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VOLUME 17 | NUMBER 1
Calling All Cases

“Great Cases” series needs YOU

We floated a (ahem) trial balloon two issues ago with the idea for a new series in the magazine called “Great Cases.” So many BC Law alumni—be they litigators, corporate deal makers, pro bono advocates, or mediators—resolve disputes or broker deals big and small every day. And some of their cases are exemplary.

The story of Chris Hunter’s prosecution of perpetrators of an art heist in France in 2007 is as impressive as it is thrilling (see Page 14). The stuff of screenplays, it is filled with a bold motorcycle getaway, undercover rendezvous, and whiz bang intelligence gathering. In the previous issue, we featured an entirely different “Great Case,” about the stupefyingly complex merger of the Mittal and Arcelor steel companies in which Mark Leddy ’71 played a part.

So, here’s the deal. Do you have a case in your repertoire that you’d like to share? Or maybe you’ve been impressed by the work of a fellow alumnus? Please don’t keep these cases a secret. Contact me at 617-552-2873 or sandervi@bc.edu.

Not all the accomplishments of our alumni have the gloss of movie glamour, but there is plenty of evidence of star performances in the legal trenches. Take, for instance, the work of Francine Sherman ’80, adjunct associate clinical professor and founder of the Juvenile Rights Advocacy Project here. Over the past dozen or so years, she has built a program for troubled girls that has changed hundreds of their lives and—perhaps more fundamentally—began to change the system that serves them. Read about the national impact Sherman and her BC Law students have had as they’ve taken on the twin goliaths of adolescence and failed policy in “Girl Power” on Page 24.

Policymakers have a new spring in their step, thanks to the arrival of Barack Obama in the White House. But where do these wonks get their ideas? In part, from scholars like the BC Law professors quoted in “Dear Mr. President” on Page 20. Our “Cabinet” weighs in on everything from the environment to taxes, from corporate governance to immigration.

Also from the academic front, we learn how nimble our professors can be in a financial crisis. Student columnist Arthur Kimball-Stanley ’10 observes in “The Silver Lining” on Page 76 that the teachers deftly integrated current affairs into their classes last fall, enlivening discussions of, say, free markets and regulation and adding immediacy to the dusty lessons of the Great Depression.

And finally, though it may seem counterintuitive in the current economic climate, we introduce in this magazine the Light the World Campaign Report (Page 49), which brings you news of the launch of BC Law’s endeavor to raise $50 million by 2015. In this and future issues, we will keep you apprised of the champions of this project and of its progress.

Vicki Sanders
Editor in Chief
What a Difference

An argument for institutional pluralism

by Dean John Garvey

I have had the honor, this year, of serving as the president of the Association of American Law Schools (AALS). The association’s membership includes most of the 200 law schools in the United States. It aims to improve the quality of legal education, and to represent the interests of legal education before the federal government, with national higher education organizations, and in international legal circles. One of the things the president gets to do is to focus the attention of the association—and by extension all of legal education—on a particular theme. I have chosen the subject of institutional pluralism.

There is more variety in legal education than people usually suppose. Boston College, for example, is a Jesuit Catholic school, and this provenance influences our institutional culture in ways we members of the community can appreciate. Something like this might be said about many of the other religiously affiliated law schools in the country. But religious schools are not unique in their differences. Think about law schools at historically black colleges and universities (Howard). They have a special mission and serve a particular population, and their faculty and students bring a unique set of interests, principles, and points of view. Other schools may focus on a particular subject matter, like the environment (Lewis & Clark) or intellectual property (Franklin Pierce); or emphasize particular doctrines like law and economics (George Mason) or the public interest (CUNY). Finally, there are more than seventy state-supported law schools that give preference to state residents and focus on issues of special concern to the sponsoring state: horses and coal in Kentucky, marine law in Maine.

I think this kind of variety is good for legal education. It is first of all good for consumers of legal education, in the way that varieties of mustard are good for consumers of picnic goods. A range of choices lets more people get more of what they want. This is particularly important in trying financial times, when the discipline of the market may lead to greater competition in price as well as variety in services.

Institutional pluralism may also be good for the progress of legal thought. I had dinner recently with an alumnus, a writer who used to work for Johnny Carson and now does scripts for TV shows like The Simpsons. Comedy writing of that sort, he said, is a collective effort. It may involve a dozen people around a table working on the same page of manuscript. Their ideas inspire and feed off each other.

On a more sublime level, this was the institutional design behind the Manhattan Project. The invention of an atomic bomb called for coordinated effort and creativity that couldn’t be obtained from universities scattered across the country. In the world of legal education we can find similar stories. Legal Realism, an influential twentieth century movement in legal thought, was born at the Yale Law School. Law and Economics, an equally important school of thought, had its origins at the University of Chicago.

All this might seem both persuasive and obvious but there are forces that push against the cultivation of pluralism. The American Bar Association accreditation process requires law schools to adhere to a set of standards that, not surprisingly, have a homogenizing effect. The AALS’s membership review process used to compound this effect, though today it concentrates on a few core values. The US News & World Report ranking system compares law schools in a linear (continued on page 71)
An Eleventh-Hour Effort

PLATER GALVANIZES SUPPORT TO PROTECT ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

Last year, when shortly before the November election the Bush administration proposed major modifications to regulations issued under the national Endangered Species Act (ESA), Professor Zygmunt Plater felt he couldn’t just stand by.

Plater, after all, quite literally wrote the book on advocacy and environmental law, Environmental Law and Policy, Nature Law and Society (3d edition, Aspen Publishers, 2004). And it was his argument before the Supreme Court in 1978 in TVA v. Hill that helped to define the power of the ESA.

According to Plater, the last-minute Bush administration ESA proposals undercut a number of significant regulatory principles. They allow federal construction agencies to decide for themselves whether their actions threaten species, remove third-party scientific review of projects that threaten species, and, where a hazard to species’ survival has cumulative causes, they in many cases eliminate protection entirely.

Plater and research assistants Toby Bannon and Patrick Wu, both 2Ls, reached out by email to environmental law teachers around the country asking them to join him in preparing critical analysis and commentary on the proposed changes. More than seventy signed on to collective comments drafted by Plater and a small group of scholars from Harvard, Columbia, Stanford, and Cal-Berkeley.

Their sixty-page, single-spaced submission to the Department of the Interior, the issuing agency, posed sharp questions about the administration’s proposals, setting the stage for potential legal challenges and revisions in the Obama Administration by executive order or a regulatory revision process.

In a Washington Post interview last fall, Interior Secretary Dirk Kempthorne defended the new rules, saying they were a “narrow regulatory change” to “provide clarity and certainty to the consultation process under the Endangered Species Act.”

Plater disagrees. “These amendments are a major dilution of species protections that have functioned effectively over the past twenty-two years with bipartisan support,” he said. “The proposed rule was consciously launched at the eleventh hour, allegedly ‘to improve efficiency,’ in the waning months of an administration that has been notably hesitant to implement the protections of the Endangered Species Act. Virtually no scholars in the field think that is advisable.”

Plater notes the context of lax conservation concern in the Bush Administration: In his eight years, George Bush added only 58 new endangered species to the national listing of protected species, compared to 255 by Ronald Reagan, 231 by George H.W. Bush, and more than 500 by Bill Clinton.

Plater and other environmental protection professors believe the ESA should be protected from such political maneuvering. “In my mind, when I teach students, it’s not just a matter of questions of fact and law, but also a straightforward necessity to consider the political context,” said Plater. “Acknowledge politics. Not so it takes over your argument, but so you can understand the context. Context, often, is everything.”

— Adapted from a BC Chronicle article written by Melissa Beecher

THE BUZZ

“We want graduates who are outward-directed, not too risk averse, and are curious about the world.”
—Frank Birch of the international law firm DLA Piper, speaking at the October roundtable, “Preparing Students for Global Practice”
Capital Gain?

REFLECTIONS ON WEALTH AND VIRTUE

A month before the historic election of Barack Obama, with global capitalism already in crisis, Michael Novak, the conservative theologian, author, and former US ambassador to the United Nations, drew a standing room only crowd of more than 150 people to a lunchtime gathering at BC Law sponsored by the St. Thomas More Society.

Billed as a question and answer session on the topic, “Wealth and Virtue: The Moral Case for Capitalism,” Novak’s talk covered material familiar from many of his internationally best-selling books, including The Spirit of Democratic Capitalism (1982). The great test of capitalism is how well it raises the poor, said Novak. “The heart of capitalism is invention, discovery,” said Novak. “Take everything in this room; none of this existed in 1776. It all had to be invented.” His eye fell on bottle caps and paper plates left over from lunch. “Awful things,” he admitted, with a laugh, “but there we are.” The American republic, he said, became “the pattern of the future,” free from the old European aristocratic and scholarly contempt for commerce and industry. And it promoted the virtues of personal independence, discipline, voluntary association, civility, and public-spiritedness.

He said little about the current economic crisis, except to note that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, with their combination of government protection and private profit, “aligned with no other accounting rules in the world.” In the short time allocated for questions, one audience member asked, “How do you account for the successes of socialist countries, like those in Scandinavia?” “It’s cold there; they learn good cooperative habits,” said Novak, genially. Then he added, “That’s a 10-year argument.”

