Letters to the Editor, Boston College Law School Magazine, 885 Centre Street, Newton, MA 02459-1163, or e-mail to sandervi@bc.edu.
Abrams Harvests Fruit of Her Labors

Deborah Blackmore Abrams, director of institutional advancement at Boston College Law School, received the Steuben Crystal Apple Award for outstanding teaching from the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) in July. The award recognizes excellent teaching in courses of study sponsored by CASE, a professional organization for alumni development, relations, and publications, located in Washington, DC.

The award is given only to those faculty whom students judge to be “stellar speakers” over the course of ten or more CASE national conferences. Abrams achieved this distinction in national conferences over the past eleven years. During that time, she has also taught courses at the district level, primarily on the subjects of gift planning and estate planning.

The Crystal Apple Award “is a distinction that signals that you have shared your expertise generously and that you have much more to contribute in the years ahead,” CASE President Eustace D. Theodore wrote in the award presentation.

The purpose of CASE’s courses is to train development officers from colleges, universities, and independent schools. Abrams, who worked in development and planned giving at Brown University, Radcliffe College, the University of Pennsylvania, and Boston University before coming to the Law School, has published extensively on the subject of giving. She has also done pro bono work for community churches and has made educational presentations to a variety of professional organizations such as the American Institute of CPAs.

The common thread in all of these activities has been teaching, which Abrams considers very important to success in her field. Teaching, in fact, is one of the most rewarding aspects of her work in development. “There is tremendous personal satisfaction in seeing people really understand things that have been always presented to them as complex,” she says.

— Abby Wolf

An award for a “stellar speaker” and an accomplished teacher: Deborah Blackmore Abrams and the Steuben Crystal Apple—both glow brightly.

Dean Rogers:
There is nothing ‘interim’ about his commitment to excellence

The Boston College Law School community woke up this summer to find a new person occupying the dean’s chair. Professor James S. Rogers, a veteran of eighteen years in the BCLS classroom, will serve as interim dean until a permanent replacement is found for Aviam Soifer, who has returned to teaching at the Law School.

Even during his undergraduate years as a philosophy major at the University of Pennsylvania, Rogers, the grandson, son, and sibling of lawyers, had little doubt that his future would be in law. What he did not anticipate was that he would ever be called upon to run a law school.

After graduating from Harvard Law School, Rogers went to work for Sullivan and Worcester in Boston, a medium-sized and relatively new firm that was “on the make.” What that meant to Rogers was “opportunity.” Young associates were given a lot of autonomy and responsibility—a quick chance to prove themselves. He remained in practice for three years, and enjoyed the work immensely, but he began to develop concerns about
whether that career would prove satisfying in the long run. "I had the sense that whether I pursued litigation practice or transactional practice, over time I would be spending more and more time managing the litigation or transactions rather than doing the research, analysis, and writing that attracted me to law in the first place," he says. That sort of administrative role did not have the appeal for him that scholarship did, with its emphasis on thinking about and researching problems, and the rewards of writing.

One night about 10 p.m., frustrated by a long day of work on something that held little interest for him, Rogers sat down and typed a letter to several Boston law schools asking about teaching jobs. It turns out that though he had only begun to acknowledge his taste for scholarship, those around him had already pegged him for academia. He discovered that when, shortly after sending out his law school inquiries, he called his mentor at the firm and asked if they could talk privately. No sooner had Rogers entered his office and closed the door, than the man said, "You're not leaving to be a teacher are you?"

A year later, Rogers was striding into a classroom at Boston College Law School, ready to begin what has become a distinguished career in commercial law. Among his more recent accomplishments are the 1995 publication of *The Early History of the Law of Bills and Notes: A Study of the Origins of Anglo-American Commercial Law*, and his role as the reporter who revised Article 8 of the Uniform Commercial Code dealing with investment securities. In 1997, recognizing Rogers's reputation among colleagues as a fair-minded straight-shooter, Dean Soifer tapped him as associate dean for academic affairs. The irony of his having turned his back on the administrative aspects of a law-firm career many years before was not lost on Rogers.

If the academic dean's job was a morsel from the administrative table, the interim dean's job is the entire banquet. And Rogers finds that he has developed an appetite for managing. "Maybe it's maturity or crazy old age, but now I realize that in any organization it's essential that there are people willing to devote themselves primarily to helping others and the organization achieve their goals," he says.

"The way to be excellent... is to devote ourselves fully to our activities."

— James Rogers

Uppermost in Rogers's mind these days is keeping the complex interests at the Law School on a unified and progressive course. "The way to be excellent is not to worry about how we're being evaluated by others but to devote ourselves fully to our activities themselves," he says. "If we do all that we can to excel in our teaching, in our scholarship, and in our service to students, then the reputation will follow."

— Vicki Sanders
Olympian Trades Luge for Law Books

In her welcoming remarks to the new first-year students last September, admissions director Elizabeth Rosselot was telling the gathering that their class included two Olympic athletes. A murmur went through the room and students looked about quickly, trying to figure out whose among the 261 faces could belong to world-class athletes. "And one of them," Rosselot continued, "carried the Olympic flag."

Luger Cameron Myler felt a little jolt of excitement. After nearly eighteen years of training and four Olympic games, after all the publicity and attention and accolades, it still sends a tingle up Myler's spine when she thinks of how honored she felt in 1994 to be elected by her fellow US athletes as their flag-bearer in the opening ceremonies in Lillehammer, Norway. The honor is bestowed on the person who best embodies the Olympic ideal and spirit, not, as is often the case in closing ceremonies, on the person who has won the most medals or been the biggest surprise.

(The Class of 2001's second Olympian, volleyball player Ethan Watts, left the Law School after three weeks to compete on a professional team in Italy, deferring attendance until next year.)

The year 1994 was to be a year of extremes for Myler. Her brother Tim, who had taught her to slide as a kid in their hometown of Lake Placid, New York, was dying of cancer. Her fifth-place finish in the 1992 Winter Olympics was the best showing ever for an American man or woman luger, and coming into Lillehammer she was in the top three in the world. Her personal sorrows proved too much, however. "I totally screwed up," she says of her runs, recalling the double agony of having to run the gauntlet of reporters after her disappointing performance. She placed eleventh.

Four years later in Nagano, Myler was back in fighting form, shooting at eighty miles per hour down a 1,200 meter track, knowing that her Olympic fate would be decided in the thousandths of a second. Again, an Olympic prize eluded her; she came in seventh. That was when Myler, at age twenty-nine, decided to hang up her helmet for a shot at law school.

Myler, a geography major, had graduated from Dartmouth in 1995, having attended college part-time for seven years, sandwiching her education between the demands of her sport. Over the years, Myler had also been learning something about the business and administration of sports, and she was struck by how many people among sports' leadership were lawyers. She is an athlete representative to the executive board and the vice president of the US Luge Association; she serves on the Athlete Advisory Council and is a member of the board of the US Olympic Committee. She has also worked for the committee's president.

Though she's not at all sure if she will specialize in sports law, Myler does think that her athletic training will serve her well as a Law School student. "There are a lot of transferable skills," she says, "focus and discipline, commitment, dedication. It seems a legal education is useful in a lot of areas of life. You learn how to think about problems and problem-solving."

It is also about getting in there day and after day, doing what you have to do to keep body and mind in shape, no matter how formidable the obstacle. She recalls an incident last winter in Germany, where a once-familiar course had been reconfigured into a treacherous track. She crashed three times in two days, unusual for the usually consistent racer, and was badly bruised and in a lot of pain. After the third accident, she stomped over to her coach, declaring that she'd not go down again. He smiled at her sympathetically, then said, "But you must." Quitting would have disqualified her for the World Cup. "I had to dig pretty deep theologically, then said, "But you must," Quitting would have disqualified her for the World Cup. "I had to dig pretty deep to get back in and go," Myler says. "I forced myself. It meant finding some strength inside me I didn't know I had." ■

— Vicki Sanders
Asian Symposium Tackles Issue of Racial Injustice

The Conference of the Asian Pacific American Law Faculty, which first convened five years ago at Boston College Law School, celebrated its fifth anniversary by returning to the Newton Campus October 1-3. The conference hosted a day-long symposium called “The Long Shadow of Korematsu,” which explored the history and politics of race, justice, and reparations.

The symposium took its focus from the US Supreme Court case involving civil rights activist Fred Korematsu, who was arrested in 1942 and subsequently convicted for his refusal to cooperate with the dislocation and internment of Japanese Americans during World War II. Korematsu’s appeal to the Supreme Court was turned down in 1944. Forty years later, the conviction was overturned and Korematsu received an apology from the US government. In January 1998, Korematsu was given the Presidential Medal of Freedom Award, the nation’s highest civilian honor.

Topics under discussion included the historical properties of racial formation in the US; immigration and human rights; and reparations and minority coalitions. Conference co-organizer and Professor Fred Yen stressed the importance of the Korematsu case for American judicial history when he said, “This conference is an opportunity for us to create a scholarly record that will help our country remember the mistakes it made in the hopes that another group of people will not face a similar situation. It is particularly important that the conference is being held at Boston College, because of the university’s commitment to knowledge and justice.”

Yen’s fellow conference organizers were Keith Aoki of the University of Oregon, a visiting professor at the Law School this year, and Sumi Cho of DePaul University. Symposium participants were Cho and Gil Gott of DePaul University; Natsu Saito of Georgia State University; Elizabeth Igleias of the University of Miami; Chris Iijima and Eric Yamamoto, both of the University of Hawaii; Robert Westley of Tulane University; Aviam Soifer of the Law School; and Joseph Singer of Harvard University.

— Abby Wolf
Visiting professor Keith Aoki stands before a group of first-year Boston College Law School students in their second week of Property classes. Realizing the difficulty that students have with the sometimes dry, complicated prose of property case books, he begins his lecture about a case from the 1800s as though he were on a stage.

"I look at this case and I see a snooty, well-dressed aristocrat who is sitting on his horse and thinking, 'Righty-ho, I am going to kill that wily fox.' Then, all of the sudden, a crazy, wild man who looks like Kramer from Seinfeld jumps out of a bush and grabs the fox by the tail and runs away laughing."

As Aoki acts out the scene, imitating the voices of the characters, the ninety students in the classroom begin to see the case in an entirely new and clearer light.

"Teaching is like being both a comedian and a soccer coach," Aoki says of his teaching style. "A good coach tries to build confidence in everyone on the team."

Aoki says that he is able to vividly describe cases to his students because he visualizes them as he reads them. Indeed, long before he became a law professor, Aoki trained his eye as an artist, receiving a bachelor's in fine arts from and a master's in fine arts from Hunter College.

Although Aoki, a 1980-81 recipient of a National Endowment for the Arts Fellowship, vowed to leave his budding career as a comic book artist, sculptor, and filmmaker behind when he enrolled in Harvard Law School in 1987—he even gave away all of his art supplies and tools—his pledge lasted only two weeks. The Harvard Law Record needed a cartoonist, and Aoki jumped at the chance.

His lack of tools didn't stop him. "In comics, all you need is paper, a pen, and ideas," he says, and he had plenty of all three. In the cartooning, he found a way to combine his interest in law with his artistic talent. He also discovered a knack for political satire, which many conservative law professors soon came to regret.

Now, as a law professor himself at the University of Oregon, Aoki still has neither given up his political interests nor his love of comics. He teaches Property Law, which he describes as very political. "It is about who has what and who doesn't and who should; in the 1990s, in US politics, everything crystallizes around property," he says. He is currently at work on a full-length comic book about a young woman's travails as a law school student.

"In Europe," he says, "quite a bit of comic art is for adults, not children." His book, tentatively titled The Accidental Law Student, is scheduled for publication this spring by New York Press as part of the Critical America series. The project is a collaboration between Aoki and Garrett Epps, another Oregon law professor whose background includes a stint as a reporter for the Washington Post.

Art of all kinds is a constant source of inspiration to Aoki, who once considered attending culinary school instead of law school. When he is not advising a client on intellectual property or "cyber-law," writing a law review article, or cartooning, he plays bass in a band in Oregon with some of his students.

Small wonder that he brings the gifts of an artist to bear in the classroom, teaching students to see law as a vibrant, three-dimensional entity full of the music, color, and texture of all human endeavor.

— Carla McDonald
The Class of 2001: A Profile of Diversity

They may all be working toward the same goal, but this year's entering class comes from a variety of backgrounds. Among the new matriculants are an Olympian luger and a Montreal Expos bat boy; admissions officers and Marines; paralegals and Jesuit volunteers; social workers and political activists; thirty-four potential double or triple eagles; and, of course, many students fresh from their undergraduate careers at colleges and universities from around the country and the world. Here's a statistical snapshot:

Number of applicants: 4,480
Number of matriculants: 260
Women in entering class: 47%
Students of color: 23%
Colleges and universities represented: 117
Average age: 25
Advanced degrees: 30 Masters, 4 Ph.D.s
Median GPA: 3.47
Median LSAT: 163

Geographic distribution: 37 states, Canada, Honduras, Korea, Hong Kong, Pakistan.

The schools that sent the greatest number of students to the Law School this year are: Boston College, Holy Cross, Tufts, Harvard, Georgetown, Brown, Cornell, Dartmouth, Middlebury, and UCLA.

Students, Donors Share More Than Repast

A new tradition that brings together scholarship recipients and the alumni who have funded them was established at the first annual Scholarship Donors and Student Recipient Luncheon.

Sponsored by the Office of Alumni Relations and Development at the Law School last spring, the event was attended by current students, donors, faculty, and members and associates of the development office.

"The purpose of the luncheon was to provide students with the chance to meet the people who have essentially provided them the opportunity to receive an education, and for the donors also to meet the students they're helping out," explains Deborah Blackmore Abrams, director of institutional advancement.

Fifteen students, from all three years of law school, attended in the luncheon. The donors present were Robert Blakeney '52, James Champy '68, and Edward Leahy '71; Gene Kupferschmid and Dorothy Ostrow; and Alan L. Lebovidge '67 and Michael Costello, both representing Coopers and Lybrand, which provides a full scholarship to a law student entering the field of tax law. — Abby Wolf

Fellowships Allow Close-up Study of Child Welfare Laws

Four Law School students won fellowships last summer, enabling them a close-up look at the field of child welfare. Sara Compton, Drew Don, Alex Jones, and Jeanine Volpe, all members of the Class of 2000, received financial support and summer placement with law firms and associations that specialize in child welfare cases.

The fellowship recipients received a $3,500 stipend, moving expenses, and summer placement with law firms and associations that specialize in child welfare cases.

The award also included a four-day conference at the University of Michigan. Some twenty fellows from law schools around the country learned about child welfare laws in different states, worked through a mock case, and received trial practice instruction. — Abby Wolf

At the scholarship luncheon, students and donors become more than just names—they become acquaintances.

Mi-Rang Yoon '98, who benefited from scholarships during her years at the Law School, seized the opportunity to talk with donor James A. Champy '68.
Recent hires, promotions, and departures

Compiled by Abby Wolf

David R. Burgess was hired to succeed William B. Neenan, S.J., as Boston College’s Academic Vice President and Dean of Faculties. He comes from the University of Pittsburgh, where he served as professor and chairman in the Department of Biological Sciences since 1990. Burgess is a prolific author and noted researcher; throughout his career he has demonstrated a strong and active commitment to fostering diversity in the community of professors and scientists. Perhaps most important for the mission of Boston College, Burgess is a staunch supporter of both advanced scholarship and excellence in teaching, and his record speaks for his commitment: at the University of Pittsburgh, he shepherded his thirty-two-member department into the ranks of the top twenty programs in the nation.

Paige Renaghan will handle all the event planning for the Office of Alumni Relations and Development.

In September, R. Lisa DiLuna resigned her position as Dean for Students at the Law School. Her doctors had advised her that the heavy workload and her devotion to the job would hinder her recovery from recent surgery and potentially endanger her future health. In her ten years at the Law School, DiLuna established herself as a valuable support for students in their dealings with the administration. DiLuna has joined the Boston law firm of Palmer and Dodge in a part-time position coordinating their in-house training programs for young lawyers. Norah Wylie, who was acting dean for students during DiLuna’s absence last year, has accepted a two-year appointment to the post.

In honor of Marjorie Sherman’s twenty-seven years of service to the Law School, a retirement reception was held for her in October. Master of Ceremonies Cathy Dernoncourt, associate director for major gifts, made some loose calculations to quantify Sherman’s contribution to the Law School: “She has scheduled more than 4,000 classes, handed out more than 2,700 keys, organized just over 700 faculty lunches and 400 various other receptions and social gatherings. She has given directions to more than 100 new or visiting faculty and called in more than 10,000 work orders,” Dernoncourt joked. Also sharing their personal reflections were Professor John Flackett, former Dean Richard Huber, Professor Aviam Soifer; Professor Daniel R. Coquillot sent a letter that was read at the reception. All spoke of Sherman’s impact on the students, staff, and faculty. “Marjorie Sherman shows the difference one person can make in a community. In her years here, she has had an impact on our lives and on the life of the Law School,” Dernoncourt said. Joan Manna has assumed Sherman’s post as administrative coordinator in the Dean’s Office.

Julie McBrayer, formerly a public relations director in Texas, joined the law school community in September, where she works as a secretary in the Office of Career Services. Bianca diNapoli joined the Office of Institutional Advancement in July as a staff assistant. She comes to the Law School from the School of Education, where she worked as a paraprofessional. Pattyanne Lyons has joined the Law School as a staff assistant in the Dean’s Office. Previously, she served in the Boston College Alumni Office and as director of alumni affairs at Regis College.