—Jane Whitehead

One-of-a-Kind Project Honored

AWARD RECOGNIZES POST-DEPORTATION WORK AT BC LAW

Boston College Law’s Post-Deportation Human Rights Project (PDHRP) has received the Human Rights Award from Alternative Chancel Alternatif, a New York-based organization that works with Haitian deportees.

“This award recognizes the increasing impact of our project as well as the great work done by attorneys Rachel Rosenbloom, Mary Holper, and many of our students in this challenging, newly developing legal arena,” said Professor Daniel Kanstroom, project founder and director, who accepted the award on behalf of the PDHRP, the Center for Human Rights, and Boston College Law School.

PDHRP offers a novel and multi-tiered approach to the problem of harsh and unlawful deportations from the United States.

It is the first and only legal advocacy project in the country to undertake systematically the representation of individuals who have been deported from the United States.

The PDHRP was conceived by Kanstroom, author of Deportation Nation: Outsiders in American History (Harvard University Press, 2007). The project builds upon his decades of experience defending immigrants in deportation hearings, training law students, and devising new legal strategies for addressing increasingly harsh and rigid deportation laws. Legal work is overseen by Kanstroom and supervising attorney Rosenbloom, with assistance from Boston College law students.

More information on the project can be found at www.bc.edu/centers/humanrights/projects/deportation.html.

BC Law’s Legal History Roundtable regularly brings some of the best scholarly minds together for discussion. This semester is no exception. Presenting January 26, BC Professor Ken Kersch on “the conservative constitutional reaction to Brown and its progeny”; on February 23, BC Law Professor James Rogers on “the puzzling persistence of negotiable instruments law”; and March 23, University of Southern California Professor Mary Dudziak on “law, war, and the history of time.”
Lukey Becomes First Woman to Head ACTL

Setting a new precedent, Joan Lukey ’74, a partner in Ropes & Gray’s Litigation Department, has become president-elect of the American College of Trial Lawyers (ACTL). She will be the first woman president of the ACTL and is the first woman elected to a national office in the organization.

Founded in 1950, the ACTL comprises the best of the trial bar from the United States and Canada.

Widely recognized for her trial experience, Lukey was named one of “America’s Top Fifty Litigators” by the National Law Journal and designated one of the “35 influential judges and lawyers in Massachusetts of the past 35 years” by Massachusetts Lawyers Weekly. She has also been cited as a top trial lawyer by Chambers USA and the Best Lawyers in America.

Lukey’s trial practice focuses on complex business litigation. She has tried more than seventy cases in federal and state courts and argued more than forty-five appeals before various federal and state appellate courts.

Lukey is a member of the BC Law Board of Overseers. Fellow alumnus Michael E. Mone ’67 served as ACTL president from 1999–2000.

Attorney General Michael Mukasey to give the commencement address. The number of hits to the site swelled as alumni, faculty, staff, and students weighed in with their perspectives.

“It is encouraging to see the response that we have gotten from wide segments of the community,” said Adam Brenner ’10, the editor in chief. “Alumni support is important for the continued success of Eagleonline.com, and we encourage those interested in getting more involved to contact us at contact2@eagleonline.com.”

In addition to Brenner, the current editorial board comprises Kaiko Shimura as managing editor, Todd Bluth as associate editor, and Meghan Meade as marketing editor. All are 2Ls.

Eagleonline.com was founded by Jesse Stellato ’08, Milan Dalal ’08, and David Bartholomew ’08 in the hopes it would build upon BC Law’s strong community spirit.

The cofounders praised the work of their successors. “The new team has added energy to the website by providing their vision and ingenuity,” said Stellato, “including the addition of innovative services such as a Car Pool Locator.” Dalal noted their initiative in creating strategic partnerships with the Law Students Association and other student groups.

“As long as students are motivated to contribute to BCLS,” said Bartholomew, “Eagleonline.com will endeavor to provide tools for them to do so.”

BC Law Makes Princeton Review’s Top 5 Lists

CAREER PROSPECTS, PROFESSORS ESPECIALLY STRONG

BC Law is listed as one of the nation’s top law schools and appears in the top five for Career Prospects as well as for the category “Professors Rock (Legally Speaking)” in The Princeton Review’s 2008 “Best 174 Law Schools.”

“We select schools for this book based on our high regard for their academic programs and offerings, institutional data we collect from the schools, and the candid opinions of students attending them who rate and report on their campus experiences at the schools,” Robert Franek, Princeton Review vice president of publishing, said in a recent press release.

“Best 174 Law Schools” has two-page profiles of the schools with write-ups on their academics, student life, and admissions, plus ratings for their academics, selectivity, and career placement services. BC Law received accolades in the survey for its research resources and library staff.

The ranking also comments on the social atmosphere at BC Law and the sense of community that is felt amongst the professors and students. The school is described as “interesting and enjoyable” with professors who are “truly extraordinary in their capacities as teachers, mentors, and friends.”

BC Law is one of the top in the nation for Career Prospects, having a 98 percent rate of placement within nine months of graduation, and an average starting salary of $103,000.

The Princeton Review does not rank the schools on a single hierarchical list from 1 to 174. Instead, it has eleven ranking lists of the top ten law schools in various categories. The lists are based on surveys of 18,000 students attending the 174 law schools. The lists are posted at www.PrincetonReview.com.
**IN BRIEF**

**An Ethical League**

**BROWN NAMED TO GOVERNOR’S TASK FORCE**

George Brown, the Robert F. Drinan, SJ, Professor of Law, has been appointed to Governor Deval Patrick’s twelve-member Task Force on Public Integrity.

The task force will examine the existing regulatory frameworks that govern ethics, lobbying, and public employee conduct, and will seek input from public officials, experts, and the public. The group was also charged with making recommendations relative to legislation necessary to strengthen current laws, regulations, investigatory, and enforcement mechanisms, and penalties.

“We in public office are not entitled to our positions. We are placed here by voters to do the best we can on their behalf, and we are expected to conduct their business honestly and openly,” said Governor Patrick when making the announcement in November. “The members of this task force offer a broad range of professional backgrounds and experience. All of them share a commitment to ensuring the highest standards of honesty and public integrity.”

Brown is a specialist in the field of government ethics. He served as a former Massachusetts assistant attorney general and was appointed by Governor Weld to chair the State Ethics Commission.

**Hiring Trends**

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Sources: ABA, Hildebrandt, NALP, BC Law Career Services
Prisoner Injustices
GUANTANAMO IS FOCUS OF HHRP

"To Abdul Nasser, bed sheets are useful and real, and American justice wasn't worth one," Sabin Willett told an audience of more than ninety people at the tenth annual Holocaust/Human Rights Project (HHRP) Owen M. Kupferschmid Memorial Lecture at Boston College Law School in November. Willett, a partner at Bingham McCutchen, is the leader of the firm's pro bono team representing prisoners at Guantanamo Bay since 2005.

His talk, "America Unbecoming: Reflections from the Guantanamo Looking Glass," was a glimpse into the reality of representing prisoners at Guantanamo Bay while dealing with the Bush administration's legal policies and actions surrounding the facility. In particular, Willett told the story of Nasser, a prisoner for seven years. On one poignant visit, Nasser requested that Willett stop representing him. The guards had recently taken away Nasser's only source of comfort—his bed sheet. In his mind, having a lawyer amounted to causing trouble, and that was the reason for the guards' actions. Nasser's name was not on the most recent court filings.

None of the men Willett represents is considered an enemy combatant by the government, he said, yet they remain imprisoned.

Willett's presentation struck a chord with the audience. "In the ten years since we've been doing the annual lecture," said Gene Kupferschmid, mother of the event's namesake, "this is the first time that the students gave one of our speakers a standing ovation."

The lecture concluded a successful fall semester for the HHRP, which has been undergoing changes. With a new student board of directors and an influx of energy from the 1Ls, the group held its first annual career panel in November and future plans include a symposium on transitional justice and a documentary about HHRP founder Owen Kupferschmid.

—Erin Albright '10

OUTSPOKEN
"When courts have the first but not the final word in interpreting the constitution, citizens will choose to overrule courts directly rather than fight over appointments. Popular constitutionalism—the notion that citizens should play a role in construing their constitution—may have originated in the United States, but it has thrived abroad better than at home."

—Excerpted from the abstract from "Judicial Review and American Constitutional Exceptionalism" by Suffolk University Professor Miguel Schor, speaker at the BC Law International Legal Studies Colloquium in November

Hannah England ’10
GRADUATE OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, MARATHON RUNNER AND TRIATHLETE; COMPETED IN THE IRONMAN HAWAII WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS IN 2007. HOPES TO PRACTICE CORPORATE LAW IN THE LIFE SCIENCES AND HEALTH CARE PRACTICE AREAS.

WHAT GOT YOU STARTED IN THE ENDURANCE SPORT OF TRIATHLON?
I was a two-time All-American rower at Princeton. After that, I ran a handful of marathons, and then tried triathlon on a whim. In my first race, I had to ask my coach what to wear because I was so new to this. But I placed third in my age group, really liked it, and soon was hooked.