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Remembering Helen Sheehan

Boston College Law School lost one of its most loyal and beloved employees with the passing of Helen R. Sheehan at the age of eighty-eight on August 31, 1998. As assistant registrar from 1958 until 1973, she was a friend and fervent supporter of nearly a generation of law students.

These days, when students receive their grades electronically and the Internet has become an informational icon for many individuals, it is hard to imagine a time when grades were recorded manually and transmitted verbally. But there was such a time—during Mrs. Sheehan’s years at the Law School.

In those days, scores of us nervously awaited the moment when a hurriedly handwritten notice would appear on the bulletin board saying, “Grades are in. See Mrs. Sheehan.” Immediately, we would queue up outside the main office of St. Thomas More Hall, where she would dutifully relay the judgment on each student’s performance—be it good, bad, or mediocre. She delivered even bad news with a human touch and encouraging words, saying things like, “I know you’ll do better next time,” or “You did the best you could.”

Of course, Mrs. Sheehan did far more than communicate grades, although for many of us that was the task that left the most indelible impression. She was the classic mother or grandmother, always happily playing the role of go-between. Whenever we needed anything, she found a way to get it done, whether it was helping us to add or drop a course or solve a problem with a professor.

She took enormous pride in performing all her responsibilities well. Being efficient and honoring tradition were her hallmarks, and she felt deeply about the students, the faculty, and her colleagues. In a sense, we became her immediate family and she took very good care of us.

Mrs. Sheehan will be missed, and the wonderful work she graciously and honorably performed during those memorable years will always be appreciated.

— Edward Leahy ’74 and Patricia (Callahan) Leahy

Who’s Keeping Score?
At new student games, everyone’s a winner

One of former Dean for Students Lisa DiLuna’s parting shots before leaving in September was a precedent-setting orientation party for new students. Not content to simply welcome the 1Ls with the customary meet-and-greet, DiLuna helped the Law Student Association create an event called the Section Olympics. It was conceived not only as a way for the newcomers to meet each other but also as a means to involve upperclass students in the festivities.

When students enter Boston College Law School they are assigned to a section. The Olympics were a way to get 1Ls introduced to 2Ls and 3Ls from their respective sections by having them compete in silly “athletic” activities, board games, and a short road race before a big-bash barbecue. Spearheaded by Susie Easton ’00, the Section Olympics were held the first week of school, in August.

The plan is for the games to become an annual event that promotes school spirit.

A new “athletic” event featuring games and contests brought together new and returning students. Above, a tug of war. Below, the winning section.
The

By Vicki Sanders
Four entrepreneurs stake their claims in real estate and watch their spirits—and fortunes—soar.

One made a small fortune in wigs before he was thirty. Another was a passionate advocate for the poor. A third was tapped to fill his father’s shoes. A fourth had a dream that came true. So what is it that Stephen Green ’62, William Kargman ’67, David Perini ’62, and David Krischer ’73 have in common? The good earth—or, to put it in a more professional context—real estate.

Each of these men got a taste of law practice before branching into a business career, and each says the lessons of law school are invaluable in his work. But they also share an entrepreneurial spirit that could only be satisfied by the challenges of the marketplace. “Being a lawyer today is pretty far down the pole” of career possibilities, says the outspoken Green, who achieved great financial success in litigation, hair products, and ski vacations before becoming chairman and chief executive officer of SL Green Realty Corporation in New York.

So, why real estate, of all things? To each alumnus, real estate means something different. For Kargman, it’s HUD housing for the disadvantaged; for Perini, it’s construction; for Krischer, it’s a chain of extended-stay hotels; and for Green, it’s commercial property in Manhattan. Perhaps Krischer best sums up the allure of the field for all of them when he says: “I like real estate because it is a hard asset. I can touch it and feel it.” Real estate may be more conservative than many investment opportunities, he continues, but by the same token, if you create something like software, with its potential for tremendous profits, and no one buys it, what are you left with when it’s over?

The stories of these four modern-day “land barons” are those of adventurers whose imaginations and restlessness compelled them to create new businesses or re-envision existing family enterprises. In every case, theirs are tales of true grit.
David Perini: A Show of Hands

Hands play an important role in the Perini construction empire. Bonfiglio Perini used his as a stone mason to build the Rothschild estate in Switzerland as a young man, and when he emigrated from his native Italy to America in the late 1800s, he used them with equal skill to build a monument of his own: he called it, simply, Perini. Just as bricks are laid one upon another to make a structure, so have Bonfiglio's descendants passed from hand to hand the tools necessary to grow and prosper. David, Bonfiglio's grandson, is the Perini in whose hands the company has rested since 1972.

What started at the end of the nineteenth century as a small public works contractor has burgeoned during its 104 years into one of the largest publicly held construction companies in the United States. The Perini Corporation has built dams, highways, bridges, airports, casinos, pipelines, jails, hospitals, even American embassies worldwide from its home base in Framingham, Massachusetts. The Perinis were also the owners of the Boston Braves.

Unlike some other members of his family, David Perini did not show an aptitude for engineering. He worked construction in the summers from the age of sixteen, and though an English major at Holy Cross, he discovered in debating and a pre-law course that he had an interest in law. He was also intrigued by the reaction of his father, Louis, to the company's first in-house counsel, Henry Letoile '48. "I'd hear my father talk about Henry. It sounded as though he thought of him as a secret weapon," Perini laughs. More than a secret weapon, Letoile became David's mentor after David finished law school and joined the business.

For the next ten years, Perini and his growing young family bounced around the country as he learned the trade from a variety of perspectives: he handled contracts, disputes, and negotiations. He dealt with labor, subcontractors, suppliers, the Army Corps of Engineers and, when the company went public, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

When Perini was thirty-four, his father tapped him as his successor. "I look back and I scratch my head and wonder how I did it," Perini says. "My father was remarkable. He was a genius in business and a beloved person. It was very hard to step into that situation. I suffered a lot of anxiety. Not that I wasn't prepared, but when I was finally there, it was daunting." Fortunately, the colleagues who might have resented the son's ascendance, instead welcomed and supported the young man who had worked alongside them for a decade, and Perini's concerns about earning their respect proved groundless.

Though the list of his corporation's accomplishments is enormous, Perini has no trouble picking out his three favorite projects: building a section of the Alaska pipeline, two air bases in the Niger Desert during the Carter Administration, and a portion of the massive overhaul of Boston's highway infrastructure known as the Big Dig. What fascinates Perini about his work, he says, is "looking at the process and being part of mobilizing and managing and bringing a project in on time and hopefully making money. It is very gratifying and exciting."

Last year, the Engineering News Record, which ranks the top 400 construction companies by size, put Perini Corporation in twentieth place or in the top 5 percent. Perini says he expects his business to bring in more than $1 billion in revenues this year.

Perini recently took over as chairman of Perini Corporation, leaving some of the day-to-day operations to others. That means he has more time to devote to his private philanthropic pursuits—another Perini tradition. In 1994, he and his wife, Eileen, received the Ralph Lowell Distinguished Citizen Award for exemplifying the highest tradition of service to others. The Perini family co-founded the Jimmy Fund in 1947 when they owned the Braves, and the legacy of caring is echoed in David and Eileen's establishment of the David B. Perini Jr. Quality of Life Clinic at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, which is named in honor of their late son.

Perini has also used this period of personal transition to return to college—this time to Harvard's extension school to study government, a subject that has always intrigued him. "I love it," he says. "I'm sixty-one years old, and the average age is thirty, but there's so much enthusiasm and so many fresh ideas. Is politics in his future? "Probably not elective politics," he demurs. "I'm doing this because I've always been fascinated by politics and it's fun to go back to school."

Stephen Green: Hell Take Manhattan

Stephen Green is every bit his own boss. He is so much the antithesis of a company man that he got himself fired from his first job in tax law at a Park Avenue firm. "I hated it," he says. During that same year, however, Green agreed to represent, on his own, a friend who was fighting narcotics and battery charges. The criminal work proved an enthralling contrast to Green's day job, and he took to it like a natural, handily winning his first jury trial. "I was very good at it," he says. He was so good, in fact, that he went into business for himself and in his first year hauled in about $70,000, a handsome sum for an independent, young criminal trial attorney in 1963. "I loved trial because it was competitive. There's a winner and a loser. It's the ultimate competition," says Green.

There were also drawbacks. He found the system corrupt and demeaning to lawyers, and he quickly became disillusioned with it. The entrepreneur in him stirred.

When an acquaintance in the wig business approached him for a $25,000 loan to buy hairpieces, Green, now on the alert for other career opportunities, agreed. In time, the man defaulted, having been unable to sell the wigs. "There were 1,500 wigs in various colors in my basement, with me not knowing what to do with them," Green recalls, feigning the chagrin he felt at the time. A few months later, someone suggested he run an ad in the
With the infusion of investors’ income, sights on becoming the largest property owner in New York City, which means doubling or tripling his current size. With a look at his track record, can there be much doubt that he will make it?

**David Krischer: Finding the Perfect Niche**

David Krischer wasted no time in doing his own thing after graduating from Law School in 1973. With classmate John Goger, he launched a private law practice in Atlanta, Georgia, and never looked back.

In 1986, Krischer took an even more daring entrepreneurial leap, founding Suburban Lodges of America, which has become a nationwide chain of economy-class extended-stay hotels. His dreams were big and he has seen them come true: The enterprise went public in 1996 and now has 100 hotels and 800 employees.

Success couldn’t have come to a more deserving guy, says his friend Goger: “He owes so much of his success to being a flat-out decent person, and it’s so wonderful because he’s unaware of it. His ego is in wonderful proportion. He’s an extremely impressive guy. He probably sold lemonade as a kid and had it staffed by the end of the summer.”

“David did this. He really and truly did this project by himself.”

Krischer’s law practice had focused on securities. He handled syndications, real estate partnerships, and retail and office development projects. When the federal tax laws changed in 1986, he decided it was time for something new. Armed with some lessons learned from operating an ice cream shop called Scoops, he forged into hotels. “I had seen high-end extended-stay hotels, but no one was doing the economy end, and I felt it was a real opportunity,” he says. He set rates that today average $25 a night or $175 a week and targeted clientele in the construction and other blue-collar trades, families being transferred or waiting for new homes to be completed, and company employees on temporary or training assignments away from headquarters. In the next year and a half, Krischer built three hotels in the Atlanta area, and knew almost instantly by occupancy numbers that he had a viable concept on his hands.

The late 1980s brought an economic slowdown, and Krischer’s efforts to sell franchises slowed too. Company growth leveled off at about one hotel a year. “It didn’t scare me,” says Krischer. “It was frustrating more than scary because we were successful. We had tested the concept and knew it was sound." When money was flowing back into the real estate market, Krischer began a ride than is nothing less than meteoric. By the end of 1995, he had twelve hotels. In 1996 alone, he opened eleven more. That same year he went public and over the next two years made three stock offerings and raised more than $200 million. At the close of 1998, he has 100 hotels, sixty of them company-owned, forty of them franchises, spread across twenty states from Pennsylvania to New Mexico.

“It’s really neat to have started a business that includes 800 people—when I was the only one ten years ago—and being stretched across the country is really extraordinary. It’s a (continued on page 51)
Judge James Menno ’86 remembers the very moment he first felt like a lawyer. “It was a contract dispute,” says Menno, now an associate justice at Plymouth Probate Court. “I stood up in front of the judge, presented my case, and asked for a summary judgment, which we were granted. What a thrill! It was like the first day of Little League—the sheer pleasure of finally having that bat in your hand.”

A pioneering clinical program comes of age and discovers that ‘the times they are a’ changin’."

Yaron Dori ’96 recalls his first day of lawyering as though it were a scene right out of television’s L.A. Law: “It was a four-hour bench trial in Waltham District Court. The plaintiff and the defendant, who were cousins, were screaming at each other from opposite sides of the courtroom.” Dori successfully argued that his client, an elderly widow on welfare, had received a gift from her cousin of $50,000 to fix up her home. Since it was not a loan, and therefore not subject to repayment, the woman did not have to sell her only asset. “We were fortunate to pull a judge who was sympathetic to our arguments,” says Dori, now a telecommunications lawyer with the firm of Mintz Levin in Washington, DC. “But we were so much better prepared than the other lawyer; we had answers for each one of his objections. We just blew him away.”

Though they are decades apart in age, both men experienced their initiation as lawyers while studying and working at Boston College Law School’s Legal Assistance Bureau (LAB). Since its founding in 1968, LAB has offered students their first exposure to “real law” while providing representation to thousands of poor residents of Waltham, Watertown, and Newton, Massachusetts. LAB was born out of the social justice movement of the 1960s, when, says Boston attorney Mary Ryan ’77, “so many of us went to law school to save the world.” But even today, when legions of graduates are heading for corporate careers, LAB remains popular. It has been cited by the American Bar Association as one of the best legal clinics in the country.

Student Nicole Belchers (r) discusses the outcome of a hearing with client Mary Cannizzo, as supervising Professor Alan Minuskin departs the courtroom.
The firehouse was “funky” at best. Students typed their pleas on manual typewriters. On one wall, “Justice” had been boldly painted; on another was the letter “Z”, honoring the Costa-Gavras film.

This semester, there were 111 applicants for LAB’s twenty-four openings. “The interest now is less in learning poverty law than in gaining litigation experience,” says Professor Robert Smith, who has been affiliated with the program for more than two decades. But the alchemy remains. Since 1968, well over 1,000 young men and women have entered the Legal Assistance Bureau as students and left feeling like lawyers.

A Product of the ‘60s

Robert O'Donnell remembers the academic year of 1967–68 as one of wrenching historical moments. Martin Luther King and Bobby Kennedy were assassinated; there were riots in the ghettos and thousands marched on the Democratic National Convention. It was also the year O'Donnell spent working at the Harvard University Legal Aid Bureau. As a second-year law student at Boston College Law School, O'Donnell was one of fifteen BCLS students who worked full-time at Harvard that year. Their goal was to learn the rudiments of poverty law so they could return to BCLS and start their own, student-run clinic.

“We had all been selected on the basis of our grades,” says O'Donnell, who today heads the Woodstock Institute for Negotiation in Woodstock, Vermont. “We were smart and committed.” In fact, O'Donnell laughs when he recalls that one attorney attached to the Harvard program complained that taking Boston College Law School students would lower the quality of the bureau: “When asked to name the students he thought were doing the best job, he reeled off a list of names—all of them from BC.”

In October 1968, the students returned to Boston College Law School and opened their own Legal Assistance Bureau with the enthusiastic support of Dean Robert F. Drinan, S.J. “We found them an old firehouse in Waltham that the city let them have rent-free,” recalls Father Drinan, a professor at Georgetown University Law School. Boston College Law School and generous alumni provided most of the start-up funding.

The firehouse was “funky” at best. There were three or four smaller offices used by faculty advisors and as interviewing rooms. But most of the action took place in two large rooms furnished with hand-me-downs from local law firms. Students typed their pleas on manual typewriters. On one wall, the word “Justice” had been boldly painted; on another was the letter “Z” (honoring the highly political Costa-Gavras film that was popular at the time).

“There was tremendous camaraderie,” says Mary “Meg” Connolly ’70, who now heads the Volunteer Lawyers Project of the Boston Bar Association. “You worked endless hours for no credit and made friends for life.” More important, she says, “out of that early group came many talented people who went into legal services for at least a portion of their careers.”

Rule 3:03

Student clinics, like the ones at Boston College Law School and Harvard, were possible because of Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Rule 3:03, commonly known as the Student Practice Rule. It allows law students to represent parties in certain criminal and civil proceedings provided the party is indigent and no fees are exchanged for service. Today, many states have such a rule. But in the 1960s, Massachusetts was one of the few states where students could gain experience actually representing clients in court.
Even though early LAB students went into court alone, they had help from some remarkable talent. Their first faculty advisors were two professors who went on to brilliant judicial careers in Boston: Paul G. Garrity, who mandated the cleanup of Boston Harbor, and Hiller Zobel, who presided over the murder trial of Louise Woodward in the so-called “Nanny Case” this year.

As times changed, the LAB changed with them. By 1973, it had ceased to be an all-volunteer operation and had become fully attached to the Law School, with course credits earned for participation. Students still represented their clients in court, but there was more faculty supervision. “The feeling was, both for purposes of quality and education, that professors teaching at the clinic should accompany their students to court,” says Professor Smith.

The original LAB was so successful that it generated a host of spin-offs. The first to go were the criminal cases. In the mid-’70s, a separate Criminal Process Clinic was established for third-year students. In later years, separate clinics would also be offered in Women and the Law, Homelessness Litigation, and Special Education Law. A variety of internships and externships were also developed by the Law School, in which students could apprentice themselves to judges, prosecutors, or public interest organizations and thus gain a different view of the law.

The 1980s were not stellar years for poverty law. The election of President Ronald Reagan saw significant cuts in funding, some of which had gone to law school clinics. More to the point, student interest shifted. At the Law School, as at other schools across the country, public interest law lost its cachet. By the late ’80s, more and more students were looking for jobs in large, corporate law firms.

“You can’t really blame them,” says Professor Paul Tremblay, who has been affiliated with LAB since 1982. “A lot of law students graduate more than $100,000 in debt. That’s like starting out life with a mortgage and no house. They’d like to do public interest work but many of them can’t afford to.”

What is remarkable is that, even with a sea change in student attitudes, LAB has continued to thrive while inspiring a new generation of young lawyers.