HOW DO YOU BALANCE TRAINING FOR AN IRONMAN WITH TRAINING TO BECOME AN ATTORNEY?
So far, I've been able to maintain a balance. On a typical weekday, I run, swim, or bike for one to two hours. On the longest weekends, I practice ten hours. [Ironman competitors swim 2.4 miles, bike 112 miles, and then run a 26.2-mile marathon, all in the course of a few hours.]

WHERE DO YOU TRAVEL FOR COMPETITIONS?
To qualify for the World Championships in Hawaii, I won my age group in Ironman France and in St. Croix. This year we also went to Monaco. But there are a lot of great local races, too.

THAT MUST COME WITH A FINANCIAL COST.
I'm still getting sponsorships. Powerbar is one of my main sponsors and they have been great.

HOW DOES BC LAW SHOW ITS SUPPORT OF YOUR TALENT AND DEDICATION OUTSIDE OF SCHOOL?
Succeeding academically has always been a priority for me. But I had to miss a week of class in my first year and my professors were very supportive, as many of them are athletes themselves. I actually swim with one of my professors, Sharon Beckman. I didn't even know she was a professor until I walked into her class for the first time.

CAN YOU DRAW ANY PARALLELS BETWEEN LAW SCHOOL AND TRIATHLON?
They both require a lot of focus and discipline. It's also important to stay on top of things. In law school, we don't get tested until the end of the semester. Similarly, in triathlon, you train for a very long time for just one race. I try to break it down and think about it in small pieces. I just stay focused on passing one person in front of me.

—Tiffany Wilding-White
2011 CLASS PROFILE

There were 6,609 applicants and 299 matriculants. The youngest student is 20, the oldest is 50.

29 graduated Phi Beta Kappa, 33 have master’s degrees, and 7 have PhDs.

The students are from 129 colleges and universities.

Of their 35 home states, Massachusetts is the most represented, followed by California, New York, New Jersey, Florida, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Illinois, and Washington, DC.

51% to 49% is the ratio of women to men.

22% are students of color.

$38,340 is the tuition cost.

85% of students are receiving financial aid.

The most popular names are Michael and Elizabeth.

1 Fulbright Scholar, 2 National Merit Scholars, and 1 National Science Foundation Research Fellow

They must take 8 first-year courses:
- Property
- Legal Reasoning, Research, and Writing
- Civil Procedure
- Constitutional Law
- Contracts
- Criminal Law
- Torts
- One elective

37 students speak Korean, Arabic, and Spanish; 31 speak Japanese and French.

They have served in Medical Peace, the Special Olympics, the Peace Corps, and Appalachia Volunteers, and in the US Navy and Army.

Many are athletes, participating in 30 sports.

1 was a self-employed commercial fisherman, 1 raised hybrid tomatoes, 1 was a senior electrical engineer, and 1 was a paleontology intern.

Among them is a screenwriter, a filmmaker, a securities broker, a web master, and a fair housing investigator.

1 is an opera singer.

[IN BRIEF]

Diversity Honored

GOULSTON & STORRS SPONSORS RETREAT

In what has become an August tradition, incoming BC Law students of color were invited to a two-day retreat designed to familiarize them with Law School life. The sponsoring firm was Goulston & Storrs.

“Diversity within the law profession in Boston is lagging behind where people want it to be,” says Kitt Sawitsky ’77, co-managing director at Goulston & Storrs. The retreat is the firm’s way of ensuring that the students feel supported from the beginning of their stay here, and that they “don’t feel that Boston is less than a great alternative when they look for their first jobs.”

Following a campus tour, 2Ls tutored the students in how to brief a case in preparation for a mock class led by Dean Michael Cassidy. The first day’s lunch speaker was Goulston & Storrs’ Suma Nair, who spoke about her own experiences as a law student and lawyer of color.

Highlights of events held the next day at Goulston & Storrs were a talk by Professor Evangeline Sarda on diversity issues in the 1L classroom, a summer jobs panel, and a speech by Kimberly Jones from the Boston Lawyers Group. She discussed the changing legal environment for people of color in Boston.

LETTERS

LAB Love

Thank you for the article “Seeking Justice, One Tough Case at a Time” (BC Law Magazine, Spring/Summer ’08). I participated in LAB during my second year at BC Law (1983-1984), and was lucky enough to work with Paul Tremblay as my mentor. My experience affected me in such a profound way that I find myself, twenty-four years later, still working in poverty law to my great personal and professional satisfaction.

I did not choose law school because I wanted to work in legal services, but my year at LAB allowed me a chance to hear the call. I am grateful every day that I found my place, and grateful to Professor Tremblay and the folks at the Boston College Legal Assistance Bureau for showing me the way.

—James G. McGiffin Jr. ’85
Staff Attorney
Community Legal Aid Society
Dover, Delaware

To submit a letter, write to:
Letters to the Editor, Boston College Law School Magazine, 885 Centre Street, Newton, MA 02459, or email to sandervi@bc.edu.
The images are shocking: photographs of dead North Atlantic right whales lacerated by propeller cuts from shipping collisions, living whales with flesh cut to the bone and tails deformed by entanglement with commercial fishing lines.

On day two of the October symposium, “20-Ton Canaries: The Great Whales of the North Atlantic,” sponsored by the BC Environmental Affairs Law Review (EALR) and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Sea Grant College Program, biologist Michael Moore, from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, pulled no punches in illustrating the latest chapter in humanity’s millennium-long conflict with whales.

Moore’s presentation at BC Law on the afternoon of October 16 bridged the two parts of the symposium. At the previous evening’s session, at MIT’s Stata Center, the keynote address by Eric Jay Dolin, author of *Leviathan: The History of Whaling in America* (W.W. Norton: 2007), was followed by a panel discussion on historic and current causes of whale endangerment.

Organized by EALR Editor in Chief Patrick J. Connolly ‘09, Symposium Editor Conor O’Brien ‘09, and their editorial board and advisors, the symposium brought together naturalists and animal rights campaigners with experts in ocean, coastal, environmental, and marine fisheries law. Their brief: to address long-term threats from climate change, habitat degradation, and food chain disruption and immediate dangers from ship strikes, entanglements with commercial fishing gear, and the stealthy resumption of commercial whaling. They were also to consider potential regulatory and technological solutions. As well as being highly charismatic animals, said O’Brien, whales are an important “indicator species” whose health and numbers reflect larger problems in the world’s oceans.

From the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (ICRW) (1946) to the Moratorium on Commercial Killing...
of Whales Act (1979), there is no lack of legislation, domestic and international, that seeks to protect whales. But as speaker after speaker confirmed, regulation is failing to remove the threat of species extinction.

At the heart of the problem, said Moore, are conflicts of interest that pit the cultural, social, and economic benefits of fisheries and shipping against extinction avoidance, animal welfare, and the development of sustainable global ecology. Promising approaches for the future include seasonal changes to shipping lanes to avoid areas where whales congregate, enforcement of speed restrictions on commercial vessels, and further research and development of “whale-safer” fishing gear.

If the International Whaling Commission, founded in 1946, is to act as a force for conservation, it must reflect current concepts of ecosystem integrity, sustainability, and accountability, said panelist Alison Rieser of the University of Hawaii at Manoa.

Don Anton, senior lecturer in Law at Australian National University, examined the interaction between Australian and international law as applied to protecting whales in the Australian Whale Sanctuary in Antarctica from so-called “scientific” whaling by Japan. Following a four-year case in the Australian Federal Court against a Japanese company that carries out whaling in Antarctica, in January 2008 the court issued an injunction prohibiting further taking of whales. So far, diplomatic concerns have prevented the enforcement of the injunction, and Anton suggested that a multilateral approach via the international courts might be more effective.

Climate change may pose the gravest long-term threat to whale populations, warned Wil Burns, senior fellow at the Center for Global Law and Policy, Santa Clara. Changes in marine ecosystems caused by rising sea temperatures, higher concentrations of carbon dioxide, and rising sea levels, he said, all imperil the great whales at the apex of the ocean food chain.

“This symposium raised many issues for me,” said Natalie Prosn ’11, founder of the Student Animal Legal Defense Fund at BC Law. Raising the visibility of animal welfare issues is a key responsibility, she said, and although regulation is an essential tool, “the vehicle that will bring about change will be public pressure.”

—Jane Whitehead
Does Law Have a Double Standard?

PANELISTS SEEK BALANCE BETWEEN SECURITY, LIBERTY

At an October symposium born of the controversy surrounding last year’s selection of US Attorney General Michael Mukasey as BC Law’s commencement speaker, panelists examined the competing imperatives of national security and civil liberties and the lawyer’s role in creating the balance between them. The subtext of the event, provocatively titled “The Pen, the Sword, and the Waterboard: Ethical Lawyering in the Global War on Terrorism,” was even weightier: whether lawyers have a responsibility to provide the moral underpinnings in our society.

The ten judges, scholars, veterans, and military and government lawyers who spoke during the three-hour session in the Law School’s East Wing wove together Shakespearean quotes and historical references to make their various cases. The Honorable William Young of the US District Court of Massachusetts took the lectern with a dramatic flourish:

At what point shall we expect the approach of danger? By what means shall we fortify against it?—Shall we expect some transatlantic military giant, to step the Ocean, and crush us at a blow? Never!—....At what point then is the approach of danger to be expected? I answer, if it ever reach us, it must spring up amongst us. It cannot come from abroad.

Judge Young used Lincoln’s words to underscore the challenges facing the American legal system since September 11, 2001. He expressed regret and anger that important civil liberties have been marginalized as a result of the nation’s war on terror.

Many of the panelists took exception to the Attorney General’s assertion that the government lawyer’s role, indeed any lawyer’s role, is simply to advise the client on the parameters of the law. At commencement, Mukasey told the graduates that they should “do law” even at times “when you will have to advise clients that the law permits them to take actions that you may find imprudent, or even wrong.”

Most of the participants could not divorce Mukasey’s statement from his context. He has been criticized for refusing to answer the question posed at his confirmation hearings: Is waterboarding considered torture and therefore illegal? In condoning waterboarding, the Bush Administration had relied on a Department of Justice legal memorandum that has since been discredited. Critics argue that the so-called “torture memo” relied on faulty legal analysis to reach a politically motivated conclusion.

At the symposium, which was organized by the Boston College International & Comparative Law Review with the help of Dean John Garvey, speaker after speaker emphasized that the law is not a mere tool to obtain desired political results and that lawyers are not mere technocrats. BC Law Professor Kent Greenfield argued that it is necessary for moral reasoning to accompany legal reasoning. “We are not plumbers or bookkeepers,” he said, making the point that good lawyering requires more than the technical application of learned skills.

Andrew Tarsy, who was fired, re-hired, and ultimately resigned last year as New England Regional Director of the Anti-Defamation League because of his opposition to the ADL’s refusal to recognize the Armenian genocide, asked the audience to consider the greatest judicial opinions. Each one, he said, “could not have come from ‘doing law.’”

Professor Gabriella Blum of Harvard Law School and a former military advocate in the Israeli Defense Forces, changed the tenor of the debate and came closest to agreeing with Mukasey when she asserted (continued on page 71)
MORSELS OF MIDDAY BAGUETTE undoubtedly lurched in the bellies of the six museum guards forced at gunpoint to flatten themselves on the 130-year-old floor of the Musée des Beaux-Arts in Nice. It was a Sunday, August 5, 2007. The absolute ebb of France's most languid summer fortnight.

Admission was free, as it is on the first Sunday of every month. But a steep price was exacted upon the museum that afternoon. Five masked and armed thieves wearing jumpsuits strode through the museum's front entrance at about 1 p.m. and left less than ten minutes later shouldering sacks stuffed with four canvases valued at $6.3 million.

Christopher Hunter didn't join the United States Attorney's Office in Miami until a month after the robbery went down. And considering the heist was staged on the French Riviera, the ensuing criminal investigation would seem a few flocks of pink flamingos and about 5,000 nautical miles outside his jurisdiction. The unlikely link was a shaggy-haired, motorcycle-riding, fifty-six-year-old lifelong criminal named Bernard Jean Ternus. A French national residing in a tranquil bedroom community outside of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Ternus was arrested ten months after the dramatic daylight heist for conspiring to transport the stolen paintings with the intent of profiting from their illegal sale.

Chris Hunter '98 helped topple an international ring of art thieves, successfully prosecuting the stateside case thanks to multi-agency collaboration and a transcendent mission to recover the missing masterworks By Chad Konecky

ILLUSTRATIONS BY FRANKLIN HAMMOND
ETWEEN THE GUNS BRANDISHED along the Cote d'Azur and the apprehension of Ternus in Cooper City, Florida, lies a gripping case history of transnational operational cooperation amongst multiple law-enforcement entities, including the FBI as well as French and Spanish police. It's a story of cool, disciplined undercover work and carefully crafted investigative techniques. It is a trail of crumpled coffee cups from stakeouts and clandestine meets on both sides of the Atlantic. Negotiations between perps and law enforcement officers posing as perps took place inside cars, greasy spoon eateries and hotel suites, and even on a glittering yacht docked in Broward County, where champagne was sipped to toast finalized arrangements. When you nick a Monet and a trio of works by two other masters, a little bubbly is in order.

At its core, the operation was a case study in the meticulous coordination of evidence-gathering in order to navigate the extraterritorial application of multiple laws and legal standards. And it was Chris Hunter who led the US prosecution, which kicked off with the simultaneous arrest of multiple subjects on two continents and produced a federal conviction along with a sixty-two-month US prison term for Ternus, the would-be fence for the stolen paintings.

US Attorney for the Southern District of Florida Alexander Acosta called the investigation a “model of cooperative law enforcement in the fight against sophisticated international organized crime networks.” For Hunter, it was much more than another day at the office.

“I think one of the things that differentiates an art prosecution from almost any other type of prosecution is the emphasis placed upon the safe recovery of the stolen goods because they're of singular value,” says Hunter. “In this case, there was an insurance value for the paintings. But in many ways, a Monet is priceless.

“If you look at some of the successful recoveries in the last decade, there are a number of instances where stolen paintings were recovered very quickly and by a means that caused incredible damage [to the paintings],” he adds. “Whether it's art or antiquities or an archeological treasure—something that is part of our world's cultural heritage—the approach is very different than if cargo is stolen from a ship. There is as much importance placed on securing the return of the property as there is on rounding up the bad guys and bringing them to justice.”

Building the case within that context dominated the first ten months of Hunter’s return to civil service from the private sector, and carried a measure of personal relevance along the way.

The man in the mirror
If the thugs who stormed Nice’s Museum of Fine Arts epitomize a collection of regrettable sociological outliers, Assistant United States Attorney Chris Hunter represents all that is antithetical to the bad guys’ tail of the societal bell curve.

A native Pennsylvanian and the son of a former US Marine, Hunter grew up on the campus of the Milton Hershey School for socially and economically disadvantaged kids, where his father was the superintendent of the grounds and his mother was a teacher. The importance of public service wasn’t overtly stated in his family; it was an unspoken truth. Hunter’s younger sister served with the Teach for America corps. Eighteen months after the September 11 terrorist attacks, Hunter reported for training at the FBI Academy in
Quantico, Virginia. Serving as a Special Agent until November 2005, he conducted investigations as a field and case officer in the bureau’s criminal, counterintelligence, and counterterrorism divisions.

“I believed that was the best way at that time to serve my country and make a difference in an area where service was needed,” says Hunter.

The Rockwellian lilt to his characterization of his FBI years is far more substantive than sentimental. It speaks to the most elemental disparity between Hunter and the art thieves he helped hunt. Chris Hunter has a beef with guys who steal art not only because they’re crooks, but because they’re commoditizing creations that belong more to the world than they do to any gallery or collector.

He believes deeply in his service to a cause infinitely greater than himself. And he is loath to discuss his personal part in this investigation or, for that matter, any other highlight on his resume. Hunter relentlessly deflects credit to the FBI, the French National Police, the Spanish National Police, and the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, among others. He granted this, his lone interview about the prosecution, motivated solely by “extreme fondness for my alma mater.”

A Double Eagle who earned his BA in political science in 1995, Hunter took the bar in July 1998, then allowed himself some time to travel before starting in the litigation department at Mintz Levin in Boston. His first stop was Budapest for a rendezvous with a Jesuit priest pal, a former BC Law professor of Hunter’s who was attending a conference in Hungary. From there, the two headed west to Vienna and Salzburg and spent “hours upon hours” touring museum galleries and soaking in the masters. Hunter continued on to France to further his art immersion. His apparently karmic reconnection with French canvases a decade later hasn’t gone unnoticed.

“Ten years out of law school and ten years after that trip, it’s nice to have a part in something that was more than getting the bad guys and bringing them to justice, but was about returning something special to a public that can now enjoy these paintings,” he says.

Anatomy of an armed robbery
The modern art thief is not a Cary Grant-type catwalking the clay-tiled rooftops of Cannes clad in a black turtleneck. Think, instead, Tony Soprano henchmen locked and loaded and busting through the front gate.

Due in part to the post-9/11 increased surveillance of banking and largely because of the more palatable risk-to-reward ratio for thieves, stolen art has become commonly used collateral for the drug and weapons deals of organized crime. A getaway from a bank or armored car takedown is a dicey proposition—including the risk of encountering the business end of a firearm—exposing anyone apprehended to hardcore sentencing guidelines. Museums, on the other hand, are primarily concerned with acquisition and conservation and can’t afford to finance the security necessary to stop an armed perpetrator who can enter, exit, and flee on a motorbike in a matter of seconds.

The FBI estimates that the international black market for art is a $6 billion annual enterprise. Interpol rates art theft as the fourth-largest criminal endeavor,

When you nick a Monet and a trio of works by two other masters, a little bubbly is in order.
“Future successes will absolutely require cooperation on an operational level, not merely information-sharing, among law enforcement agencies the world over,” says Hunter. “This was a great example in that everybody involved kept their eye on the four big pictures. Whether it’s trying to dismantle a terrorist network or an organized crime network, it’s stating the obvious to say we’re fighting those battles in a globalized world.”

The description in the case’s factual proffer belies the tension of a high-stakes undercover investigation.

Interestingly, art litigation appears to be experiencing a surge of claims in civil courts as works of questionable provenance are identified by potential claimants. The University of Chicago is defending a lawsuit in which five American survivors of a 1997 suicide bombing in Jerusalem are trying to seize 2,500-year-old cuneiform tablets lent to the school by Iran. US courts had previously ordered Iran to pay $250 million in damages to the litigants, finding for the plaintiffs in holding that the attack was carried out by Hamas, members of which Iran helped train and support.