“Enter the offices of the Legal Assistance Bureau today and it seems miles removed from its first quarters above the old firehouse. LAB moved to 24 Crescent Street in 1986 and over the years has expanded to fill almost an entire floor of the Waltham office building. In addition to four full-time supervising professors and a full-time social worker, LAB has a bilingual intake worker and a data entry clerk. Conference rooms are equipped with video cameras that record student/client interviews, which can later be analyzed in class. The rear of the LAB is divided into thirty student carrels, each with its own telephone and voice mail and each wired for computers.

Over time, the original LAB, which was known as “Lawyering Process,” expanded from one to two semesters and at various times was offered for as many as nine credits. Today it has evolved into a seven-credit, one-semester course open to second- and third-year law students by lottery. This live-client, law office model is, says Interim Dean James Rogers, “the Cadillac—or perhaps should I say, Lexus—of law school clinical education programs.”

One reason for its continuing popularity is the Law School’s significant commitment to staffing. At other law schools, explains
Longtime environmentalist Michael DeLand '69 fights to regain legal control of new technology that his young company believes could “solve the earth’s environmental problems.”
The theme of this narrative is *David v. Goliath.* The Davids are a veritable Who's Who of former senior government officials—a band of politically wired, media-wise lawyers who have formed a small, tenacious company called American Flywheel Systems, Inc. (AFS), which is based in Bellevue, Washington. The Goliath is their one-time employer—the United States government—specifically the so-called “black area” of cloak-and-dagger operations epitomized by the National Reconnaissance Office, or NRO, a spy agency so clandestine that its very name could not be uttered legally prior to 1992 because it was still classified.

**Tale of Courage**

The Davids include such political veterans as Michael R. Deland '69 and his friend, the former Ambassador Elliot L. Richardson. Deland, a conservationist, was President George Bush's chief environmental policy advisor. He was also the legal pit bull who, as New England regional head of the Environmental Protection Agency, sued Massachusetts to clean up Boston Harbor. Others among the Davids are a former federal budget director, Richard G. Darman, and two former directors of the CIA, John M. Deutch and James Schlesinger.

Not exactly a group of bumpkinds, in 1992 they raised $10 million in private capital and $1.3 million from Federal and state sources to launch AFS, which, six years ago, developed some revolutionary technology. The humble flywheel battery, which uses the momentum of a fast-spinning wheel to store electricity, could, its proponents claim, solve the earth's environmental problems and energy needs. Operating on the principle that moving objects conserve energy, the battery has the potential to power pollution-free electric cars and space satellites, the AFS says.

What began, however, as an altruistic and potentially lucrative mission has become a major legal conundrum, with AFS—and its vice-chairman Michael Deland—fighting acrimonious legal battles ever since.

Given Deland's long history as an environmental fighter, it seemed only natural for him to embrace the promising new project in 1993. He became involved at the behest of Richardson, who calls Deland a “magnificent human being.” “He convinced me that if I cared about the environment, I had to develop this technology and bring it to the market,” Deland says.

By Maria Karagianis

Photography by Susan Biddle
Nature and its preservation have been passions of Deland since childhood; the son of a prominent lawyer, F. Stanton Deland Jr., he grew up camping, climbing mountains, and sailing in Buzzard’s Bay. From the elder Deland, who spent fifteen years successfully guiding four Boston hospitals toward the 1980 merger that created Brigham and Women’s Hospital, Deland passed on the passions of Deland since childhood; the son of a prominent lawyer, F. Stanton Deland Jr., he grew up camping, climbing mountains, and sailing in Buzzard’s Bay. From the elder Deland, who spent fifteen years successfully guiding four Boston hospitals toward the 1980 merger that created Brigham and Women’s Hospital, Deland emerged from the same liberal, Massachusetts Republican tradition that produced such leaders as former governor and environmentalist Frank Sargent and Richardson, a former US Attorney General and former defense secretary who became a mentor to Deland.

Deland and his wife, Jane, have three children, one of whom will graduate from Boston College in 2000.

Described by Richardson and others as smart and caring, a man of talent and character, Deland has conducted his focused, successful, and peripatetic career with a disability that might psychologically sink a less resilient soul. He lives and works in a wheelchair.

“You play with the cards you’re dealt,” Deland says matter-of-factly during a recent interview in Boston, where he was attending one of his first meetings as a director of The Globe Newspaper Company. With his hair combed longish, a firm handshake, and strong voice, he looks far younger than his chronological age, which is fifty-seven. Deland suffers from progressive back deterioration caused by a football injury he received in the mid-1960s while serving on a Navy destroyer. When his condition began to worsen during law school, he turned to former Dean Robert Drinan, S.J., who helped him start to come to terms with his physical limitations.

“I can honestly look you in the eye and say there’s never a day when I felt sorry for myself,” Deland says. “Or said, why me?” He became disabled progressively, first walking with difficulty, then using crutches, finally surrendering to a wheelchair as a conscious decision when he was named New England Regional EPA director in 1983. “To fulfill the demands of that job, I had to be mobile,” he says. “So I accepted being in the wheelchair, but that also meant that I lost strength faster in the muscles of my legs. So it was a trade-off.”

Deland’s can-do attitude has enabled him to find the wherewithal to bring the flywheel battery to market.

The flywheel battery works like a yo-yo, a potter’s wheel, or a child’s spinning top. The battery stores energy mechanically. Spun up by electricity, it slows as the energy is used. According to AFS literature, this technology has the potential to “literally clear the smog from the congested urban areas around the world while participating in an annual $600 billion global auto market.” At the same time, says the company’s business plan, the flywheel battery will “revolutionize the power industry by shaving peak loads, by distributing and storing energy, and by vastly improving the quality, quantity, and reliability of power.”

The legal battle to bring this discovery to market began in 1993, shortly after AFS entered into contracts with defense contractor Honeywell and Oak Ridge National Laboratories to develop the flywheel battery for electric automobiles and for military use in spy satellites. The Davids became outraged at what they have called an ignoble betrayal. “If we had not had on our board people of prominent backgrounds, we’d have been rolled over,” Deland says.

In defense of AFS, investor Richardson wrote a letter of complaint to the Pentagon in 1997, saying “defense and intelligence officials accustomed to working under a dense blanket of secrecy have come to regard the technicalities of patent law, contracts, and intellectual property as mere details that should not be allowed to get in the way of their agencies’ paramount missions.”

Charging that the Honeywell and Oak Ridge labs illegally gave AFS secret technology to the National Reconnaissance Office, the feisty young start-up hired Bill Gates’ father’s law firm—Preston, Gates and Ellis in Seattle, Washington—to represent AFS in court. Honeywell filed suit against AFS in 1994 for breach of contract, charging that the start-up did not pay Honeywell for work performed in connection with a 1993 contract. American Flywheel counter-sued, alleging misrepresentation and malicious intent. This blizzard of legal claims and counterclaims against Honeywell Satellite Systems Operation in Phoenix, Arizona, eventually resulted in a $38 million jury verdict in favor of AFS and of the small band of Davids who had started it.

“If Honeywell had performed under the contract as they had agreed,” says Deland “the technology would be in the marketplace by now. They’d be making money. And we’d be making money. And the technology would be available to the world to ameliorate global warming and to provide energy.”

Instead, the technology is still mired in legal claims and wrangling. Following the verdict, the parties entered mediation but did not reach agreement. Early this past September, the Arizona State Court judge announced her decision on the jury verdict. It was a mixed decision that awarded AFS the full $38 million from the original jury verdict but that also awarded the flywheel technology to Honeywell.

“I can honestly look you in the eye and say there’s never a day when I felt sorry for myself,” Deland says. “Or said, why me?”

“This is a verdict that defies reason,” Deland says. “The patents were ours. We took this intellectual property to Honeywell for them to develop a prototype for the electric automobile and also for use in space. The agreement was that if Honeywell met the performance standards of the contract, then they would be granted a license to use the technology in space. AFS would retain the rights to the technology for earthbound uses.
“For the judge to award the technology to Honeywell,” Deland continues, “is so bizarre. We are hopeful that Honeywell will go back to settlement discussions. We think it’s clear that our technology is our technology. We are prepared to appeal the case and we will seek to enter evidence that was denied in the earlier case.”

With his strong sense of moral courage and clear view of right and wrong, Deland seems like a character out of an earlier time. Indeed, one of the other causes on his plate harkens back to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s day. Deland has been an important player in seeing to it that the new Roosevelt memorial in Washington, DC, depicts the President as he was—in a wheelchair.

It is not surprising that the protracted battle to have FDR portrayed in both powerful and paralyzed as a symbol of America hope—from a wheelchair, “Deland says. As the chairman of the National Organization on Disability (NOD), Deland helped orchestrate the public campaign to have one of the memorial’s several images be of FDR in a wheelchair. The effort was controversial because FDR and his advisors took great pains to hide his disability from the public during his lifetime.

Deland got his old friend George Bush to serve as honorary chairman of the disability rights organization, elicited letters of support from President Bill Clinton as well as former Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter. He courted the media. “It is hard to imagine that only sixty years ago a President was able to hide such a huge fact of his daily life from the American public,” New York Times reporter Maureen Dowd wrote in a 1996 column. “Looking back from our noisy decade of whining and confessing, it is hard to fathom the courage it must have taken to defeat the Nazis, pull America out of the Depression, win the Presidency four times—while keeping the truth about your withered legs hidden.”

Deland even recruited sixteen Roosevelt descendants who concluded that FDR’s secrecy “was probably a result of his judgment…that a clear perception of a fully confident and strong leader was needed in order to inspire a country and a world struggling to overcome the debilitating of the Depression and to respond to the challenges of fascism, totalitarianism, and World War II.” Nevertheless, they argued, he “was also known to be comfortable with allowing his disability to be known and shown, particularly in appearances before wounded soldiers or other audiences, such as at Warm Springs, Georgia, and Howard University in Washington, DC. When he appeared seated before Congress to report on the Yalta Conference, he referred to his disability in a most natural way. Thus, the record is clear that whether or not FDR personally chose to ‘hide’ his disability depended on the circumstances.”

In ways that go beyond a shared disability, Deland resembles FDR—the patrician background, the charming and charismatic personality, and the dedication to public service and to the public good. And like Roosevelt, Deland does not dwell on his physical problems. Unlike his friend and NOD vice chairman Christopher Reeve, the actor who instantly became a quadriplegic after being thrown from a horse, Deland’s was a progressive disease that allowed him time to adapt.

Although he can no longer play tennis and ski, Deland still sails. He has thrown himself into his favorite childhood sport with renewed passion and has become one of the world’s best sailors of Shields class boats, an old-fashioned, deep-keeled sailboat that requires only a small crew. While most boats require the skipper to have mobility, the Shields has a seat inside the cockpit where the skipper can sit, although most usually don’t. Deland won national sailing competitions in 1980 and 1987 and has sailed in America’s Cup trials. He still races and calls sailing “a wonderful form of recreation which enables me to be competitive.”

Several times during his career, Deland has been cited as someone who would be a terrific candidate for high office—Congress or the United States Senate. Yet at this point in his career, he says, his only plan is to finish the AFS fight. “We will persevere,” he says.

And after this David defeats Goliath, makes a bundle on the flywheel battery, and saves the planet? Then what?

Michael Reeves Deland is not sure, but he says he’ll figure out something.

Maria Karagianis is director of the Federal Court Public Education Project, an initiative on democracy and law at the new United States Courthouse in Boston. A former political reporter and foreign correspondent for the Boston Globe, she holds a master’s degree from Harvard Divinity School.
In December 1994, Mexico, the darling of international investors since its recovery from a debt crisis in 1982, suddenly experienced a severe financial downturn. It was feared that the crisis would spread to the rest of Latin America and perhaps threaten the international financial system. Although the United States Congress was balking at providing the funds to avoid a default, the Clinton Administration, together with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other international financial institutions, provided adequate emergency funding. After much belt tightening and a deepening misery of the poor, Mexico recovered.

The scare of 1994 prompted much academic analysis of what had been learned from the Mexican peso crisis. There was also a great deal of concern on the part of industrialized countries’ central banks and finance ministries about what the West chooses to call “sovereign liquidity crises.” However, the international community did not pay sufficient attention to prevent or even foresee what was just around the corner: that a minor financial crisis in the Thai baht in July 1997 would spread from Thailand to South Korea to Indonesia to Russia, where it—along with Russia’s indigenous troubles—created a major financial meltdown last August. By September, Brazil, too, was threatened by the flu, and George Soros
How to stop the spread of monetary crises in emerging-market countries

was publishing in the *Wall Street Journal* his planned testimony to the House Committee on Banking and Financial Services under the title “The Crisis of Global Capitalism.”

At this moment, the world’s focus is 100 percent on what can—or should—be done to stanch the deepening financial failure. Yet, the international community also needs to do what it should have done after Mexico demonstrated the dangers of accessing highly volatile and instantaneously moveable capital markets: reach international agreement on how to allow emerging markets access to foreign capital

Two factors explain why the strength of the domestic financial regulatory system is key to preventing sovereign liquidity crises. The first is the ambiguous role of financial intermediaries in a liberalized market economy.

Privately owned financial intermediaries are similar to private companies in any market system. Their prime aim and their *raison d’être* is to make money for their owners so their owners will reward their managers handsomely. To make money in a market system is to take risks—carefully calculated risks. (In the case of banks—to wildly oversimplify—the chief risk is found in the various gaps between a bank’s funding, the interest rate at which it borrows, the currencies in which it borrows, the maturities of its borrowing, and the cost of its equity, on the one hand; and, on the other hand, the bank’s investments, the interest rate at which it lends, the currencies in which it lends, the maturities of its lending, and the amount of capital, equity or equity-like it has to tide it over gaps that widen unexpectedly.)

In a market economy using private entities as its pistons, the control over the degree of risk incurred in the search for gain is the fear of failure and the owners’ loss of their investment. However, private banks perform quasi-public functions in market economies. They are repositories for the savings of the public. They are also administrators of the payments system and the levers by which macro-economic monetary policy set by the government or the central bank is transmitted. Simply stated, governments feel special constraints against allowing banks that miscalculated risk to fail.

The owners and managers of private banks are aware of this privileged position and come to count on being “bailed out,” and the public, placing its deposits in banks (that is, funding the banks), does not exercise an investor’s discipline over the entities. That is because the public does not have access to sufficient information about the relative risk-capacity of each individual bank’s business to choose among them. And why should it, in a system where the government, to give these quasi-public entities preferred access to public saving, has guaranteed repayment of at least a portion of deposits?

This dilemma, of using privately owned entities to funnel household savings from the public to productive enterprise and so being reluctant to let these intermediaries fail, is known by the funny name of “moral hazard.” The dilemma exists for modern industrialized economics, as recently illustrated for the United States by the savings and loan debacle and for Europe by the Scandinavian banking crisis. It is particularly acute in emerging market economies that have liberalized their capital accounts and do not restrict or at least oversee hard currency borrowings by their intermediaries.

The financial commentator of the *Financial Times*, Martin Wolf, published a brilliant analysis called “Why Banks Are Dangerous,” in which he points out that a central bank cannot be a lender of last resort in a foreign currency. Neither can its government insure foreign currency deposits. If an intermediary in an emerging market economy borrows in a foreign currency and then lends to its borrowers either in the national currency or in the foreign currency, it has incurred foreign exchange risk (sometimes called “transfer risk”). If the intermediary has lent in the national currency, it (that is to say, its government, which has explicitly or implicitly guaranteed its liabilities) has run the risk that its borrower will repay in a depreciated or devalued national currency. If the intermediary has lent in the foreign currency, its own borrowers, who have to get the foreign currency to repair their loans, may not be able to do so. But its borrowers’ defaults do not excuse the intermediary from having to repay its own hard-currency borrowing in now more expensive hard currency—or use up its government’s reserves to avoid default. If it has lent to a domestic borrower in the foreign currency, the domestic borrower’s ability to pay both interest and principle is severely affected by the depreciation of the local currency.

The uncovered foreign currency borrowing by the emerging market financial intermediaries has put the country whose currency may be entering a crisis at risk of having to use its foreign currency reserves to support its domestic banking system. This may occur just when the country needs its reserves to support its exchange rate against the specula-
tive attacks on the oversupply of its currency that is created when foreign investors sell out and go elsewhere. The more the country has supported its domestic banking system with deposit or other guarantees explicit or implied, the more the country must act as if those guarantees will be honored. It must do so to avoid adding a domestic run on financial institutions to the sudden outflow of foreign investment. As the Financial Times put it: “Foreign direct investment is invaluable. But easy private-sector access to short-term borrowing can be lethal.”

The second factor as to why the strength of the domestic banking sector is key to a government’s capacity to deal with a currency crisis lies in an absolutely traditional remedy for meeting capital outflows: raising the domestic interest rate (thus meeting the competition from greater rates of return in other markets). Unfortunately, this macro-economics move puts severe pressure on weak banks trying to roll over their funding and on struggling corporations with floating rate loans. Thus the robustness of the financial sector is key to the government’s most useful tool to counter the effects of volatile capital outflows.

**Moving Toward a Unified Standard**

From a June 1996 summit meeting of a group of industrialized nations known as the G-7 came a call for coordinated international efforts to develop a set of “best practices” in the area of banking regulation and supervision. A variety of international institutions responded, in particular the Basle Committee on Banking Supervision. Together with a consortium of emerging-market countries, the Basle Committee in 1997 released standard-setting guidelines called the Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision.

These guidelines promulgate sound banking practices. What makes the Core Principles unusual is the Basle Committee’s proposal that emerging-market economies undergo biennial reviews to ensure that they are implementing and adhering to the principles. The notion of a coordinated supervisory review is the first hint of concern for how to achieve compliance with an international standard when one is developed and agreed upon.