Of course, the direct evidence against Ternus and his co-conspirators in the Nice case extends along a considerably straighter line. And for what it’s worth, the Beaux-Arts job was part of a pattern for Ternus, who has been arrested at least seven times in France since 1966 on charges including breaking and entering, theft, robbery, possessing stolen goods, and assault with a deadly weapon. His most recent previous conviction came on a 2006 assault charge.

Three of the Nice gunmen escaped in a car along Avenue des Baumettes, while a pair fled on a single motorcycle, Ternus’ preferred mode of transport. Ternus, however, was not involved in the actual heist. Though he twice told undercover agents posing as potential buyers for the four paintings that he could introduce them to French contacts capable of distributing cocaine in Europe, Ternus was not charged with any drug-related offenses and the plea deal doesn’t specify whether the Nice heist may have been related to any criminal drug enterprise.

Ternus established residency in the US in July 2007, using a fraudulently obtained visa (having knowingly concealed his criminal history) to enter the country. His primary role was to broker the sale of the stolen paintings to a wealthy buyer. But whoever orchestrated the robbery knew enough about art to earn a good payday.

The paintings ripped from the museum galleries’ X-shaped hooks were Monet’s 1897 “Cliffs near Dieppe,” fellow Impressionist Alfred Sisley’s 1890 “Lane of Poplars near Moret,” and Flemish master Jan Brueghel the Elder’s 17th century “Allegory of Earth” and “Allegory of Water.” The gunmen tried to bag a fifth painting—a second Sisley—but found it either too heavy or too bulky to carry and let it fall to the floor, breaking the frame.

Stunningly, the incident marked the third thievery in thirty years of Sisley’s “Poplars” and the second in a decade of Monet’s “Cliffs.” In 1998, Beaux-Arts curator Jean Forneris staged a robbery in Nice during which masked gunmen took him “hostage” and fled with the paintings in the curator’s car. Forneris quickly confessed and served eighteen months in prison after fingering his accomplices. The paintings were recovered within a week inside a vessel undergoing repairs at a harbor a few miles down the coast. In 1978, the Sisley was stolen while on loan at an exhibit in Marseille, but was recovered within days in a local sewer drain.

To catch a thief

When Hunter flicked on his office lights in Miami for the first time, Ternus was already in play as a lynchpin target of the investigation. Hunter’s background as an FBI agent surely contributed to his assignment to the case despite being such a fresh face.

“One of the great things about this case is that each of the agents involved was experienced in a lot of different areas,” says Hunter. “Art cases can be especially challenging because of the pressure to recover the paintings while building a prosecution. A prosecutor obviously has a strong interest in making sure that there’s actually a prosecution to bring forward, ensuring that along the way the right type of evidence is being gathered and preserved and protected. The agents realize that and the result speaks for itself.”

From August 2007 until June 2008, Ternus and his co-conspirators, who are unnamed in the US indictment and are being tried separately in France, negotiated the sale of the Nice paintings, which they knew had been stolen. Ternus met with an agent or
agents four times in Miami-Dade County in October 2007 to discuss price and logistics, and again in December following a five-week stay in Europe. A sixth Miami-area meeting in early January 2008 solidified a previous arrangement for undercover agents to travel to Barcelona, Spain, to meet directly with French contacts holding the paintings.

The “Detective Joe Friday” description of events in the case’s factual proffer belies the tension of a high-stakes undercover investigation.

“Undercover operations are always fraught with a great deal of uncertainty,” says Hunter. “Even if you think you have the bad guy and even if you think the bad guy has whatever it is you’re looking for, an operation can fall on its face for any number of reasons at any moment.”

Hunter emphasizes the excruciating attention to detail behind decisions about “what you say and how you say it and when you say it and how you act and when you make a certain judgment call as the case agent or as the prosecutor about whether there might be one additional thing you can work into the operation that wouldn’t necessarily further the objective of recovering the art, but would be a good thing to have with an eye toward prosecution.”

The Barcelona meet laid the foundation for the sale of the paintings—a plan that was refined in five further follow-up meetings in Miami-Dade which took place between January and early May 2008. The basic terms and structure of the sale called for the purchase of all four paintings at a price of 3 million Euros (about $4.7 million) in a two-part transaction. The two Brueghels would be transferred to the buyers in France in exchange for half the purchase price. A Ternus co-conspirator insisted the Monet and Sisley be held back for security in the event arrests were made at the exchange. The rationale was that the perpetrators could threaten to tear up the most valuable of the four canvases as a bargaining chip.

Throughout this criminal courtship, Hunter and the agents in charge were rolling tape.

“There were numerous audio and video recordings of co-conspirators meeting and conspiring to sell the stolen art,” says Hunter. “As long as you have the technological ability to capture what’s happening op-

(continued on page 71)
Dear Mr.

We assembled our own presidential offer advice to Barack Obama. Compiled by

As he assumes office, President Barack Obama faces an unprecedented set of challenges, including two wars and a faltering economy. No doubt he'll be needing good advice on a multitude of questions, from what to do about tax rates to whether to close down the military prison at Guantánamo Bay. We asked a cross-section of faculty at Boston College Law School for suggestions in their area of expertise. Here's what they had to say.

Prof. Daniel R. Coquillette
On the Judiciary
I would recommend that President Obama send top Justice Department leadership to all meetings of the Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure of the US Judicial Conference. This committee, like the advisory committees that report to it, plays a crucial role in determining what goes on in our federal courts, setting rules of evidence, rules for federal criminal, civil, and appellate procedure, and rules for bankruptcy proceedings.

As to judicial appointments, I'd like to see the president promote outstanding judges from within the ranks, regardless of their ideology. This would mean appointing moderate Republicans and independents as well as Democrats. By emphasizing that the judiciary has a nonpartisan role, he would encourage sitting judges to take that same attitude in their work.

Most urgently, I would urge the president to give the judiciary a substantial pay raise. Associates at major New York law firms now make more than federal judges. We don't want people resigning from the bench because they need to send their kids to college, nor do we want the only people who can accept an appointment to the federal bench to be those who have made a lot of money in practice or married into money.

J. Donald Monan, SJ, Professor Daniel R. Coquillette was a law clerk for Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and is a Reporter to the Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure for the US Judicial Conference.

Prof. Kent Greenfield
On Corporate Governance
I urge the new president to continue speaking with confidence about our nation's ability to overcome. He can use the bully pulpit to remind executives that they act on behalf of all those who invest in their companies, not just shareholders but also employees and communities.
I recommend that he focus on corporate governance, a more efficient way of protecting stakeholder and public interests than post-hoc regulation or redistribution. Our current problems developed because corporate governance skewed toward executives and financiers, with the acquiescence of the courts and regulators. Needed is a countervailing power at the table interested in stable, long-term growth, the fruits of which are broadly shared. This could be achieved, as in the European Union, through employee representation on boards of large companies.

I also suggest he assert federal power over corporate governance. Delaware has disproportionate power; its extreme pro-management law imposes negative externalities on other states, the national economy, and company stakeholders. One small state should not establish the rules for governance of our most powerful businesses.

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**Prof. Ingrid Hillinger**

**On Mortgages**

President Obama should encourage Congress to amend chapter 13 of the Bankruptcy Code to let debtors "strip down" their home mortgages to their current value and pay that value plus interest. The Democrats wanted to include this provision in the bailout legislation passed last fall, but they backed down. If it were enacted now, it would allow many debtors to remain in their homes at no cost to the government. Because bankruptcy law is federal law, trumping state law every time, this solution would also get around the problem of contract covenants precluding modification.
Prof. Renee Jones  
On Financial Regulation

President Obama can promote more responsible governance and high ethical standards in corporate America by installing strong leadership at the Securities and Exchange Commission. Strengthening the SEC is an essential step toward restoring integrity and trust in US financial institutions. The SEC should be the frontline federal agency when it comes to policing corporate conduct and curbing misleading practices before fraud becomes widespread, and to do this the agency will need to deploy a vigorous enforcement program.

The SEC must also stand up for investors in Congress and the courts, working to protect investors' rights to reliable financial disclosure as well as the right to sue corporate leaders for financial fraud. This is no time for an SEC that blindly trusts in markets to constrain corporate misconduct. We are currently living with the unfortunate results of that approach.

Professor Renee Jones teaches Corporations, Corporate Governance, and Securities Regulation.

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Prof. Daniel Kanstroom  
On Immigration

I would ask the new president to support a legalization program (not an “amnesty”) that might require applicants to pay a fine, etc. We simply cannot deport 12 to 15 million people. We need to recognize the role of trade and development policies. In particular, US foreign assistance should increase, and it should be easier for private capital (“remittances”) to flow into Mexico, Guatemala, and other countries in the region.

Another essential is pro bono legal services or government-appointed counsel for indigent persons facing deportation, especially unaccompanied children and physically or mentally disabled persons. We must reform current harsh detention practices.

We need neutral and independent immigration judges who order removal only after formal hearings that conform to accepted norms of due process. It is also important to restore humane, discretionary relief from deportation orders, such as was available before 1996. Finally, we need federal administrative and judicial review of all immigration decisions, pre- and post-deportation.

Professor Daniel Kanstroom is Director of the Boston College Law School International Human Rights Program and Associate Director of the Boston College Center for Human Rights and International Justice.

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Prof. Judith A. McMorrow  
On Government Ethics

Ethical issues will arise daily in the new administration, but they may go unrecognized when they do. The president's challenge is to create a climate of ethical awareness that encourages full, deep, and rich conversation about the clash of principles that faces anyone in power. To create that climate, and allow for a vigorous and respectful development of all interests, I advise the president to take three steps:

To create the conditions for strong ethical discussions, surround yourself with people who have the intellect and courage to offer perspectives with which you do not feel a natural harmony, as well as people who share your interests and values. You will then need to protect everyone on your team from both overt and subtle backlash when they present controversial views.

Encourage cabinet members to create that same pattern of respectful dissent throughout their own departments. Review departments each year, for it is so easy for the dissenting view to be marginalized or eliminated, leaving only an echo chamber of views that agree with you.

Reawaken the discussion of ethical concerns by asking each department to begin a ground-level review of what principles of ethics should guide their behavior. Create a system whereby those principles can be discussed, and disagreed with, by frontline employees who present the government to the people. Over the course of a year, ask departments to gather with other departments to identify shared and differing perspectives. This will encourage the habit of conversation—and good conversation about government ethics increases the chance that decisions will reflect ethical concerns.

Professor Judith A. McMorrow teaches Torts and Professional Responsibility and related topics. She has written widely on professional responsibility.
Prof. Mary-Rose Papandrea

On Civil Liberties

For the last eight years, the Bush Administration has shown its disdain for the Constitution, federal laws, and treaty obligations. It may be challenging at times to deal with the threat of terrorism within the rule of law, but doing otherwise weakens us in the end by depriving us of our moral authority in the world and our role as a model of democracy.

To restore the country to its former place, President Obama should start by shutting down the prison at Guantánamo, along with the military commissions set up to judge Guantánamo prisoners. Extraordinary rendition and holding terror suspects in secret “black sites” must also end. Torture must once more be off limits, as must unnecessary privacy invasions and collection of data on private citizens.

Finally, the Administration should conduct governmental affairs as transparently as possible. As Justice Louis Brandeis famously said, “Sunlight is the best disinfectant” for immoral and illegal actions.

Professor Mary-Rose Papandrea’s primary research and teaching interests include civil procedure, constitutional law, media law, and national security and civil liberties.

Prof. Zygmunt Plater

On the Environment

I would like to see the new president redirect land-use and environmental policies to meet 21st century challenges. Climate change is only the most prominent of those, requiring domestic and international cap-and-trade legal structures and a host of carbon-reduction regulations. Green engineering technologies need subsidies, but they also need legal regulatory structures.

Systems to regulate air, water, and consumer toxics pollution must be restarted, with regulations tightened. Environmental protections for wildlife and natural resources are on the books but need serious enforcement, including federal management plans for timberlands, mining, rangeland grazing, and water conservation based on objective sustainability principles rather than unsustainable industry-lobbied equivocations. And a new era in energy costs means that the automobile’s dominance of transportation and land-use will surely end.

We could and should see, thirty-seven years after the GOP defeated it, a national land-use planning subsidy and consistency program that could have guided state governments over the past three decades and prevented dysfunctional, automobile-dominated sprawl that now burdens national efficiency.

Most fundamentally, a pluralistic legal process must be reopened in each of these areas, including transparency in corporate and administrative processes, integrity in the government’s use of science, and a return to citizen enforceability, the vehicle that has shaped environmental law since its start in the 1960s.

Professor Zygmunt Plater teaches environmental law and is lead author of Environmental Law and Policy: Nature, Law, and Society.

Prof. James Repetti

On Taxes

I would like to see the president simplify our tax system with a view toward increasing efficiency and equity.

We currently tax corporate income twice, first through the corporate income tax and then through the taxation of dividends received by individual stockholders. We should end this double taxation, either by allowing corporations to deduct dividends paid to their stockholders or by allowing stockholders to claim a credit on their individual tax return for their share of the taxes paid by the corporation that are attributable to the dividends they receive. While we’re doing this, we should also end the arbitrary preferences that riddle the existing corporate tax code.

We should further simplify individual income taxes by ending the Alternative Minimum Tax. If Congress wishes to reduce the tax benefit of certain taxpayer expenditures, it should do so directly, rather than indirectly through the complex AMT.

We should retain the estate tax at the 2009 rates and exemption amounts. The estate tax is more efficient than corporate and individual income taxes because it has the least influence on taxpayer behavior during the taxpayer’s productive years. The estate tax also needs reform, however. We need to reunify the estate and gift tax credits (there’s no reason to give one size credits for gifts and another for bequests). Moreover, these credits should be portable for married couples so that credit that is unused by one spouse can be used by the surviving spouse.

Professor James Repetti teaches tax law. Among his recent articles is “Democracy and Opportunity: A New Paradigm in Tax Equity.”
With my hands behind my back, and a million knives through my chest... There are still flowers in my eyes, as I wait for the day to wash away these memories and become the shining light I once was. I am forever waiting for my chance to be FREE!  

Artist's Statement by J.
With my hands behind my back...

...and a million knives through my chest...

There are still flowers in my eyes.

Behind My Back — by J.
SIXTEEN WASN'T SWEET for the young woman we'll call Sandra. That's when she wound up in the custody of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, mentally and emotionally fragile from years of abuse and neglect. She lived in foster care. She lived in psychiatric facilities. She needed special education services in school. After shoving a teacher, she became involved in the state's juvenile justice system. And then, she became an unwed, teenage mother.

Today, Sandra is twenty-two. She has two children and a 4.0 average at the technical school she attends. She’s not entirely out of the woods; the court has taken from her, and then returned, one of her own children in an abuse and neglect case. But Sandra knows her future looks better than it ever has before. She credits the staff and students of BC Law's Juvenile Rights Advocacy Project (JRAP) for the progress she’s made. Looking back over the five years that JRAP represented her, she recounts many acts of support, kindness, and caring. “Without them,” she says, “I don’t think I’d be where I am right now.”

JRAP is a clinical legal program—with a twist. Like most clinical programs, law students in JRAP provide direct representation to individual clients, under the supervision of a law professor and practicing attorneys. But here’s the twist: JRAP also requires the law students to get involved, hands-on, with public policy, particularly with efforts to improve the systems that affect troubled youth. This two-pronged clinical approach, individual representation plus systems reform, gives law students an appreciation for the way the juvenile justice system does and doesn’t work for children, and the way the experience of each child can illuminate the system’s weaknesses and point to opportunities for change.

As a result, JRAP has multiple impacts. The clinic provides necessary assistance to an underserved population; helps agencies and institutions reach better outcomes with the troubled children in their care; offers law students experiential lessons they’ll carry into their careers; and injects the field of juvenile law with successive generations of leaders.

Founded in 1995, the clinic is the brainchild of its founder and director, Adjunct Associate Clinical Professor Francine T. Sherman ’80. Her vision for JRAP has resulted in a multi-faceted program with well-defined parameters. The clinic focuses on girls who have been committed to the Massachusetts Department of Youth Services (DYS) and other system-involved girls whose cases require the overlapping intervention of a number of social service agencies and institutions. It emphasizes holistic lawyering. And, it initiates and supports programs to improve the juvenile justice system. Annually, eight to ten second- and third-year law students enroll in this year-long clinic. The students are also required to take a seminar course in juvenile justice.

Why focus on girls? Girls are a rapidly growing population in the delinquency system, according to Sherman,
with issues that differ from boys’ and a dearth of resources for their needs. Yet their numbers are small enough to form a logical target group for pilot programs.

The emphasis on holistic lawyering comes from Sherman’s insight that, for kids to stay out of trouble, it isn’t enough to focus solely on their legal issues. “If you’re successful in school, you’re less likely to have any involvement with the courts. That’s just a fact. If you have success in your family, less family chaos means less involvement with the courts. You want your client to be successful, so you’ve got to do those other pieces,” Sherman says. Those other pieces include navigating the special education system, helping the child meet the demands of her probation, shoring up her access to mental and physical health care, and more.

By requiring law students to engage in both individual representation as well as policy reform, JRAP teaches about the human ramifications of systems change, and permits law students to have a real impact on the underlying problems of the juvenile justice system. The JRAP model forces law students to confront the root causes of juveniles’ legal problems. This is in keeping with an approach known as “holistic and community lawyering,” which is common among public interest practices that address the legal needs of indigent or otherwise powerless clients, on matters ranging from legal aid to domestic violence, criminal defense, juvenile advocacy, and elders’ services. 

“Looking at systemic issues and systemic reforms is the most efficient way and the most effective way to address the problems,” says Sania Metzger, director of policy for Casey Family Services, the direct service agency of the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

In the decade-plus years of JRAP’s existence, it has become a national symbol of exemplary representation for delinquent girls, an indispensable resource for juvenile courts and agencies, and an initiator of evidence-based reforms. “They’ve had a tremendous impact in the Boston area and nationally,” says Patricia Puritz, executive director of the National Juvenile Defender Center, which works to improve the juvenile defense bar.