The question will be the extent to which review by supervisory peers will be effective in shaming noncompliant countries to do better. Morris Goldstein, author of The Case for an International Banking Standard, makes the point that an international banking standard such as the Core Principles “lends further credibility to banking reform efforts—much in the same way that IMF support lends credibility to national stabilization programs.” Presumably, the approbation of one’s peers at the biannual meetings will aid the efforts of those countries honestly struggling to reach the standard, even if the shame is not a sanction for those who are noncompliant.

Before, however, concluding discussion of the issue of achieving compliance with international norms of banking regulation, it is necessary to mention another international study on avoiding financial crises in emerging-market economies. In its reach, the study went well beyond the work of the Basle Committee and its associates in developing the Core Principles. The study is explained in a report titled “Financial Stability in Emerging Market Economies: A Strategy for the Formulation, Adoption, and Implementation of Sound Principles and Practices to Strengthen Financial Systems.” Prepared by a working party of the G-10, another consortium of nations, the report covers not only the contribution to financial stability of transparent, fair, and efficient capital markets, but also the need for high quality accounting systems, “sound and up-to-date systems for risk management by securities firms,” suggestions for the role of the IMF and the World Bank, and above all, the importance of market discipline and market access channels.

The report is of extreme interest. Unfortunately, the international community did not have time either to absorb it or to use it as a prophylactic against this year’s Asian financial crisis; events overtook the slow processes of international cooperation. One may speculate, however, that the existence of the report made the IMF’s task somewhat easier in recent months. After all, when the IMF insisted on financial reform as a condition of its aid programs to Thailand, Indonesia, and Korea, it was dealing with some of the same officials who had participated in the G-10’s working party. As such, they were already “on board,” so to speak, concurring with the need for instituting the practices of good governance, supervision, and regulation suggested in the report.

**The Matter of Compliance**

Now the question is, how does the international community ensure that emerging markets adopt the strategy? The norms and best practices developed by the Basle Committee and the G-10 are not “international law.” The working party’s report is very clear on this. It describes the consultative process by which, in the financial arena, norms of best practice are developed and then adds, “A formal endorsement may give the recommendations greater weight. However, they have no legal home until they are adopted by national authorities. They derive their authority from the expertise of those that have formulated them and their wide acceptance from the consultative manner in which they are prepared. They come to be applied because they reduce risk, improve market functioning, and foster a level playing field. If the conventions or norms are not observed, market participants exact a risk premium.”

How, then, is it possible to persuade national authorities to adopt an international banking standard; provide oversight of domestic capital markets that ensures their transparency, fairness, and efficiency; and force domestic corporations to adhere to norms of good governance?

It is only when a country is in the throes of a financial crisis that the international community has a method to insist on the adoption of norms of financial structural reform, banking supervision, and securities market oversight. The country, having lost access to the capital markets and unable to pay its debts, turns to the IMF and the G-7
countries for aid. As a condition of the extension of its credit, the IMF imposes the reforms the community has now agreed upon as the necessary concomitant of the return to financial health.

IMF conditionality, however, does not aid in the real purpose of the development of international norms, that is, prevention of sovereign liquidity crises. Emerging-market nations are under no international law obligation to follow whatever consensus develops on financial supervision practices. The IMF's governing treaty assumes that countries will meet capital outflows, although as the Asian crisis arrived, the IMF was debating amending the treaty to be anticapital controls. Last February Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan called publicly for putting sufficient preventative measures in place to ward off crisis number three (Mexico being number one and Asia number two). Such measures, however, can only be put in place by national governments.

The working party report seems to suggest that the desire to be able to access the international capital markets will encourage countries to adopt the standards. "Once principles for sound practices have been established, markets can provide important incentives for their adoption," the report states. "For example, emerging market economies that implement widely accepted norms will gain improved access to the international capital market and may obtain sizable reductions in funding costs." This may be true, but one needs to ask where markets get their information. The major international rating agencies did not downgrade the ratings for the public debt of Korea, Thailand, and Indonesia until considerably after the crises had begun. It seems fair to say that whatever the agencies base their country analyses on, it is surely not an in-depth study of the quality of banking supervision in emerging markets. The global mutual funds are not a source of discipline; the aim of any such fund when sentiment shifts is to be first out the door.

A MODEL IDEA

In The Case for an International Banking Standard, Goldstein recognized the insufficiency of leaving compliance up to national regimes and made a concrete suggestion for obtaining compliance that strikes this author as exemplary. He begins with a reference to an already existing mechanism, the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS), which was put in place by the IMF after the Mexican peso crisis. The crisis brought home to the IMF the lack of access by the capital markets to reliable governmental data. It thereafter established a standard for the statistical format in which countries seeking access to international capital markets must make public their economic and financial data. (The Fund is also working towards completion of a similar standard to guide all its members.)

The most interesting aspect of the SDDS, however, is not the standard itself, but the system that the IMF put in place to try to ensure that countries accessing the capital markets actually adhere to the standard when providing information to the markets. First, all IMF members were invited by the managing director to subscribe to the SDDS. Second, the IMF created an electronic bulletin board listing subscribing countries together with their data and dissemination practices. There has been a transition period—from the opening of the subscription in April 1996 until December 31, 1998—during which time IMF members could subscribe even if their dissemination practices did not fully meet the standard. Only egregious nonobservance would be grounds for removal. At the present time, forty-three countries have been listed as subscribers.

After the transition period, subscribers can be removed for serious and persistent nonobservance. Procedures for removal could involve a panel of independent experts and would require a decision by the IMF executive board. The implication is, of course, that removal would entail the imposition of a market premium on borrowing by the offending country.

The IMF model is the basic structure suggested by Goldstein for achieving compliance by countries with an international financing standard. Once the norms of best supervisory practice are worked out by the international consultative process, he would have the IMF (and possibly the World Bank) create a similar list of subscribers to the international banking standard. Since the IMF regularly has teams in all emerging-market countries as part of its surveillance responsibilities, Goldstein suggests that the teams could inspect the domestic banking supervision mechanisms for compliance with the standard. Since subscription to the standard would be voluntary (with the carrot being, presumably, a better rate for the country's interbank borrowing and other forms of access to the capital markets), the IMF inspection could not be considered intrusive. Whether the subject is arms control, the disposal of uranium, or banking supervision, inspection by an international agency is acceptable today in the greater interest of nonproliferation, whether it be of nuclear material or financial instability.

There will, of course, be myriad details to be worked out, in particular, the exact procedures for de-listing, which is the most serious penalty for noncompliance. It is even conceivable that an appellate body might have to be created to reconsider a subscriber's removal from the list. As of this writing, the detailed legalistic dispute resolution system of the World Trade Organization, including an appellate body, seems to be working just fine. Why should the international monetary system not benefit from novel ways to ensure national compliance with international standards as well?

Professor Cynthia C. Lichtenstein teaches European Union Law, International Trade, International Finance, and Regulation of Financial Institutions. She is a former president of the American Branch of the International Law Association and chairs the International Security Regulation Committee of the International Law Association. She was instrumental in the creation of the Law School's London program, and she writes and lectures widely on international banking and global monetary issues.

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William F. Finucane ’46 led classes on constitutional law and on the kings and queens of England, at the Boston College Alumni Association Institute for Learning in Retirement.

Hon. Mary Beatty Muse ’50 was presented the 1998 Award of Excellence in Law by the Boston College Alumni Association at a ceremony in May. Judge Muse was among the first women accepted to Boston College Law School and has served as a role model and mentor for generations of women entering the legal profession. In 1991, she received the William J. Kenney, S.J. Alumna of the Year Award, and upon her retirement, the Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers presented her with the Distinguished Jurist award.

Melvin Norris ’59 was named by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts to its Committee on Ethics for Government Lawyers, in June. He practices law in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts.

Hon. Joseph Lian Jr. ’60 was appointed as the first justice of the Worcester (Massachusetts) division of the probate and family court for a five-year term that begins in January 1999. He has been an associate justice of the court since 1990.

Sen. Warren B. Rudman ’60 was appointed by President Clinton to chair the special oversight board for Department of Defense investigations of Gulf War chemical and biological incidents. The President established the board to provide recommendations based on its review of Department of Defense investigations into possible detections of, and exposures to, chemical or biological weapons agents and other factors that may have contributed to Gulf War illnesses. Rudman is a partner at the international law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison in Washington, DC.

Donald J. O’Meara ’64, partner in the Chicago law firm of Hinshaw & Culbertson, was recently elected President of the Society of Trial Lawyers.

Robert J. Desiderio ’66 was renamed dean of the University of New Mexico Law School last year. He previously held the post from 1972 to 1976.

Hon. Charles A. Abdella ’67 was appointed associate justice of the Worcester (Massachusetts) District Court in July.

Roxani Gillespie ’67 was named to the board of directors of The Centris Group, a provider of domestic and international insurance, in Costa Mesa, California. She served as insurance commissioner for California from 1986 to 1991 and currently is a partner with Barger & Wolen, a firm specializing in insurance matters.

Alan S. Goldberg ’67 recently wrote Telemedicine: Emerging Legal Issues, published by the American Health Lawyers Association, which includes a current legal analysis of telemedicine and the law and comprehensive legislative information for federal and state bills and laws. During the past year he has spoken on telemedicine and the law at the annual meeting of the American Health Lawyers Association, at the American Bar Association’s annual meeting, to the healthcare law section of the Florida Bar Association, and at the University of Vermont Medical School. He has also been appointed vice chair of the American Health Lawyers Association’s health and information technology special interest committee. He is a partner at Goulston & Storrs, P.C., in Boston.

Michael E. Mone ’67 is president-elect of the 5,000-member American College of Trial Lawyers. A past president of both the Massachusetts Bar Association and the Massachusetts Academy of Trial Attorneys, he is recognized as a specialist in litigation with a particular interest in products liability, medical malpractice,
aviation and insurance law cases. Mone is a partner in the Boston firm of Esdaile, Barrett & Esdaile.

Richard A. Soble ’68 and Jonathan D. Rowe have established the firm of Soble & Rowe in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Soble concentrates his practice in civil rights, negligence, and product liability.

1970s

Charles J. Bowser Jr. ’70 was recently elected president of the Massachusetts chapter of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers. He is a partner in the Boston law firm Lee, Levine & Bowser, a trial lawyer, author, and frequent lecturer on family law.

Alan S. Kaplinsky ’70, partner at the law firm Ballard Spahr Andrews & Ingersoll LLP in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, served as co-chair of the Practicing Law Institute conference “Consumer Financial Services Litigation” held in New York last April. He is past chairman of the American Bar Association’s committee on consumer financial services and the first president of the American College of Financial Services Lawyers.

Leo V. Boyle ’71 was elected secretary of the 55,000-member Association of Trial Lawyers of America at its annual convention in July. He is a partner in the Boston firm of Meehan, Boyle & Cohen.

John J. Gillies Jr. ’71 has been named the managing partner of Dechert Price & Rhoads’ Hartford, Connecticut, office. The focus of his practice is on real estate finance, secured lending, loan workouts, and corporate law. The firm, together with Tirnuss Sainer Dechert in London, is an integrated international legal practice with ten offices throughout the United States, United Kingdom, and Europe.

Edward R. Leahy ’71 received the Professor of the Year Award as most outstanding faculty member of 1997–98, during commencement weekend last May. It was the first time students had given such an award. Leahy was a visiting professor and “distinguished scholar from practice” at Boston College Law School from 1996 to 1998, teaching courses in securities, international telecommunications, conflict of laws, and cyber law. He was recently named to a two-year term as chairman of the board of trustees of the University of Scranton in Pennsylvania. He has also recently been named partner in the Washington, DC, branch of Bingham Dana LLP.

Michael S. Greco ’72 was appointed chairman of the American Bar Association’s Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary. The fifteen-member committee evaluates the qualifications of the US President’s prospective nominees to the federal judiciary and reports its findings to the President, the Justice Department, and the Senate Judiciary Committee. He is a trial lawyer who concentrates in business and employment litigation at Hill & Barlow in Boston.

Hon. Albert L. Thompson ’72 was named by his colleagues on the Fulton County (Georgia) State Court to be chief judge of that court. He has served on the state court for fourteen years.

David T. Flanagan ’73 was the commencement speaker this past spring at Thomas College in Waterville, Maine. He is the president and chief executive officer of Central Maine Power Company.

David A. Kaplan ’73 has joined View Tech, Inc. in Camarillo, California, as senior vice president of finance and operations. View Tech is a leading single-source provider of voice, video, and data equipment, network services, and bundled communications solutions for business customers nationwide. For the past ten years, he served as the chief financial, legal, and regional operating officer and secretary of Monitor Company, Inc. in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Michael P. Waxman ’73 was elected chair of the international practice section of the Wisconsin Bar Association for 1998–1999. He also became a member of the American Law Institute and was re-elected to the executive committee and board of directors of the Milwaukee Jewish Council for Community Relations. This past summer he taught international litigation and arbitration with the faculty of law at the University of Queensland in Brisbane, Australia. He is a professor of law at Marquette University in Madison, Wisconsin, and serves as of counsel at the law firm of Godfrey & Kahn.


Lester Ezrati ’76 was elected president of the Tax Executives Institute based in Washington, DC, the national professional organization of corporate tax professionals. He is general tax counsel for Hewlett-Packard Company in Palo Alto, California.

Gilbert J. Nadeau Jr. ’76 was appointed associate justice of the Fall River (Massachusetts) District Court. He has been the first assistant district attorney for Bristol County since 1991. He lives in Somerset, Massachusetts, with his wife, Kathryn.

William D. Palmer ’76 has gone into practice with his wife, Nancy, after twenty-one years with the Orlando, Florida, law firm of Carlton Fields. He practices in the areas of business litigation, appeals mediation, and arbitration. He and his wife are also the co-authors of The Family Puzzle,
published by Pinon Press, a book on blending families as a result of remarriage or adoption.

Harlan M. Doliner '77 joined the Boston firm of Peabody & Brown as partner and head of its environmental law group. He is the founding chair of the environmental law section of the Boston Bar Association.

Kevin J. Lynch '77 has been named a vice president of Zenith Electronics Corporation in Glenview, Illinois. He will oversee Zenith’s entire sourcing organization, focusing on supplier quality, cost, and delivery.

Angela M. Bohmann '78 has been elected to the mid-states Internal Revenue Service key district employee plans-exempt organizations council. The council meets quarterly with IRS officials to review recent developments, discuss administrative matters, and communicate concerns on behalf of the employee benefits community. She is a shareholder in the law firm of Leonard, Street, and Deinhard in Minneapolis, Minnesota, a frequent lecturer, and author of several articles on employee benefits.

Robert J. Steele '78 was named president and chief executive officer of the New York-based Adventure Entertainment Corporation in February. In this position he oversees the company’s national strategic expansion and acquisition efforts and serves on the board of directors. Adventure Entertainment Corporation, a branded chain of family entertainment centers and water theme parks, is one of the fastest growing entertainment companies in the country. Previously, he was chief executive officer of PepsiCo Restaurants Europe.

Cornelius “Con” Chapman ’79 wrote The Year of the Gerbil: How the Yankees Won (and the Red Sox Lost) the Greatest Pennant Race Ever about the 1978 American League Eastern division baseball playoff. He is with the law firm Hutchins, Wheeler & Dittmar in Boston, and lives with his wife and two children in Wellesley, Massachusetts.

James J. Cleary ’79 has been named executive vice president and general counsel of Southern Natural Gas in Birmingham, Alabama.

Lauren Stiller Rikleen ’79 is the new president of the Boston Bar Association and the first president to be chosen from outside the city of Boston. She is a senior partner and chair of the environmental practice group at Bowditch & Dewey LLP in Framingham, Massachusetts. A past president of the MetroWest Chamber of Commerce, she was selected in 1997 as their business leader of the year. She is married with two children and lives in Wayland, Massachusetts.

Teresa V-F Weintraub ’79 has joined Fiduciary Trust International of the South as its president. She works in Miami, Florida.

1980s

James H. Lerner ’80 has joined the firm Goulston & Storrs in Boston as a director in its real estate and lending groups.

Michael E. Aylward ’81 has been appointed vice chair of the insurance law committee of the 21,000-member Defense Research Institute, the nation’s largest association of civil litigation defense lawyers. He is a partner in the Boston office of Morrison, Mahoney & Miller, where he is chair of the firm’s complex insurance coverage practice group.

Cameron Peters ’81 has joined the law firm of Sutin, Thayer & Browne, working in its Santa Fe, New Mexico, office. She focuses on bankruptcy, commercial litigation, and business and commercial law.

Janet L. Hoffman ’82 was listed among the top fifty trademark law practitioners in the world in the April 1998 issue of Managing Intellectual Property. She shared that honor with two of her partners at the New York firm of Fross Zelnick Lehman & Zissu, P.C. The firm was also listed by World’s Leading Trade Mark Law Practitioners as having the largest number of attorneys among the top trademark experts in the US.

David Valdez ’83 has been named a partner at Fisher & Hurst in San Francisco, California. He specializes in employment and insurance litigation.

Susan Koffman ‘84 is executive editor of a series of books on securities law or regulation published by Bowne and Company. The first volume in the series, published in 1997, was Securities Regulation in Cyberspace by Howard M. Friedman. The sec-
James G. McGiffin Jr. '85 has been named executive director of the Community Legal Aid Society, Inc., a civil legal services provider in Delaware. Previously, he spent four years as a commissioner with the Family Court of Delaware.

Alberto N. Trelles '85 was elected president of the Junior Orange Bowl Committee in Coral Gables, Florida, for the 1998–99 festival year. It is the world's largest youth festival drawing more than 30,000 participants from sixty countries. He is a real property lawyer.