“ Their work understanding and representing girls has been groundbreaking and comprehensive.”

Groundbreaking, comprehensive—and long-lasting. One of JRAP’s earliest collaborations was with Brighton High School, a public school in Boston, where JRAP ran a law center. The partnership has changed over the years and now stands as a teaching program, in which law students develop curricula and teach topics in law to Brighton High students. In this way, the law students learn more about the lives of the youth they represent.

Another program launched by JRAP is Hear Us Make Artistic Noise, or HUMAN, piloted in 2002. It’s a visual arts program for girls committed to DYS, which gives them a constructive outlet to express their emotions and

JRAP REQUIRE THE LAW STUDENTS TO GET
INVOLVED, HANDS-ON, WITH EFFORTS TO IMPROVE
THE SYSTEMS THAT AFFECT TROUBLED YOUTH.

Identity — by S.

This piece of artwork is about showing how every living thing has their own identity. This piece is also showing my new identity that’s free of drugs and full of hope, and positive connection to family.

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care, dental care, and help with problems like substance abuse. MHPP kicks in at “reentry”: when a girl has progressed enough that she can leave her residential DYS facility and return home. “The issue on reentry is they go from a 24/7 setting back to the environment—the home or community and the stressors—that led to their acting out or their delinquency,” says DYS Commissioner Jane Tewksbury. “Fran’s idea was that connecting the girls to a health care provider at a community health center would give girls a role model that could reinforce positive behavior.” MHPP has been so successful that DYS is planning to expand it beyond Boston and Worcester, and to include boys. Law students support MHPP by, for example, researching and writing guides and manuals about the health care rights of juveniles.

THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION RECENTLY SINGLED OUT JRAP FOR ITS INNOVATIVE REPRESENTATION FOR JUSTICE-INVOLVED YOUTH.

document their experiences with the help of arts educators Kate Jellinghaus, Minotte Romulus, and John Ewing. Some of the girls’ artwork is turned into cards that the girls can sell. Law students help with development and marketing. HUMAN’s therapeutic value is evident in this disturbing example: Responding to the routine searches she’s had to endure in her secured residential facility, a girl overlaid on the “search and seizure” pages of a law casebook a kind of excruciating poetry, “Raise your arms. Cough. Lift your breasts. Squat. Cough.”

In 2004, JRAP started a pilot project that grew into the Massachusetts Health Passport Program (MHPP), a collaboration involving DYS, community health centers, and community service providers. The program ensures that girls get regular physical and mental health

was eye-opening to see what it’s like to live with metal detectors at the doors, with swipe cards for access for every door,” she says. Rabinowitz wonders aloud how this environment could possibly help rehabilitate a child.

Classie Davis ’09, who plans to enter the field of juvenile justice someday, says that JRAP has helped her learn how to advocate effectively for JRAP clients. “I’ve learned how to gain the trust and confidence of my clients, which has helped me understand their legal issues and locate appropriate solutions,” she says.

Donn Dingle ’10 taught middle and high school for eleven years before attending BC Law. His challenge is making the transition from teacher to legal advocate. In one case, he serves as a girl’s lawyer, where his role is to be a zealous, client-directed champion of her rights. In
another case, he serves as a girl’s guardian ad litem (GAL), where his role is to help a juvenile court judge make decisions in the girl’s best interests. With his background as a teacher, Dingle is finding the role of GAL to be the more comfortable one. The role of lawyer, he finds harder. “I find myself saying, I know she’s lying. But my job is not to be judgmental. It is to be an advocate. How can we still knock this out of the park for her?” It’s a dilemma with which all aspiring lawyers must come to terms.

As the law students acclimate to their new roles, they’re also puzzling through swirls of legal questions. “All our cases run on multiple tracks,” says Sherman. In a typical case, a law student will have to deal with a girl’s school to address her special education issues, while also keeping a judge apprised of her truancy problems, and staying in touch with her probation officer because she was caught shoplifting. Decisions made by the school will affect outcomes in her court cases, and vice-versa. “You have to be looking at this across systems in order to be a good advocate,” Sherman insists. “You can’t just treat any of it in isolation and do a good job.”

Law students also learn that the law is only as good as the people implementing it: Who the caseworker or supervisor is has an enormous impact on what happens to a child, especially when she turns majority age. “It’s not about what the statutes and regulations say; it’s the dynamic of the players,” says Rebecca Vose ’82, who, with her colleague Anthony DeMarco, is a JRAP supervising attorney. “You get more effective for your client knowing that.”

JRAP has become an indispensable resource for many who work in the juvenile justice system. Juvenile Court Judge Jay Blitzman ’74 is stationed in Lowell, a city with a large population of Cambodian immigrants. He often assigns JRAP students to be GALs for Cambodian girls under the CHINS (Child in Need of Services) law. Blitzman presides over a busy court, so he needs quality information quickly. “They are one of my go-to resources,” Blitzman says of JRAP. “They give me information that’s frequently dispositive. They help make me aware of alternatives, and help me help kids stay in school and in the family.”

The Youth Advocacy Project (YAP) of the Committee for Public Counsel Services, the juvenile branch of the Massachusetts public defenders office, relies heavily on JRAP students to represent, as lawyers, girls in the delinquency system. “Poor young women who end up in DYS frequently have very fractured life circumstances and need advocacy for that,” says YAP director Joshua Dohan. “We’ve been very happy seeing our girls getting a lot of very positive attention and important advocacy.” YAP also collaborates with JRAP on a number of policy projects. Among the juiciest: reducing the disproportionate representation of children of color in the juvenile justice system.

That issue is close to the heart of Amy Reichbach ’05, a JRAP alumna, who now holds the title of Attorney/Racial Justice Advocate & Equal Justice Works Fellow with the ACLU of Massachusetts. She’s also working on a project to disrupt what’s known as the school-to-prison pipeline, to reduce the number of kids being kicked out of school. Reichbach regularly involves JRAP students as researchers for her policy projects.

Reichbach is considered to be an emerging leader in the juvenile law field, as is JRAP protégé Vincent Herman ’04, supervising attorney at the Children’s Law Center in Washington, DC, and a recipient of the Zubrow Fellowship for juvenile advocacy. JRAP graduate Bar-

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN MASSACHUSETTS

A Snapshot

- The population of girls in the juvenile justice system has increased sharply. In the last decade, the number of girls on probation tripled, and the number of girls in the care of the Massachusetts Department of Youth Services (DYS) quadrupled.
- Though minority youth make up 24 percent of the Massachusetts population, 61 percent of students who are excluded from school are members of racial and ethnic minorities.
- Nearly two-thirds of juvenile offenders sent to alternative lockup programs are members of racial and ethnic minorities, as are 62 percent of juvenile offenders committed to DYS.
- The juvenile violent crime arrest rate in Massachusetts is 20 percent lower than it was a decade ago. Yet, there has been a 61 percent increase in youth being detained.
- Between 1992 and 2001, there was a 47 percent increase in the number of youth hospitalized for mental health problems.
- Suicidal thinking is more common among girls than boys.
- Half of Massachusetts public high school students have used drugs and nearly a third are current users.
- The number of school exclusions rose 36 percent in the last decade.
- In 2003, three out of four youth excluded from school were male, and one in four was female.
- In 2003, there were six times as many school exclusions for black students as there were for white students.

Fran Sherman

TURNING A PASSION INTO A MISSION

Before Francine T. Sherman '80 brought it up in the mid-1990s, few were thinking much about the special plight of delinquent girls. Few were noticing that girls in for shoplifting were being incarcerated with girls in for armed robbery. Or that girls were being sent to facilities hours away from their communities. Or that girls are exposed to more domestic violence than are boys. Or that girls contend with more mental health issues than boys.

All that, and more, has changed, and Sherman has been a part of that effort. Sherman is an adjunct associate clinical professor and founder of BC Law's Juvenile Rights Advocacy Project (JRAP). "Those in policy didn't think about the girls," says Thomas Coury, executive director of the Gardner Howland Shaw Foundation, a long-time and steady funder of JRAP. "It was a hidden aspect of the juvenile justice system. That is no longer true because of what Fran and others have done to bring this issue to the forefront."

Since founding JRAP in 1995, Sherman has emerged as a national leader on girls in the juvenile justice system. In addition to her work as an academic and clinical law teacher, Sherman brings reform by working with the professionals running the multiple bureaucracies that comprise the juvenile justice system. "I'm not an impact litigator," she says. "I think there's good support for litigation not being the most efficient way to reform a system, and it can have unintended consequences."

Instead, Sherman builds partnerships with social service agencies, offers them solidly researched data, and helps them develop, evaluate, and sustain model programs that can shepherd troubled girls toward a better future. "Systems are populated with people who are smart, thoughtful, and want to do the right thing," Sherman says. "Very often, I find I can be most effective by being value added to their effort, to think about the best ways to do what they do more efficiently and effectively."