William A. Holley III '86 joined the real estate department of Day, Berry & Howard LLP in Hartford, Connecticut, in October. Previously, he served as corporate counsel for the Phoenix Home Life Mutual Insurance Company, where he specialized in the development of real estate and investment portfolios.

Warren E. Tolman '86, Massachusetts state senator, won the Democratic primary election in September for Massachusetts lieutenant governor but lost in November when gubernatorial running mate Scott Harshbarger was defeated by Paul Celucci.

Frank D. Chaiken '87 has been elected a partner of Thompson Hine & Flory LLP in Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a partner in the firm's international practice area, focusing on international mergers and acquisitions, joint ventures, licensing, product distribution, agency and sales representation arrangements, foreign investment in the United States, and general corporate matters. He is vice chair of the international law committee of the Cincinnati Bar Association and a member of the American Bar Association's sections of international and business law.

Scott A. Fifer '87 wrote and co-produced the film Twice Upon a Time, which was scheduled to premiere on the Lifetime channel in November. He lives in Santa Monica, California.

William J. Hanlon '87 was elected last spring as a member to the Boston law firm of Goldstein & Manello, P.C., where he concentrates in bankruptcy and commercial litigation.

Dean Papademetriou '87 published the article, “A Review of Massachusetts Property Tax Abatement Remedies,” in the September issue of the Boston Bar Journal. In May, he gave a presentation to the Boston Bar Association on tax exemption issues. He is a member of the City of Boston Board of Review, for which he directs the city's tax exemption program for non-profit organizations.

David Mitchell Rievman '87 and Anne Myung Oh were married in May. He is a partner in the law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom in New York.

Hon. David K. Chivers '88 was reappointed by Massachusetts Governor Paul Cellucci to a second year-long term as administrative judge in the Springfield office of the department of industrial accidents. He is a contributing writer to Bravo, a newspaper for theater and the arts in western Massachusetts. He lives with his wife, Marie, and his sons Nathaniel and Adam in Wilbraham.

Bernard A. Pellegrino '88 wrote “The Sprewell Ruling: Lost Opportunity for Professional Sports Leagues,” an article which appeared in the April issue of The Connecticut Lawyer, the monthly publication of the Connecticut Bar Association. At the Bar Association's annual meeting in June, he addressed those attending on issues relating to workers compensation for professional athletes at a seminar sponsored by the association's sports and entertainment law section. He practices with the Pellegrino Law Firm in New Haven, Connecticut.

Rebecca S. K. Webber '89, an employment and trial attorney with Linnell, Choate & Webber LLP in Auburn, Maine, was named a partner in the firm. She also spoke about employment law to the Androscoggin (Maine) Chamber of Commerce and at the Northeast Regional Campground Association conference held in Sturbridge, Massachusetts.

Jamil Zouaoui '89 has been elected to serve a three-year term on the steering committee of the international law section of the District of Columbia Bar Association. He serves as counsel to the Washington, DC, firm of Morrison & Hecker LLP and practices primarily in the area of international law.

Walter E. Judge Jr. '90 has recently become a member of the Vermont firm of Rachi & Martin PLLC. He practices in general litigation with a focus on commercial and intellectual property matters at the firm's office in Burlington.

John P. Kacavas '90, an assistant attorney general for New Hampshire, was appointed to head the homicide unit of the attorney general's office.

Jennifer A. Eber '91 has become a director and shareholder of the firm of Orr & Reno in Concord, New Hampshire. A member of the firm's employment and commercial litigation practices, she is also a trial attorney who represents both plaintiffs and defendants in cases of sexual harassment, wrongful discharge, divorce and custody, as well as commercial disputes.

Janet E. Elie '91 married Kerry J. Faulkner last year. She is an attorney for the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority in Boston.
Michael W. Klein ’91 joined the New Jersey State College Governing Boards Association as associate director for legislative, regulatory, and labor affairs. Prior to assuming this position, he most recently worked as special assistant to the New Jersey Commissioner of Community Affairs and deputy director of legislative affairs for the New Jersey Department of Treasury. Klein is also assistant editor of Blueshirt Bulletin, a monthly newspaper covering the New York Rangers, for which he pens a column called “Klein’s Corner.”

Thomas P. Hanley Jr. ’92 received an L.L.M. in international and comparative law, with distinction, from Georgetown University in May. He practices in the project finance and construction groups at Thelen Reid & Priest LLP in New York City.

Gina M. Signorello ’92 is in-house counsel for Cognex Corporation in Silicon Valley, California. She lives with her husband, Charles Katz ’93, in Menlo Park, California. He is a patent attorney with the firm Carr & Ferrell LLP in Palo Alto, California.

Anita L. Pamintuan ’93 and Dino Fusco were married in May. She is an associate at Kenyon & Kenyon in New York City.

Diane K. Sullivan ’93 has been promoted to assistant vice president for the commercial real estate firm of Meredith & Grew, Inc./ONCOR International, which is based in Boston.

Steven C. Bunyak III ’94 married Alexandra Robinsky last year. He lives in Chicago and works for The Marasco Newton Group, an environmental consulting firm.

Carolyn S. Kaplan ’94 has joined Peabody & Brown of Boston as an associate in its environmental law group. She previously was an environmental consultant at ICF Kaiser International in Washington, DC.

Mary C. McGee ’94 was hired early this year as an associate by the bankruptcy law firm of Parker & Aylward in Winchester, Massachusetts.

Jay Shepherd ’94 founded Shepherd Employment Counsel in Boston in August. The firm specializes in employment law matters. Shepherd was formerly with Kears & Rubin, P.C.

Samantha L. Shepherd-Barrett ’94 has joined the legal affairs department of the Peoples Heritage Financial Group in Portland, Maine.

Lawrence M. Dobrow ’95 and his wife became the parents of twins, Brenda and Brandon, this year. They recently moved to Saskatchewan (Canada) where he is the assistant general manager for the junior league hockey team.

Laurie Aurelia ’96 married David Cerveny last year at St. Ignatius Catholic Church on the campus of Boston College. She is a corporate securities attorney with Testa Hurwitz & Thibeault LLP in Boston.

Al Dahlberg ’96 has joined the staff of Sen. John Chafee of Rhode Island and is working on the US Senate committee on environment and public works, handling waste disposal and clean air issues. In May, Dahlberg married Hilary Fagan.

Amanda Garcin Dealy ’96 married Matthew Hermann Haverstick in April. They are associates at the New York law firm of Proskauer Rose.

Jeffrey C. Goss ’96 is an associate with the Lancaster, Pennsylvania, law firm of Hartman Underhill & Brubaker LLP. He is in the business department specializing in corporate transactions, municipal law, real estate, tax, healthcare, and business counseling.

J. Channing Bennett ’97 joined Berluri & McLaughlin LLC of Boston as an associate attorney. He represents plaintiffs and defendants in general civil litigation, including employment matters.

Charles A. Grace ’97 has joined Mirick O’Connell in Worcester, Massachusetts, as an associate. He previously worked in the special prosecution/public corruption unit of the US Attorney’s office in Boston.

Rahul A. Kalke ’97 has joined the business section of Day, Berry & Howard of Boston.

Daniel B. Klein ’97 has joined the law firm Day, Berry & Howard of Boston. He works in the firm’s litigation section.

IN MEMORIAM

Max W. Gibbs ’40
J. Russell Coogan Jr. ’43
Joseph G. Burke ’48
Richard T. Courtney ’50
Edward R. Driscoll ’51
William Kittredge ’52
James R. Lowry ’52
John J. McHugh ’52
James F. Crowley ’53
Maxwell Breslau ’57
John C. Carragher ’59
Hon. David S. Nelson ’60
Hon. James M. Sweeney ’60
John James Barta ’64
F. Anthony Mooney ’71
William C. Perrin Jr. ’71
Janet Ann Eriv ’87
Richard N. Stroh ’93
Mone a ‘Superb’ Pick for Trial Lawyers’ President

Massachusetts civil trial lawyer Michael E. Mone ’67 was chosen in July as president-elect of the prestigious 5,000-member American College of Trial Lawyers.

Mone, a past president of both the Massachusetts Bar Association and the Massachusetts Academy of Trial Attorneys, was selected to head the organization by its past presidents. “It’s an extraordinary honor to be chosen by the past presidents as a leader,” Mone said.

He presides as president-elect until September 1999, when he becomes the organization’s fiftieth president.

Calling Mone a “superb selection,” Camille F. Sarrouf, former Massachusetts state chairman of the organization and current president-elect of the Massachusetts Bar Association, said his election “reflects on the respect we all have for Mike’s talents, integrity, and work ethic.”

Membership in the organization is by invitation only, and with the requirement that members have at least fifteen years experience as trial lawyers, with all members having undergone extensive background investigations. Mone has been active in the organization since 1984, having served as a fellow, Massachusetts state chairman, a regent, and national secretary.

A partner in the Boston law firm of Esdaile, Barrett, and Esdaile, Mone is recognized as a specialist in litigation with a particular interest in products liability, medical malpractice, aviation, and insurance law. He made headlines representing the family of the late Boston Globe reporter Betsy Lehmann, who died of a hospital-administered drug overdose, and former Norfolk County (Massachusetts) district attorney William D. Delahunt in Delahunt’s case to validate his election to US Congress. In 1997, the Massachusetts Bar Association presented Mone with the Gold Medal, the association’s highest award.

— Michael Higgins

New Award Rewards Good Works

At its annual meeting in October, the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania chapter of the Boston College Law School Alumni Association awarded its first annual Drinan Award—and the recipient was none other than former Dean Robert F. Drinan, S.J., himself.

“The award was established to recognize the same things Father Drinan has worked for,” says past chapter President Nicholas Lisi ’65. “He has worked tirelessly for civil rights, for the poor, and to improve justice.”

A selection committee, chaired by Dennis Cohen ’76, has been established to pick future recipients. The committee will look both inside and outside the legal community for individuals who have devoted their time, energy, and talents to improving the quality of legal education; acted as advocates on behalf of social justice and civil liberties issues; and rendered distinguished service toward improving the standards and administration of justice.

— Abby Wolf
Reunion 1998: Hundreds Enjoy a Walk Down Memory Lane


Following a format popularized the previous year, the Office of Alumni Relations and Development produced a different Saturday evening party for each reunion class. Some were held in downtown hotels, others on the Law School campus. All attendees came together for the Alumni Family Picnic on Saturday and to participate in a panel discussion, “Making the Leap: Is Solo Practice Right for You?” led by B. J. Krintzman ’91 and Clyde Jay Eisman. In addition, the Black Alumni Network held its annual meeting and a reception that afternoon.

Alumni were also invited to the Conference of Asian and Pacific American Law Faculty’s symposia on the Korematsu case, which involved one man’s struggle against the injustice of Japanese internment in America during World War II. The conference ran concurrent with the reunion activities.

A large number of alumni also took advantage of an offer of tickets to view the current Monet exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts. Following a Service of Remembrance in the Law School chapel Sunday morning, Interim Dean James Rogers held a reception for guests, which was followed by a lunch for members of the fiftieth reunion class.

Adding to the merriment and nostalgia of the weekend were the appearances of the Law School’s last four deans, Father Robert Drinan, Richard Huber, Daniel Coquillette, and Aviam Soifer.

“Reunion Weekend is growing every year, thanks to alumni enthusiasm and support,” says Linda Glennon, associate director of alumni relations. “It’s wonderful to bring people back together, especially when some of them haven’t seen each other in many years.”

Expansion of reunion activities would not be possible without the participation of alumni in the planning process. To that end, Glennon has expanded the network of alumni committees. “Their work ensures that the events are tailored to each class’s interests. We couldn’t do it without those volunteers,” she says.
From the Class of '58 come alumnus Donald Harris '58 and his wife, Evelyn.

Members of the Class of '48, John McCarthy and Frances Russell, reconnect at the reunion picnic.

Families gathered at the picnic to share memories and laughs. Nancy Shaw-Chochuk (1) and Sally Walker hail from the Class of '88. The little ones are still undergrads.

Gail Kingsley and Jeff Jonas join other '88 classmates at the Saturday evening fête.

After all these years, Carolyn Ann and W. Bradley Ryan, and Regina and James M. McDonough represent the Class of '53.

From the youngest reunion class of '93 come (l-r) Karie Delshad, Nadia, Nasser Donovan, Timothy Gagnon, and Marianne LeBlanc.

Jerry Fitzgerald English '63 toasts Father Robert Drinan; sharing the moment is Interim Dean James Rogers.

Alicia Downey '93 (f) and Susan Ashe Dudley '93 compare notes about the next generation of lawyers-to-be.
The Game He Never Forgot
Alumnus writes book about a fateful Red Sox year

On October 2, 1978, Cornelius “Con” Chapman ’79, a third-year law student, had gone to New York for a job interview. Back in Boston, the Red Sox were playing the New York Yankees in a playoff game for the American League Eastern Division. He watched the game on television, sitting between two Yankees fans, from a Greenwich Village apartment.

“That was probably the worst place for a Red Sox fan at the time,” he says now, looking back on it. The Missouri native who moved to Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1973 as a newspaper reporter and became a fan during the 1975 season, had to watch as the Red Sox lost to the Yankees. This during a season in which the Red Sox had, at one point, a fourteen game lead over the Yankees.

Now Chapman has written a book on the game and the season leading up to it. The Year of the Gerbil: How the Yankees Won (and the Red Sox Lost) the Greatest Pennant Race Ever was published by Rutledge Books in September, just in time for the twentieth anniversary of that fateful game. The “gerbil” in the title refers to player Bill Lee’s nickname for then-Red Sox manager Don Zimmer who is now, it turns out, a coach for the Yankees.

Chapman says he wrote The Year of the Gerbil because although books on the 1975 and 1976 seasons had been written, no one had written a book about what happened to the Red Sox in 1978. A self-proclaimed recovering Red Sox fan, Chapman lives in Wellesley, Massachusetts, with his wife and two children, and is a partner at Hutchins, Wheeler, and Dittmar in Boston.

— Michael Higgins
90th Birthday Is a Many-Splendored Hallmark

Eileen McCabe was recalling the birthday party given last summer for her father, James E. McCabe ’32. Thirty family members had gathered to celebrate their patriarch’s ninetieth year. One package among the many stood out. “You could just see it in his eyes,” she says of the moment he opened a framed congratulatory letter from the dean of Boston College Law School. “He was really touched.”

“As a member of our first class of graduates,” the letter read, “you hold a special place of distinction in the annals of the Law School and in the history of what we have been and what we have become.” McCabe was also saluted by Ann Pauly, president of the Boston College Law School Alumni Association, which honored him with a school lapel pin.

James McCabe, the son of a fireman, is believed to be the first applicant to the first class at Boston College Law School. He was also the first in his family to attend college, and he saw to it that all of his own children did, too. His striving for an education and his commitment to it are what make his daughter, Eileen, so proud of him.

She could think of no better way to say that to him than to offer him the Law School’s tribute. “I wanted him to know that we remember what he did,” she says. “Added to that is that fact that [his reaction] is now a lasting memory. Every time I talk to him, he mentions the letter. It’s like he’s reliving it over and over again.”

African-American Judge Shatters Glass Ceiling

The Honorable Barbara Dortch-Okara ’74 in October became the first woman and first African-American named by the Supreme Judicial Court as chief justice for administration and management of the Trial Court of Massachusetts. In her new position, she is responsible for the daily management of the state court system, which includes directing 7,000 employees and a $400 million budget. She is the fourth judge to hold this position since it was created in 1978. Her predecessor was fellow alumnus John J. Irwin Jr. ’57, who has retired.

Upon hearing the news of her appointment, a friend, speaking anonymously to the Boston Globe, called Dortch-Okara “the American success story. She is elegant and she is eloquent.”

For the past ten years, Dortch-Okara presided as a superior court judge in Suffolk County. First named to the bench by Governor Michael Dukakis in 1984, she was promoted by him to superior court judge five years later. In the Fall 1997 issue of the Boston College Law School Magazine, Dortch-Okara was profiled for her role as judge in the abortion-clinic shootings case of John C. Salvi III.

— Michael Higgins
Alumnus Pens Custody Handbook for Fathers

In an attempt to inform fathers about what they must do to fight for the custody of their children in disputed divorce cases, Richard G. Kent ’75 has co-authored Fighting for Your Children: A Father’s Guide to Custody published in February by Taylor Publishing.

The handbook covers everything from choosing a lawyer to devising solid courtroom strategies to protecting children from legal fallout. It takes fathers step by step through the legal process they face while trying to win custody of their children, using examples from real cases to illustrate its points. Kent was happy to report that the book sold out its first printing. “We’re working on a second printing and may include a chapter on grandparents’ custody rights, which is a hot topic right now,” he says.

Since its publication, Kent has been a frequent speaker throughout the country on the matter of fathers gaining custody of their children after divorce. Most notable were his appearances on major news programs in Boston commenting on the Fagan case. Stephen Fagan, a divorced father, had been brought back to Massachusetts from Florida earlier this year to face charges of kidnapping his two young daughters nearly twenty years ago. Fagan alleged that the mother was unfit.

Kent says his interest in writing the book was piqued by his work on a precedent-setting case that came before the Connecticut Supreme Court in 1995. In Weidenbacher v. Duclos, he successfully argued for the right of an unmarried man to assert his fatherhood of a child born to another man’s wife.

For more than twenty years, Kent has practiced matrimonial law and currently heads the matrimonial law department at Cohen and Wolf, P.C., in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

—Michael Higgins

A ‘Supreme’ Day in Washington

Every March, the Law School arranges for qualified alumni to attend a Supreme Court swear-in in Washington, DC.

Twenty-one Boston College Law School alumni from around the country stood before the highest court in the land last April for a kind of legal benediction. They were in Washington, DC, to be sworn in to the United States Supreme Court Bar. As their friends and family watched, the candidates stood, right hands raised, and swore to uphold the principles of the court.

Every spring the Law School organizes a group of qualified alumni to attend the ceremony, which this year was presided over by Chief Justice William Rehnquist, Justice Ruth Bader Ginsberg, and Justice Clarence Thomas.

“I’ve got a lottery winner’s chance of ever arguing a case here, but I would certainly recommend [this ceremony] to anyone,” said James A. Connor ’61. Cheryl Crowder ’84 was equally thrilled. “It was a wonderful experience,” she concurred.

“It was awe inspiring,” said another participant. “For a practicing attorney, it brings you back to Marbury v. Madison, a landmark case. It jumps out of the textbook when you’re here.”

The ceremony capped a day of festivities that included a lunch on Capitol Hill hosted by Hon. William Delahunt ’67 and a talk by guest speaker Professor Robert Smith, who was also among those sworn in.

All qualified Law School alumni are eligible to participate in a Supreme Court swearing-in ceremony. For more information on the requirements, contact Paige Renaghan, director of special events, at 617-552-4378. The 1999 event will be held March 7-8.
VISITING PROFESSOR
REGINALD ALLEYNE


PRESENTATIONS: Delivered a paper at the fall Education Conference of the National Academy of Arbitrators on two US Supreme Court decisions handed down in May on the employer liability for the sexual harassment activity of supervisors.

OTHER: Will visit South Africa for the second time in December as part of a group of American labor arbitrators serving as consultants to the South African government on the administration of a statute prohibiting unfair dismissals from employment.

PROFESSOR HUGH J. AULT


ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LEGAL REASONING, RESEARCH, AND WRITING
DANIEL BARNETT

ACTIVITIES: Participated in a panel on “Self-Evaluation: Transferring the Center of Authority from Teacher to Student,” at the Legal Writing Conference at the University of Michigan School of Law, Ann Arbor, Michigan, in June.

PROFESSOR CHARLES H. BARON


LEGAL REFERENCE LIBRARIAN
KAREN S. BECK

ACTIVITIES: Participated in a “Panel and Model Class on Integrating Print and Electronic Legal Research into Analytical Writing Segments of a First-Year LR&W Curriculum,” at the Legal Writing Conference at the University of Michigan Law School, Ann Arbor, Michigan, in June.

OTHER: Received the American Association of Law Libraries Call for Papers Award for “One Step at a Time: The Research Value of Law Student Notebooks,” an article explaining why student notebooks are a valuable original source of materials for scholars studying the history of American legal education.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
MARY SARAH BILDER

PRESENTATIONS: “The Lost Lawyers: Legal Literacy and Legal Development,” at the University of Chicago Legal History Workshop and the American Bar Foundation, in April.

ACTIVITIES: Chair, “History of the Book in the Law: Legal Texts and Their Reading Publics,” at the American Society for Legal History in Seattle, in October. Participated in a training session for new judges by the Flaschner Judicial Institute Program, in June.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LEGAL REASONING, RESEARCH, AND WRITING
E. JOAN BLUM

ACTIVITIES: Participated in a “Panel and Model Class on Integrating Print and Electronic Legal Research into Analytical Writing Segments of a First-Year LR&W Curriculum,” at the Legal Writing Conference at the University of Michigan Law School, Ann Arbor, Michigan, in June. Member of the conference planning committee for the Legal Writing Conference.
**PROFESSOR MARK S. BRODIN**

**Work in Progress:** A new casebook on civil procedure with Steve Subrin, Martha Minow, and Thom Main.

**Presentations:** Delivered a paper at the Flaschner Judicial Institute Program in Evidence and Proof, in June.

**Associate Dean for Administration**

**R. MICHAEL CASSIDY**

**Activities:** Member of the executive committee of the Law School Intellectual Property Inn of Court.

**Appointments:** Appointed by Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court to serve on committee to draft model jury instructions for the crime of homicide. Reappointed as editor in chief of the Massachusetts Law Review, 1998–1999.

**Professor Daniel R. Coquillette**


**Associate Clinical Professor Leslie Espinoza**


**Assistant Professor Anthony Paul Farley**


**Presentations:** “The Black Body as Fetish Object” at Harvard University, in March. “Is There a Constitutional Right to Vote and Be Represented? The Case of the District of Columbia,” at the American University Washington College of Law program on law and government and at the American University Law Review conference, in October.

**Associate Professor and Director of Legal Reasoning, Research, and Writing Jane Kent Gionfriddo**

**Presentations:** Lectured on the subject of evaluating first-year students’ written work during the training orientation for upperclass student instructors teaching the Harvard Law School Legal Reasoning and Argument course.

**Activities:** Participated in the “Panel and Model Class on Integrating Print and Electronic Legal Research into Analytical Writing Segments of a First-Year LR&W Curriculum,” at the Legal Writing Conference at the University of Michigan Law School, Ann Arbor, Michigan, in June. Contributed to a panel entitled “Developing the Independent Researcher.” Elected to the Legal Writing Institute’s board of directors in April, and in June, was made president-elect.

**Professor Phyllis Goldfarb**

**Presentations:** “Safe at Home: Professional Athletes and Domestic Violence,” in Arizona, in March.

**Legal Reference Librarian Irene R. Good**

**Activities:** Participated in the “Panel and Model Class on Integrating Print and Electronic Legal Research into Analytical Writing Segments of a First-Year LR&W Curriculum,” at the Legal Writing Conference at the University of Michigan Law School, Ann Arbor, Michigan, in June.

**Assistant Professor Kent Greenfield**


**Other:** Wife, Linda Caswell, gave birth to Liam Rayne Greenwell on April 12, 1998.

**Associate Professor Dean Hashimoto**

**Activities:** Taking leave of absence 1998–1999 to assume the position of Medical Director of Occupational Health at Massachusetts General Hospital and Brigham and Women’s Hospital. Will teach class on health law at the Law School in the spring.

**Associate Professor Frank R. Hermann, S.J.**


**Associate Clinical Professor Daniel Kanstroom**

ship, Asylum, and the Soul of the Western Nation-State," a comparative study of citizenship, immigration, and asylum laws in the United States and Western Europe.


ACTIVITIES: Organized and performed at benefit concert at Ryles in Cambridge for the Miami Project of the Boston College Immigration and Asylum Project. Visiting Professor at University of Paris, Nanterre, spring 1998 (taught course on the American legal system). Testified as an expert witness on immigration consequences of criminal conviction in Commonwealth v. Phung Thi Dang, Essex County Superior Court, Salem, Massachusetts.

PROFESSOR SANFORD KATZ


ACTIVITIES: Directed a workshop on Current Issues in Family Law at the October session of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges in Reno, Nevada, in October.

PROFESSOR THOMAS C. KOHLER


APPOINTMENTS: Member of the International Advisory Committee, National College of Ireland, Dublin, Ireland.

PROFESSOR CYNTHIA C. LICHTENSTEIN


PRESENTATIONS: “Can International Law Help Currency Crises?” at the annual general meeting of the British branch of the International Law Association at the London School of Economics, in March. Speaker at the Commonwealth Law Students Conference. Speaker at the plenary workshop and a working session of the ILA conference in Taipei, in May.

ACTIVITIES: Chaired panel at the London School of Economics Conference on Greek Financial Law, in March. Participated as a semifinals judge in the Telders International Law Moot Court Competition 1998, the Netherlands, in April. Organizer and chair of “Preventing Asian Type Crises: Who If Anyone Should Have Jurisdiction over International Capital Movements?” a panel at the International Law Weekend in New York, in November. Member of the Law School’s Promotions and Tenure Committee and the Appointment Committee.

APPOINTMENTS: Chair of the International Arbitration Committee of the Boston Bar Association’s International Law Section, and member of the Finance and Legal Committee.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR RAY D. MADOFF


PRESENTATIONS: “Intangible Wealth and Transfer Taxation,” the American Association of Law
Schools (AALS) workshop on taxation in Washington, DC.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LEGAL REASONING, RESEARCH, AND WRITING JEAN MCEWEN

PRESENTATIONS: Participated in a panel on "Self-Evaluation: Transferring the Center of Authority from Teacher to Student," at the Legal Writing Conference at the University of Michigan School of Law, Ann Arbor, Michigan, in June.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR JUDITH A. MCMORROW

PRESENTATIONS: Represented the Law School at the Association of Religiously Affiliated Law Schools (ARALS) Conference in Virginia Beach, Virginia, in September.

OTHER: Attended the American Bar Association’s twenty-fourth National Conference on Professional Responsibility in Montreal, Canada, in May.

PROFESSOR ZYGMUNT J.B. PLATER


OTHER: Won the Silver Service Award from Backpacker Magazine for selfless acts toward the environment and extraordinary contribution to the outdoor community.

PROFESSOR JAMES R. REPETTI


PRESENTATIONS: Commentator at a symposium on the wealth tax at New York University Law School, in October.

OTHER: Debated with Dan Mitchell of the Heritage Foundation at a taxation meeting of the American Bar Association in Washington, DC, on the virtues of a progressive income tax, in May. Quoted in an article in Lawyers Weekly USA about the estate planning implications of a recent federal court decision on estate planning for family businesses.

INTERIM DEAN AND ASSOCIATE DEAN FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS JAMES STEVEN ROGERS


PRESENTATIONS: Participated in a Colloquium on Collateral and Conflicts of Law at St. John’s College, Oxford University, Oxford, England, in May. Took part in a seminar on “Current Legal Issues Affecting Central Banks,” at the International Monetary Fund in Washington, DC, in May. Spoke at a conference in Toronto, Canada, organized by the Canadian Depository for Securities to discuss a project undertaken by the Uniform Law Conference of Canada on the revision of Canadian law to harmonize with the recent revision of US UCC Article 8, in July.

OTHER: Traveled to Mexico City for a series of meetings with senior officials of the Mexican securities industry and governmental regulatory authorities, in March. He did so in his capacity as senior advisor for a project by the National Law Center for Interstate and International Free Trade, in Tucson, Arizona, on the harmonization of Mexican law with the recent revision of US UCC Article 8.

ADJUNCT CLINICAL PROFESSOR AND JUVENILE RIGHTS ADVOCACY PROJECT DIRECTOR FRANCINE T. SHERMAN


PROFESSOR AVIAM SOIFER


Conference at Boston College Law School, in October. Paper on the work of Elizabeth B. Clark, at the annual meeting of American Society for Legal History, in Seattle, Washington, in October. Keynote address at the University of Oregon Forum, cosponsored by the Jewish Studies Department and Law School, Eugene, Oregon, in October.

ACTIVITIES: Member of the Supreme Judicial Court Historical Society Board of Overseers. Commentator for the final session on reparations and redress, Fifth Annual Asian-American Law Professors Conference, in October.

APPOINTMENTS: Appointed vice chair of the new Massachusetts Judicial Education Policy Board by the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, in consultation with the Chief Justice for Administration and Management of the Trial Court. Appointed to the Massachusetts Mental Health Legal Advisors Committee by Chief Justice Wilkins of the Supreme Judicial Court. Appointed chairperson of the Governance Subcommittee of the New England Medical Center Board of Trustees. Appointed member of the Board of Academic Advisors at Hebrew College.

OTHER: Winner of the 1998 Alpha Sigma Nu National Jesuit Book Award for books published in the category of Professional Studies, for Law and the Company We Keep.

PROFESSOR CATHERINE WELLS


ACTIVITIES: Secretary and a member of the Executive Committee for the Association of American Law Schools (AALS) Section on Torts and Compensation. Board member of The Adoption Center, a nonprofit organization that places children in adoptive homes.

VISITING PROFESSOR DAVID A. WIRTH


ACTIVITIES: Taught a two-week intensive course entitled “International Environmental Law I” this past summer at Vermont Law School.


DEAN FOR STUDENTS NORAH WYLIE

ACTIVITIES: Member of the Boston Bar Association’s Task Force on Children in Need of Services, which studies the problem of truancy in the Boston Public School system and how the court system should respond to the problem. Final report, “Report on Truancy,” issued in August 1998.

PROFESSOR ALFRED C. YEN


PRESENTATIONS: “Copyright Opinions and Aesthetic Criticism,” at the Copyright Society of the USA, Massachusetts chapter, in April. “Intellectual Property, the Internet, and Freedom of Speech,” at the Conference on Technology and Ethics at the University of Santa Clara, California, in June.

ACTIVITIES: Organized the Fifth Annual Conference of Asian Pacific American Law Faculty, held at Boston College Law School, in October.
In a manner of speaking, Professor George Brown has broken new ground in the study of political corruption. A leading authority in the field, he derived his expertise not only from three decades of scholarship in federal-state relations and four years as chairman of the Massachusetts State Ethics Commission, but also from involvement in major anticorruption cases, including one in the US Supreme Court.

Most recently, Brown has been a player in the case of former Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy, who was tried this past fall on thirty-eight counts of corruption and ethics violations. The prosecutor asked for Brown's help in the case after the independent counsel investigating Espy heard a talk Brown gave at Georgetown University.

Corruption, of course, has many guises, and Brown has written about a variety of them. Among his articles in the past three years are Should Federalism Shield Corruption?—Mail Fraud, State Law and Post-Lopez Analysis and The Constitution as an Obstacle to Government Ethics, which dealt with the Supreme Court's approval of ethics legislation.

Of equal importance to Brown have been his efforts at curriculum reform aimed at creating a new legal specialty in bribery, fraud, extortion, and other facets of the corruption trade. Though he has developed courses for Boston College Law School in government ethics and political corruption, he says he has been handicapped by the legal education system as a whole, which does not recognize these studies as a field.

Similarly, Brown says that while there has been plenty written on both political corruption and white collar crime, few authors see "the unifying concepts" that make it a legitimate educational discipline. "Political corruption and white collar crime are a corruption of the economy, which is harmful to the personal and economic growth we take for granted," he says. In third world countries, such corruption has a much more immediate impact on people's lives; it might mean that they are denied the essentials of survival such as food and medicine.

Brown is particularly interested in state issues. "The closeness of state government is really a virtue as opposed to the somewhat anonymous bureaucracies in larger systems of government," he says. He is currently at work on a paper about people's access to politicians. "Can it be bought and sold like a commodity," Brown asks rhetorically, voicing some of the questions he is mulling. "Is it a protected constitutional right? How do we deal with some people having more access? What are the issues of equality?"

For all those who are aware of stepping over ethical lines, there are others who may do so unwittingly, says Brown. While head of the state ethics commission, for instance, he was very careful that the agency did not overstep its disciplinary bounds. "We were an agency with a lot of power. I felt the power had to be tempered in its use. We had to be concerned with ethics and ethics overkill," he says.

Brown is perhaps most proud of having shifted the agency's focus from the punitive to the educational, teaching public employees, among other things, to recognize conflicts of interests when they arise.

It is a focus, he takes heart in reporting, that seems to be sticking—and working.

—Vicki Sanders
Professor Ault a Key Player in Global Economics

Professor Hugh J. Ault returned to the Law School this fall, having spent the last year and a half in Paris as a special advisor to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). An international organization whose members are the twenty-nine leading industrial economies of the world, the OECD provides a forum for countries to discuss and analyze common issues of economic and fiscal policy.

Ault was involved principally in the planning and drafting of the OECD's recently approved Report on Harmful Tax Competition. The report sets out guidelines for countries to follow in the formulation of income tax provisions that can affect foreign investment. The aim is to establish a "level playing field" in the international tax arena. "Globalization has made interconnection more important, and that has led to tax competition for investments around the world," says Ault. "To a certain extent this is a good thing, but it can become harmful when some countries set up special tax breaks for foreigners, or tax havens."

Ault remains involved in the project and will split his time over the next three years, spending spring semesters in Paris. He will oversee the implementation of the report's recommendations to establish a forum to evaluate and coordinate existing and proposed tax measures to bring countries into compliance with the report. "This is not tax harmonization," Ault explains. "There is a set of rules, but it leaves freedom for each country within those rules."

Ault says his work with the OECD has exercised both his legal knowledge and his diplomatic skills. He has traveled widely in an attempt to persuade countries that compliance with the report is beneficial to everyone and that it will halt the "race to the bottom" to attract foreign investment. Ault expects that over the next few years, as the OECD's ideas are implemented, countries will see a marked improvement in the global economic environment.

— Carla McDonald

Putting the Civil Back in Civilized

Professor Thomas Kohler is one of twenty-four scholars and leaders who have formed the Council on Civil Society, a group that is trying to rediscover the public moral philosophy behind US democracy.

The council, a joint project of the Institute for American Values and the University of Chicago Divinity School, was created as a forum for discussion among scholars examining the sources of competence, character, and citizenship in the United States. The members come from diverse backgrounds, beliefs, and faiths.

"The idea of becoming an academic is to seriously discuss the society we live in and to reflect thoughtfully and honestly on its problems," says Kohler. "All legal and political disputes are really disputes over the character of our personhood."

This year, after two years of negotiations and discussions, the council has published a report that assesses the condition of civil society at the end of this century and makes recommendations for the future.

Kohler says that the purpose of the report, A Call to Civil Society—Why Democracy Needs Moral Truths, is to trigger public debate concerning "the character of our private lives." The report seems to be doing its job. Town meetings have been called around the country to examine the issues in the report, and Kohler has been asked to participate in a roundtable at the Political Science Association's northeastern regional office.

The council is planning future projects based on the responses to its first report.

— Carla McDonald
'Home' Is Where His Heart Is

Worcester Magazine called him a "housing savior" and featured him on its March 4, 1998 cover. Frederick M. Enman Jr., S.J., '78 was grateful for the attention, but not for himself—for the publicity it brought to his housing program for low-income families. "I think it makes a difference in anyone's life to be living in decent surroundings," Enman says.

Enman, the assistant to the dean for students at the Law School, ten years ago established Matthew 25, a nonprofit organization, to renovate old houses and turn them into high-quality apartments for low-income families in Worcester, Massachusetts. The project takes its name from the Bible parable about helping the less fortunate. It was Enman's wish, he told Worcester Magazine, to "make Matthew 25 concrete," literally.

He used his legal skills first to incorporate and then to cut through the red tape of acquiring houses to renovate. With some carpentry help from local students and money from donations and grants, the organization has been able to provide affordable housing to tenants who pay a reasonable 25 percent of their monthly income for their new apartments. "There are a lot of jobs around that are paying not a whole lot more than minimum wage," Enman says. "What we're able to do is kind of structure the rent to correspond with people's income, because some of our tenants, if they had to pay market rent, they would be paying about half of their income for rent."

Despite the fact that Father Enman has relocated to work at the Law School, he remains involved in Matthew 25. He already has his eye on his next renovation project in Worcester but has handed over the daily responsibilities to Matt Wally, a long-time volunteer for the program. In fact, relocating to Newton seems only to have encouraged Enman to expand his organization. He is looking to spread his good deeds to Boston and possibly to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he has friends who want to start another branch of Matthew 25.

—Carla McDonald

Taking the Flat Tax to Task

As discussion over taxes heated up in Congress last spring, Professor James R. Repetti debated Dan Mitchell of the Heritage Foundation, a conservative think tank, on the merits of the extant progressive tax. At the debate, which was held during the American Bar Association's annual tax session in Washington, DC, Repetti stressed three key points.

First, contrary to popular belief, the progressive tax is not more complex than a flat tax. The complexity comes from tax expenditure items and loopholes that have been added by Congress. Without them, Repetti argued, the progressive tax can be as simple as Republican Congressman Dick Armey's flat tax proposal. Second, the progressive tax is more fair than a flat tax because those who can pay more, do so. Finally, Repetti said that if the overall purpose of taxation is to achieve equitable wealth distribution, there are several studies that have shown that countries using a progressive tax have a higher productivity rate.

Repetti also said that Mitchell, who supports a flat tax, ultimately admitted that the real issue of the debate was less about how Americans are taxed than it was about how to reduce taxes and thus the size of government.

—Carla McDonald
lot of fun to have had that experience. Taking a company public is another incredible experience. It puts you at a whole different level as far as recognition in the marketplace is concerned. The company has had its ups and downs,” he says, “but it’s been very exciting.”

The growth of Krischer’s company does not surprise Goger. He says his friend’s intelligence and disposition are a winning combination. “David is a man who is just interested. If you go to David with a problem, he stops everything. He will talk to you, ask questions, and when he understands the problem as well as you do, he will offer help.”

What Goger calls Krischer’s generosity of spirit extends beyond the workplace and his close friends to his temple and community. Last summer he sat among leading businessmen and world dignitaries, including former Prime Minister of Great Britain Margaret Thatcher and former Ambassador Dr. Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, to receive from Israeli Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu the Israel 50th Anniversary Tribute Award for vision, talent, and courage.

“There are no barriers or walls around him,” says Goger of his longtime colleague. “He’s involved in the community, because he thinks that is what we should do.”

William M. Kargman: Putting the Humanity in Housing

Why down deep there may never have been a question that William Kargman would one day join the First Realty Company of Boston started by his father, Max R. Kargman. But that possibility did not keep the younger Kargman from a gratifying early career as an advocate for juvenile justice. And it meant that his sensitivity to the needs of the disadvantaged would someday prove a great advantage in a family business specializing in subsidized housing for people of low and moderate income.

Armed with family means, a bachelor’s degree from Harvard, a master’s in business from Columbia, and a juris doctor degree from Boston College Law School, Kargman had his choice of career paths. He selected juvenile law and practiced in district and juvenile courts in West Roxbury, Chelsea, and Charlestown representing some of the most hardcore kids in Boston.

Kargman took his work seriously. “I was very feisty, but because I knew that I didn’t have to worry about making a living, I really represented my clients as if they were paying me,” Kargman says. “I fought hard. I was bold and audacious. One judge in East Boston called me a pepper pot.” Kargman says that he often butted heads with paternalistic judges who couldn’t understand why he was putting up such a fight; after one particularly bitter argument, a judge told Kargman to stay out of his courtroom. Within a few weeks, though, the judge was asking for him. It seems that some of the justices had developed a grudging respect for the young public defender. “I got the feeling that they thought I was doing the right thing even though I irritated them,” Kargman says. Eventually, he moved into adult criminal work, and there he might have stayed had it not been for a call from his family to come have a look at the company’s property management operations.

Starting in the 1950s, Max Kargman developed a business in both FHA-assisted-income housing and luxury condominiums; among the latter is Tremont-on-the-Common, one of the first to bank on upscale housing on the fringe of Boston’s so-called Combat Zone. He soon became the overseer of one of the largest HUD portfolios of its kind in the region.

However, by the early 1970s, when his son joined the business, social change was having an impact on the operation of subsidized housing. The younger Kargman quickly saw that “it’s one thing to build and another to manage.” Social activism was at a peak. The OPEC oil crises had driven up utility costs and, in turn, rents for HUD housing. Activists were organizing tenants. “We had to figure out a way to respond to this tenant movement,” Kargman says. “Why were tenants responding to activists?”

The soul searching revealed that there were really no models for professional management of subsidized properties like the Kargman’s. “We didn’t have managers on site. Tenants were alienated,” Kargman explains. Thus began an entire rethinking of the subsidized housing industry. The result for the Kargmans was a commitment to programs that professionalized property management, created a sense of community in the housing developments, and provided onsite human services and resources. Today, the renamed First Realty Management Corporation, of which Kargman is president, boasts major improvements in many of its locations, including the completion of community centers with computer learning centers, activities rooms, and kitchens at three of its largest locations. The elder Kargman, who remains active in the business, recently provided seed money to form partnerships with area colleges and universities to develop mentor and tutor programs for the young people living in the complexes.

First Realty Management currently manages 3,350 subsidized rental units in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and 1,000 luxury condominiums in Massachusetts. Kargman’s other enterprises include FRM Properties, an affiliated real estate development company.

Kargman had intended to return to law practice one day, but by the time he looked up from his work at First Realty Management, too many years had passed. Even so, because social services have played such a large part in many of his housing initiatives, Kargman feels some of the old gratification. “It’s satisfying to have made a difference in people’s lives. It makes you feel good. I meet with them. They feel they can call me. That’s just what life is all about,” he says. “And I feel I’m making a big difference.”

Vicki Sanders is editor of the Boston College Law School Magazine, founder of Vicki Sanders Communications consulting firm, and a writer for the Boston Globe Magazine and other publications.
30 Years in the Trenches
(continued from page 23)

Rogers, clinical faculty are often regarded as second tier. Here, he says, "clinical professors are very much a part of the intellectual and academic life of the school."

Two of Lab's current professors, Robert Smith and Paul Tremblay, have been affiliated with the program for twenty-three and sixteen years, respectively. Tremblay is also a highly regarded scholar in the field of professional responsibility, while Smith has earned a reputation for his study of the Supreme Court. Of the two other clinic supervisors, Professor Leslie Espinoza is a recognized authority on women and the law and Professor Alan Minuskin is an expert on pretrial litigation.

Today, the Civil Litigation Clinic remains focused on serving indigent clients. "The sense of Justice with a capital "J" is very much a part of the Law School's Jesuit tradition," says Smith. But there is also an increased emphasis on honing skills that apply to all kinds of lawyering. Basic techniques—like interviewing clients, negotiation, and cross-examination—are taught with greater thoroughness than they were in the early days.

"Our students walk through these doors and discover that the law involves real people," says Smith. "They realize facts are contested—not static, like the textbook cases they've studied. Suddenly, they're talking to judges or connecting with clients. They're forced to apply what they've learned, and, inevitably it becomes a transforming experience."

Jared Viders '99, currently editor-in-chief of the BCLS Law Review, was amazed at the psychological shift that occurred when he took the clinic last year. "I didn't think the bridge between academics and reality would work as well," he marvels. "But they integrate you seamlessly into being a lawyer."

Within weeks of entering LAB, Viders was knee-deep in a child custody case. "Here I am on the telephone, talking to a guy who's never even met me," says Viders. "He's very emotional and suggesting we try all sorts of extreme measures to get his child back. I recommend a different course of action and the guy says to me, 'You're the lawyer, you know best.' Me! Green as green could be. It was unnerving and yet I felt a tremendous responsibility to help this guy."

Viders' experience is fairly typical of the Litigation Clinic's style. Most students are handed one continuing case when they enter LAB. Before they're finished, they'll also be given at least one new case so they can learn the rudiments of taking it through the preliminary interview stages.

The Lab Caseload
Currently, Boston College Law School's Litigation Clinic takes most of its cases in four general areas:

- Domestic issues. "These are cases that concern abuse, child custody, or support orders," Tremblay explains. "We'll only take a divorce case if it's complicated and there are custody issues involved."
- Tenant's rights. "Especially in Waltham, which is experiencing rapid gentrification, we deal with a lot of tenant evictions," says Tremblay, who sees this as the fastest-growing category of service.
- Social Security. Clients who can no longer work need help applying for or appealing denials of Social Security disability.
- Welfare benefits and unemployment. Again, the goal is to help clients navigate the bureaucracies that may deny them benefits to which they are entitled.

Over the course of a semester, the clinic handles about 160 cases. In addition, under a grant from the Federal Older Americans Act, they will also offer advice to approximately 400 seniors on issues of Medicaid, estate planning, or nursing home care.

Because so much of the caseload involves working with people who are under severe emotional stress, the Law School is committed to having a full-time social worker available to advise students and professors. In her twelve years with LAB, social worker Lynn Barenberg has worked closely with students to help them see their clients as whole individuals. In addition to supervising all Social Security disability cases—many of which concern emotional impairments—Barenberg consults with students about abuse cases. "Sometimes good lawyering means making an effective referral to agencies that can help a client deal with the nonlegal issues in their lives," she says.

A New Generation

There's always been a dilemma for clinical educators between teaching and lawyering," says Professor Minuskin, who has earned raves from students for his courses in pretrial litigation and client interviewing. "Back when these clinics were started, students didn't want to be in the classroom. They wanted to be on the street, helping the poor."

This new generation of lawyers, he says, still cares about providing services to the disadvantaged, but they also see the clinic setting as one where they can learn skills that will be useful in all fields of lawyering. They care about the ethics of law, about doing the right thing wherever they settle in the profession.

Attorney Ryan, a partner at Nutter, McClennen, and Fish in Boston and last year's president of the Boston Bar Association, thinks this is precisely why law school clinics are more important than ever. "Let's face it, most of today's students will not go into public interest law; most will head for careers in large downtown firms. But the simple fact is that every lawyer must do his part. They must view themselves as key players in the justice system."

During her year as president of the Boston Bar, Ryan made pro bono work the centerpiece of her tenure. "Right now, I'm taking on a pro bono case concerning an eviction and, I assure you, my foundation for how I handle it I learned at the LAB."

"The shocking thing is that only 30 percent of the disadvantaged people in this country who need legal aid get it," says Father Drinan, who did so much to establish the Law School LAB. Clinics can take up some of the burden, but both Drinan and Ryan agree that it is the responsibility of all lawyers to lend an ear.

The rewards, says Ryan are worth the effort. "For financial reasons, students may have no choice but to join these large law firms," she explains, "but some will find limited personal fulfillment. If pro bono work is always part of their careers, the satisfaction will more than repay their time."

Just three weeks into her first clinic experience, second-year law student Moya Gibson has already felt the thrill. After several sessions of training in interview techniques and the art of asking "the open-ended question," Gibson was handed her first client. Suddenly, she was not a student. She was a lawyer. "I no longer wanted to do well because my grades depended on it," she says. "I wanted to do well because this person's life depended on it."

In 1997–1998, Boston College Law School’s alumni and friends demonstrated their support for students, faculty, and programs by contributing $2,303,746 in cash and pledges. Contributions to the Dean’s Fund, a discretionary fund used for critical needs such as financial aid, assistance in repaying educational loans for students entering low-salaried public interest positions, and faculty research grants, rose during this year. Unrestricted funds donated during fiscal year 1998 totaled $639,612 with an additional $1,664,134 supporting capital needs such as the Law School’s buildings, endowment, scholarships, and first chair.

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Robert Edward Herlihy
William H. Hogan
Hon. John J. Hopkins
Ralph S. Inouye
Edward M. Lee
Frank D. McCarthy
Francis J. McGarry
Joseph P. Murray
Hon. Mary Beatty Muse
George J. Remmert
John E. Ryan
John F. Zamparelli

1951
John J. Brodbine
Hon. Howard J. Camusso
Hon. Thomas J. Carroll
Joseph F. Daley
Joseph F. Devan
John F. Dolan
J. Joseph Elliott
Edward W. Foster
Hon. Anthony A. Giannini
Edward D. Guinan
Frank T. Healy
Thomas D. Kenna
George P. Khouri
Jerome M. Leonard
Eugene Lyne
William Massarella
James T. O’Donnell
John W. Purcell
Hon. Vincent A. Ragosta
Eugene J. Ratto
William J. Reynolds
John H. Schaaf
Stanley C. Urban
Robert J. Weber

1952
Everett T. Allen Jr.
Frank J. Amabile
Robert W. Blakeney
Hon. Francis J. Bellotti
Hon. Francis J. Boyle
John E. Connors
Hon. Thomas H. Corrigan
Henry P. Crowley
Hon. John P. Curley
Hon. Shane Devine
Albert T. Devlin
Jerry A. DiNardo
Joseph P. Donahue
William J. Dooley
Dr. James C. Farrington
Clayton N. Fuller
William C. Galligan
Norman L. Grant
Matthew M. Hoenig
John B. Hogan
William E. Hogan
Edward P. Kirby
John J. McGhugh
George F. McInerny
Hon. John F. Murphy
Hon. Paul P. Federzani
John F. Schlossstein
Hon. Edward J. Shea
Hon. Roger E. Sullivan
Albert G. Tierney Jr.
John Tramonti Jr.
Hon. Silvio T. Valente

1953
Edward T. Bigham Jr.

1954
Robert T. Abrams
John M. Casey
John E. Curley
Joseph F. Dee
Hon. John E. Fenton
Everett B. Horn Jr.
Charles D. Kelley
James F. Meehan
Jonas M. Meyer III
William B. Meyer
James M. Murphy
Richard S. Payne
Hon. James A. Redden
John F. Ryan
Eugene G. Seeks
John F. Testa
Anthony T. Varone
John J. Walsh
John P. White

1955
Hon. Charles F. Barrett
Elizabeth A. Chute
Stephen A. Fanning
Darald R. Libby
William L. McNeil
Walter A. Nicewicz
John A. O’Callaghan
Alfred C. Toegemann

1956
Albert R. Annunziata
Wilfred J. Banack
John F. Bigley
Leslie R. Brimmer
Leonard F. Burr
Mary E. Calnan
John H. Doerrmann
Robert J. Donoghue
Thomas J. Joy
Lawrence E. Labadini
Vincent Marzilli
Hon. Gerald F. O’Neill
Cornelius J. Scanlon
Donald N. Sleeper Jr.
Hon. John A. Tierney

1957
William M. Anderson
Maxwell Breslau

Julian J. D’Agostine
Edward M. Donelan
D. Ring Kelleher
Edward R. Lembo
Hon. Paul F. X. Moriarty
Frank A. Rodrigues
Robert J. Rowe
W. Bradley Ryan
Raymond A. Terfera
David W. Walsh
Philip H. Cahalin  
Hon. Clifford J. Cawley  
Thomas J. Crowley  
Mary Daly Curtin and  
John J. Curtin Jr. ’57  
Leo A. Egan  
Eileen McDonough Good  
Maxwell Heiman  
Richard P. Kelleher  
James H. Kelley  
J. Colin Lizotte  
Margaret C. Mahoney  
Marie Clogher Malaro  
John R. Malloy  
James J. Mawn  
John J. McCarthy  
Diane Russell McDonough and  
Barry R. McDonough ’57  
Prof. Edward F. C. McGregor  
Mary Sullivan McGregor  
Joseph L. Mitchell  
Edward M. O’Brien  
Edward J. Powers  
Charles M. Rose  
Hon. Thomas P. Salmon  
James F. Stapleton  
Stanley J. Turosz  
Michael F. Walsh  
Edward E. Williams

1958  
Martin L. Aronson  
James J. Collins  
Walter W. Curcio  
Richard D. Fountain  
Donald G. Harris  
Raymond J. Kenney Jr.  
Lucille K. Kozlowski  
Robert E. Neville  
Arthur W. Nichols  
Robert E. O’Connell  
Hon. James L. Queenan  
Joseph E. Sawyer Jr.  
Thomas G. Stack Jr.  
Frances Chocessy Spillane  
Garrett H. Spillane Jr.  
David E. Tardif  
Robert R. Tiernan  
Robert A. Trevisani  
Robert D. Worsiskey  
Frank T. Wojcik

1959  
Richard E. Bachman  
John L. Bilafer  
William K. Danaher  
Cornelius J. Donoghue  
Albert E. Good  
Francis W. Gormley  
Charles J. Gulino  
Richard A. Guthrie  
John W. Hanlon  
Peter B. Higgins

Hon. Nancy A. Holman  
Robert S. Lappin  
Owen B. Lynch  
Robert J. Maietta  
Frank Muller  
Melvin Norris  
Philip T. Riley  
James C. Vogt  
John B. Walsh

1960  
Jason K. Albert  
Joseph Broude  
Hon. Dominick F. Cretos  
Prof. Peter A. Donovan  
Marcel Charles Durot  
David B. Finnegan  
Robert A. Gorlinkle  
Richard T. Hall  
John S. Holland  
Richard F. Hughes  
John F. Keenan  
Hon. Joseph Lian  
L. Thomas Linden  
Hon. William A. McCarthy  
J. Laurence McCarty  
Hon. Robert C. McGuire  
Robert E. McWilliam  
David E. Neitlich  
Daniel J. O’Connor  
Bruce N. Sachar  
Francis J. Shea  
Allan B. Solomon  
Hon. James M. Sweeney  
J. Owen Todd  
George B. Vasko

1961  
Daniel Briansky  
Raymond J. Bruttomesso  
Richard P. Delaney  
Frank G. Dewar  
Dennis L. Dietzel  
Harold Hestnes  
Anne P. Jones  
Robert O. Kelley  
Leo M. Kelly  
W. Hugo Liepmann  
Raymond F. Murphy Jr.  
Ronald F. Newburg  
R. Robert Popeo  
Theodore C. Regina  
Robert J. Robertory  
Anthony A. Tafuri  
Peter Van  
Hon. Joseph P. Warner

1962  
Bruce R. Balter  
Paul L. Barrett  
Roger M. Bougie  
Pierre O. Caron  
Hon. Robert W. Clifford

Charles W. Dixon  
Carroll E. Dubuc  
Marvin R. Finn  
J. Ronald Fishbein  
Stephen L. Green  
Jay S. Hamelburg  
Martin I. Isenberg  
Jack Kasten  
John R. Kenney  
David H. Kravetz  
John James Madden  
Eugene M. Nawrocki  
Albert E. Nevin  
Donald J. Orkin  
James M. Quinn  
Peter D. Rigor  
Hon. Edward L. Rudman  
Murray G. Shocket  
Ernest T. Smith  
Michael N. Stelman  
Herbert L. Turney

1963  
Eugene A. Amelio  
Peter R. Blum  
Donald Brown  
M. Donald Cardwell  
Martin S. Dansk  
Michael J. Dorney  
Robert O. Doucette  
Richard L. Fishman  
Joseph P. Foley  
Richard M. Gabor  
Richard W. Hanus  
Herbert H. Hodos  
Daniel J. Johnides  
H. Wayne Judge  
Alan L. Kaplan  
Stephen B. Kappel  
H. Joseph Maney  
Edward J. McDermott  
Robert E. McLaughlin  
Anthony A. McManus  
John R. Murphy  
Joseph H. Porter  
Donald P. Quinn  
Alvan W. Ralston, M.D.  
Alan H. Robbins  
Lewis Rosenberg  
C. Ronald Rubley  
John M. Russell  
Hon. Bruce H. Segal  
John J. Sheehy

1964  
Charles B. Abbott  
Michael F. Bergan  
Carole M. Calnan  
Joseph A. Dornig  
Hon. Thomas P. Kennedy  
Kenneth R. Nickerson  
Stephan M. Richmond  
Nelson G. Ross  
Herbert J. Schneider  
Jerome H. Somers  
Joseph H. Spain  
Robert T. Tobin  
James E. Tracy  
Mark D. Trotter

1965  
Constance Jane Betley  
Edward M. Bloom  
Alan A. Butchman  
Rae B. Condon  
Thomas J. Dorchak  
Sidney P. Feldman  
Frank E. Green  
Philip F. Hudock  
Paul R. Lawless  
Nicholas J. Lisi  
Robert E. McGinnis  
Paul J. McNamara  
Dermot Lisi  
Robert J. Muldoon Jr.  
Alan L. Neigher  
Hon. Richard W. Norton  
Richard J. Peltland  
Stuart L. Potter  
Samuel E. Shaw  
Norman P. Soloway  
Thomas H. Tramirez  
Fletcher R. Vredenburgh  
Edward W. Waystack III

1966  
Orlando F. de Abreu  
Robert F. Arena  
John R. Bagiolo  
Paul F. Beaty  
Michael D. Brockelman  
Crystal C. Campbell  
J. Alan Chew  
James J. Dean  
John B. Derosa  
Robert J. Desiderio  
George M. Doherty  
Gerald E. Farrell  
Paul W. Finnegan  
William A. Garrigle  
Thomas J. Grady  
R. Raymond Greco  
Hugo A. Hilgenberg  
Richard A. Howard  
John W. Kaufman  
John W. Kershaw  
George B. Leachey  
Thomas M. Marquet  
Arthur D. Mason  
Lawrence A. Maxham  
John K. McGuirk  
H. Peter Norstrand  
Donald W. Northrup  
M. Frederick Pritzkoff  
Dennis J. Roberts  
James N. Schmit  
C. Charles Smith
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Michael S. Greco
William J. Groff
Warren S. Heller
Raymond L. Houde
Gaynelle Griffin Jones
Robert D. Keeffe
Timothy E. Kish
Joseph M. Koza
Stephen Kunken
Dennis J. Lacroix
Robert J. McDonough
Sheila M. McKenzie
James T. McInlay III
Carol Williams Melauha
Evajian Malter Mintz
Roland E. Morenau Jr.
Nicholas P. Moros
Elaine Rose Mountleigh
Lt. Colonel Frank R. Newett
Robert B. Paterson
Joseph M. Piepü
Tyrone Mark Powei
Neil S. Richman
Carol K. Silberstein
J. Michael Smith
Mark L. Snyder
Lawrence O. Spaulding
James C. Sturdevant
Jeremiah P. Sullivan
Sidney S. Thaxter
William W. Thomas
Daniel S. Woloshen
Florence A. Wood
Peter Zacchilli

1973

Lynn Grant Adams
Anne Adler
Ivar R. Azeris
Donald L. Becker
Lee M. Berger
James G. Bruen Jr.
Bruce H. Cohen
Thomas F. Commito
John W. Conniff
William A. Conti
Hugh W. Cuthbertson
Patrick J. Daly
Edith N. Dinneen
James C. Donnelly
Sandra S. Elligers
Robert D. Fleischner
John W. Giorgio
Chester S. Goldberg
Paul M. Gordon
Donald A. Graham
Stewart F. Grossman
Franklin W. Heller
Henry R. Hopper
Thomas C. Johnston
Thomas J. Kelley Jr.
Andrew M. Kosloff
George M. Kunath
William H. Lyons
Melvin W. Marcus
John W. Marshall
Paul F. McDonough Jr.
Alexander M. McNeil
William J. McNulty Jr.
Lawrence A. Mendelson
Michael B. Meyer
Dennis M. Meyers
James M. Micai
Anita C. Miller
Ann Fox Miller
Richard E. Mills
Samuel Mostkoff
John B. Murphy
George C. Myers Jr.
Michael A. Nigro
Mary A. Oliver
Richard A. Oliver
Nicolette M. Pach
Steven L. Paul
Michael Prokup
Peter T. Robertson
Hon. Rosalyn K. Robinson
Hon. Barbara J. Rouse
Alan I. Saltman
Francis E. Scheele
Jeffrey M. Schlossberg
Hon. Robert C. Scott
Lawrence R. Sidman
Robert C. Sudmyer
Cornelius J. Sullivan
Neal C. Tully
William Frederick Uehlein
Joseph P. J. Vrabel
Stanley L. Weinberg
Steven Weissman
Richard M. Whiting
Hollis Young

1974

Albert A. Barbieri
Gary H. Barnes
Morrell I. Berkowitz
Steven A. Berns
Harvey N. Bernstein
Thomas J. Berry Jr.
Jay D. Blitzman
Mark B. Brenner
Stephen J. Buchbinder
Richard P. Campbell
Donald D. Carnahan
Raymond W. Chandler
Arnold E. Cohen
James D. Coleman
Loring A. Cook
Gregory Cortese
J. Elizabeth Cremins
Karen Dean-Smith
Hon. Barbara A. Dortch-Okaara
Joseph W. Downs III
Diane Durgin
Lona L. Feldman
Erika Fox
Paul A. Francis
Patricia C. Gunn
Kenneth L. Halajan
Charles J. Hansen
Prof. Ruth-Arline W. Howe
Michael B. Isaacs
Alan J. Kaplan
Eugene T. Kinder
Hon. Diane M. Kottmyer
James F. Langley
J. David Leslie
Steven I. Levin
Helen L. Liebman
David A. Louie
Joan Lukey
Lawrence H. Mandell
Martin J. Mc Mahon Jr.
Philip T. McLaughlin
Kevin J. Moynihan
Peter A. Mullin
Douglas M. Myers
Paula P. Newett
L. John Osborn
William J. Payne
Lora C. Pepi
John J. Potts
Robert B. Remar
Barbara Schlaff
Paul B. Smyth
Larry S. Solomon
Christopher J. Sterritt
John W. Townsend
Robert S. Troy
Gerald W. Tutor
Hon. Brendan J. Vanston
Leonard S. Volin
Louis C. Zicht

1975

David M. Banash
Kevin B. Belford
Richard D. Bickelman
Howard W. Burns
Robert B. Carpenter
Joan M. Carrigan
Joseph J. Czajkowski
Elizabeth A. Deakin
Jaffe D. Dickerson
Robert F. Dore
Howard L. Drescher
Leon P. Drysdale
Thomas J. Flaherty
Kevin P. Glasheen
Wendy S. Harrison
Bruce A. Haverberg
Ruth S. Hochberger
Hon. Ellen S. Huvelle
Robert P. Joy
Richard G. Kent
Anne Maxwell Livingston
Joseph C. Maher Jr.
Ronald C. Markoff
Pamela Basamania Marsh
Kathleen F. McCarthy

1976

José R. Allen
Robert Angel
Michael J. Berez
Mark N. Berman
Hon. Patricia E. Bernstein
Kenneth S. Boger
Aundrie L. Bots
Ellen P. Brewin
Helen P. Brown
Hon. Marie T. Buckley
Laurie Burt
Thomas J. Canavan
Phyllis Cela
Denis P. Cohen
Hon. Thomas A. Connors
Frederick J. Coolbroth
John S. Donahue
Jack A. Donenfeld
Daniel Engelstein
Juliet Ann Eurch
Gay Forbes
Robert Greisman
Edward Gross
Sara Hamon
Mary J. Healey
Richard P. Healey
Robert B. Hoffman
David Howard
Beth A. Kaswan
William D. Kirchick
James J. Klopper
Barry A. Kurtz
Robert E. Sullivan
Jeffrey M. White
Carolann Kamens Wiznia

1973

Larry J. McElwain
Michael J. McEnaney
John McHale Jr.
Mark A. Merson
John T. Montgomery
Daniel F. Murphy
Bruce A. Nicholson
David M. O'Connor
Jeffrey A. Oppenheim
Clifford Orent
Mark L. Ostrovsky
C. Stephen Parker Jr.
Kathleen King Parker
George E. Pember
Marcia Allara Peraza
Jean S. Perwin
Jane M. Prince and
Kenneth S. Prince '75
William B. Roberts
Stephen R. Rubenstein
James L. Rudolph
Kathleen E. Shannon
James B. Shiel
Donna M. Sherry
David S. Strauss
Barry A. Sturtz
Robert E. Sullivan
Jeffrey M. White
Carolann Kamens Wiznia

1976

Joseph J. Czajkowski
Elizabeth A. Deakin
Jaffe D. Dickerson
Robert F. Dore
Howard L. Drescher
Leon P. Drysdale
Thomas J. Flaherty
Kevin P. Glasheen
Wendy S. Harrison
Bruce A. Haverberg
1998

Shannon Leigh Gottesman
Seth Barney Kosto
Peter Richard Macleod
Kristen J. Mathews
Katherine M. McGaugh
Justin Mac Lean Nesbit
Garin Lee Veris

Friends, Foundations, and Corporations

1996

Andrew Dicalo Berman
Danielle Salvucci Black
Melynda Gayle Broomsfield
Andre Burrell
Anna C. Caspersen
Edward Shieh Cheng
Albert Andrew Dahlberg
Robert shear Fletcher
Theresa Marie Flynn
R. Christopher Green
Dennis J. Haley Jr.
Thomas Earl Hanson Jr.
James P. Hoban
Duncan Baker Hollis
Geoff Howell
Justin Seth Kerber
Raphael Licht
Thomas Patrick Lynch
Michael Mahoney
Kerry E. McCormack
Jennifer Ann McCoid
William Mendelsohn
Christopher G. Monroy
Oji Kaunda Nwankwo
John Charles O'Connor
Michael J. Ostroskey
Katharine Anne Pacella
Tena Zara B. Robinson
Kristen Schuler Scammon
Jessica Singal-Shapiro
Emily E. Smith-Lee
Joshua Milton Wepman
Bruce David Wickersham

1997

Laura M. Barnabei
Howard Lawrence Brown
Tracy A. Catapano
Christina Dyan Cobb
C. John Desimone III
David D. Gammell
Kevin John Heaney
Matthew Joseph Kelly
Robert Kim
David Harold London
Brian J. O'Rourke Jr.

John David Plaut
Mary Jeanne Rose
Daniel H. Weintraub

Columbus Foundation
Commonwealth Charitable
Consolidated Edison Company
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Daniel R. and Judith Coquillette
John D. Coulter
Amy Lynn Cox
Crowe and Dunn
Richard M. Cummings
Mrs. Robert K. Cunningham
Ford & Harriet R. Curtis
Foundation
Carolyn Curtin
Mary Pat Shea Czajkowski
Kathleen McDonnell Daly
Dinah Dansyany Charitable
Foundation
Martin S. Dansker
Amy Jane De Lisa
Cathy L. Demoncourt
Francis J. Diluna
Bianca M. DiNapoli
Dana J. Dresser
Pamela Weber Durkin
John V. Dwyer Jr.
Eastern Enterprises
Susan Harriette Easton
Eaton Vance Management
Incorporated
Law Office of Martin Ebel
Michelle A. Ebel
Nathan Hollis Elia
Alan David Entine
Katherine A. Errera
Sarah Ruth Evans
Mr. & Mrs. Tim W. Evans
Exxon Chemical Company
Exxon Company U.S.A.
Phylis Federico
Ferrer & Walsch
Fidelity Charitable Gifts
Eileen Therese Finan
Daniel J. Finn
Ann Maguire Finnegan
Mr. & Mrs. James H. Fitch
Prof. Scott T. FitzGibbon
Elizabeth A. M. Flaherty
Fleet Bank of Rhode Island
Fleet Financial Group
Flood & Hartigan
G.T.E. Corporation
William Gabovitch & Company
Gadsby & Hannah LLP
Gabe & Kezarian Attorneys
William S. Gale
General Electric Company
Gillette Company
Glen & Ellen McLaughlin
Foundation
Stephanie M. Goor
Goss Foundation Incorporated
Bruce Goss
Grant & Grant
Neal Green

Grunebaum Family Fund
Edward F. Gurla
Hale and Dorf
Hall Associates
Hamilton Bank Foundation
Timothy G. Healey
Philip J. Hendel
Jane M. Hewitt
Marjorie V. Hickey
Nancy K. Hickey
Prof. Ingrid M. Hillinger
Hoechst Marion Roussel
Gerald J. Holtz
Dr. Jane Lyman Holtz
Esther J. Horwich
Mr. & Mrs. Richard G. Huber
Monica M. Hustead
James Brown Publishing
John Hancock Mutual Life
Insurance
Jane Johnides-Woodbury
Andrea Moore Johnson
Thomas P. Jones
KPMG Peat Marwick
Max Kagan Family Foundation
Ruta M. Kalvaitis
Lawrence E. Katz
Prof. Sanford N. Katz
Keches & Mallen, P.C.
Daniel H. Kelleher
Keller & Heckman LLP
C. Kelley & Association
Sara L. Kruensjener
Frances H. Leibowitz
Lexington Insurance Company
Lexis-Nexis
Prof. Cynthia Lichtenstein
Looney & Grossman LLP
Nancy Mazzola Looney
Kyle Hoffman Lubitz
Jeffrey A. Lucht
Roslyn Lucht
Joan Mann
Colleen A. Manning
John A. Markey
Elaine Markoff
Peter S. Martin
Mass. Bar Foundation IOLTA
Christopher M. McManus
Prof. Judith A. McMorrow
McDonough Hacking
Diane Russell McDonough
Susan Roche McGinnity
McGraw-Hill Incorporated
McGuirk Professional Association
Meehan Boyle & Walsh
John A. Markey
Amy Jeanne Rose
John D. Norberg
Lisa M. Ortiz
Steven Marc Rosenthal
Ingrid C. Schroffner
Julie Schwartz-Weber
Mathieu Shapiro
Catherine Sheehan
Jonathan M. Silverstein
Shaun B. Spencer
Blythe Sterling
Lisa Tavares
Louisa McCay Terrell
Paul Testa
Andrew F. Upton
How the Law School’s Endowment Compares*

The top 25 schools as ranked by US News and World Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Total endowment</th>
<th>Endowment per student</th>
<th>Endowment per graduate</th>
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<td>Yale University</td>
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<td>Columbia University</td>
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<td>New York University</td>
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(sorted by ranking in 1998 US News World Report)

*Data: Fiscal year 1997