Sherman's impact extends well beyond the Boston area. The Annie E. Casey Foundation, for example, runs a project called the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI), which helps reduce the use of detention and incarceration for delinquent youth. There are 100 JDAI sites across twenty-two states plus the District of Columbia. Sherman assists JDAI in developing and implementing system reforms for girls, and contributed a volume exclusively on the subject of girls to a series on juvenile detention reform published by the Casey Foundation. Sherman was also a consultant to the Girls' Initiative of the Clark County, Nevada, Department of Juvenile Justice Services, which covers Las Vegas and its environs. And she's a sought-after keynote and featured speaker at judges' and foundations' conferences. Before she founded JRAP, Sherman taught legal research and writing. When she approached then-Dean Aviam Soifer with the idea for the clinic, he gave her a leave of absence and introduced her to big names in the field of juvenile law. Under Dean John Garvey, the Law School has continued its support, and the clinic enjoys the freedom and flexibility to grow and flourish.

"I think that in a very real sense it is the responsibility of law schools and universities to use their resources, including their intellectual resources, to contribute to their communities. The law clinics generally, and in this case, JRAP, help the Law School fulfill that part of its mission," Sherman says. "I feel really honored to have been able to pursue this clinic."

Jeri Zeder is a contributing writer to BC Law Magazine.
Students’ Rights in the Digital Age

by Professor Mary-Rose Papandrea

The Supreme Court has granted public secondary schools broad authority to restrict their students’ speech on campus. Although in its earliest cases the Court limited the power of school officials to punish their students’ expression—requiring schools to demonstrate “material and substantial interference with schoolwork or discipline”—in recent years it has permitted schools to punish students for lewd or profane speech as well as speech that school officials believe advocates illegal drug use.

Because all of the Supreme Court’s cases have involved speech occurring at school or during a school-sanctioned activity, however, lower courts have struggled to determine when, if ever, public schools should have the power to restrict student expression that does not occur on school grounds during school hours. In the last several years, courts have grappled with this same question in a new context: the internet. Around the country, students are challenging punishments they received for creating parody websites mocking their teachers or school administrators or for making offensive comments about school officials or fellow students on the internet.

Most courts agree that schools have no authority to punish their students for making fun of their teachers using the old-fashioned methods, whether in a diary they keep in their bedrooms or while talking with their friends on the street corner. Of course, few cases involving this sort of student expression arise because school officials typically never find out what their students are saying about them.

With the growing popularity of social networking sites and websites like youtube.com, however, school officials are learning what their students have to say, and when they don’t like what they see or hear, they frequently punish the students involved. The officials argue that they can punish students for anything they say on the internet if it threatens to disrupt school activities, even if the only disruption occurs in their administrative offices as they figure out how to address student speech they don’t like.

The dramatic increase in the number of student speech cases involving the internet begs for a closer examination of not only the scope of school officials’ authority to censor the expression of their students but (continued on page 72)
Ingrid Hillinger does her writing at home, in a window-filled Gloucester house, across from her husband and fellow law professor, Michael Hillinger. “We have dueling desks,” she says. Hers is falling apart and is missing drawer covers, while his is shiny and new; a file cabinet separates them. The two bankruptcy scholars face each other, looking across separate computer monitors, and hash out the next article, casebook, or book chapter; they’ve co-authored over a half-dozen together in this way. Some might wince nervously at the thought of working so closely with a spouse, but to Hillinger, the collaboration, and the setting, couldn’t be lovelier: “It’s one of the neatest things possible,” she says. “And we get to go to conferences together.”

Family is clearly important to Hillinger, whose parents, a Lutheran and a Jew, fled Nazi Germany for the United States by way of Amsterdam. She recently spent a Saturday afternoon helping her nine-year-old granddaughter paint a tile for the floor of a Nordstrom department store. Her advisory role in the endeavor took on notes of the legal expert: young participants were told to make a large drawing, since the blazing process blunts artistic details. When her granddaughter set out to craft a tiny, intricate dog and cat, Hillinger reminded her of the official guidance: big ears, big loops. Everyone made a backup tile, just in case, and Kayla’s was a rabbit. Hillinger made sure the thing was huge.

Such pursuits offer a welcome reprieve from a rigorous daily schedule, which begins when the alarm clock sounds at the cocoon hour, 2:00 a.m. To beat the Boston traffic on the fifty-mile drive from Gloucester to the Law School, Hillinger hits her desk between 3:30 and 4:00 in the morning. “I could prepare infinitely,” she says. She used to worry that the security guard who idles in the Law School’s parking lot would mistake her for a prowler, but figures she’s safe now that her hair is white.

In light of the recent global financial meltdown, these are dynamic times for the bankruptcy field, and Hillinger has no shortage of opinions. In a case in the US Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. She also strongly supports a proposal that surfaced during the fall presidential campaign: stripping down mortgages to the current value of homes, rather than the full loan amount, a reform that would ease the strains on delinquent borrowers and allow them to keep their houses. “If we are to encourage risk-taking, as capitalism does,” she says, “we need this sort of safety net.”

Hillinger loves and is beloved by her students. When asked about her greatest professional achievements, she points not to a treasured law review article or successful oral argument, but to three young lawyers she taught who have gone on to become bankruptcy judges. Nevertheless, at first some students are intimidated by the professor’s intense approach to teaching. “She’s a force in the classroom,” says 3L Stacie Kosinski, who has taken two of Hillinger’s courses and also served as her research assistant.

But after a few weeks of demanding sessions, students in the fall semester show up to find individually wrapped bags of Halloween candy on their desks. When a professor does something like that, Kosinski says, “people start to think, wait a minute. You can’t be that tough.”

—Michael O’Donnell ’04
At Boston College Law School we aspire to train lawyers who will be leaders in their communities and in their profession. In the words of our mission statement, “we seek to train a diverse student body not merely to be good lawyers, but to be lawyers who lead good lives, and who will be prepared to seek and to find meaningful work in service to others that will enrich their communities.”

The call to leadership at BC Law is not about self promotion, enhancing one's reputation, or garnering power. It is about service to others. In his famous Allegory of the Cave from The Republic, Plato envisioned the cave dweller who escapes and sees the light in the outside world. Plato's allegory is, of course, a vehicle for commenting about the difference between truth and perceived reality, and the role of the educated in a just society. In Plato's just republic, the person who escapes the cave assumes a moral responsibility to re-enter the dwelling and help those imprisoned inside interpret the shadows.

This is the sense in which we talk about leadership at BC Law; that is, a willingness to use our positions of knowledge and authority as lawyers to help reform and improve our communities. The expectation of servant leadership at Boston College is passed on from generation to generation of law students in a variety of manners: by the types of students we admit, by the curriculum we provide, and by the service and pro bono activities we support. Yet another important way that we sustain this tradition is by the mentoring and modeling our students receive from their faculty. Like BC alumni, our faculty members heed the call to leadership and service in their own professional activities. The worthy projects they undertake help model appropriate professional behavior for our students.

Notwithstanding the significant pressures of scholarship and teaching, my colleagues are presently serving in prominent leadership roles throughout the legal profession. Our dean, John Garvey, serves as president of the Association of American Law Schools. Professor Frank Garcia serves on the Board of Trustees of the Law School Admissions Council. Professor Dan Coquillette acts as Reporter to the Standing Rules Committee of the Federal Judicial Center, which considers and drafts revisions to the rules governing litigation in the United States courts. Professor Judy McMorrow serves on the Supreme Judicial Court's Committee on Judicial Ethics. Professor Vlad Perju was recently appointed by the president of Romania to serve on a blue-ribbon commission to rewrite that country’s constitution. Professor Mary-Rose Papandrea recently has been elected to the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts.

My list could go on and on. To cite even these few examples risks minimizing the important work of many other colleagues not mentioned. But I urge you to scan the "Academic Vitae" pages of this magazine. I think you will be very proud of the important work that your faculty is doing outside the ivy-covered walls of the Newton campus. Their service brings great credit to the Law School and helps position BC strongly on the national and international stages. But far more importantly, their voices and their energy are helping to give back to their communities, which is nothing less than BC expects from both its students and graduates.
Soul-o-ist
Human rights professor Dan Kanstroom puts his heart into his work and his guitar playing.
ALEXIS J. ANDERSON
Associate Clinical Professor


New Appointments: Member, AALS Committee on Clinical Legal Education.

HUGH J. AULT
Professor


KAREN S. BECK
Associate Professor of Legal Reasoning, Research, and Writing

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CHARLES H. BARON
Professor


KAREN S. BECK
Curator of Rare Books and Collection Development Librarian

Activities: Attended the 49th Annual Preconference of the Rare Book and Manuscript Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries, Los Angeles, CA, in June. Attended the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) Annual Meeting and Conference and chaired the AALL Legal History and Rare Books Special Interest Section, Portland, OR, in July.

Other: Curated “A Little Library—The Private Law Library of Frank Williams Oliver,” a fall 2008 exhibit in the Daniel R. Coquillette Rare Book Room of the Law Library.

ARTHUR L. BERNEY
Professor Emeritus


MARY SARAH BILDER
Professor


ROBERT M. BLOOM
Professor


Presentations: Moderated a panel discussion on organized crime at BC Law in Oct.

New Appointments: Named reporter to an advisory committee
to consider changes to the local District Court Rules of Criminal Procedure for practice in the federal courts.

E. JOAN BLUM
Associate Professor of Legal Reasoning, Research, and Writing


New Appointments: Member, Communication Skills Committee of the American Bar Association Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar.

KAREN BREDA
Legal Information Librarian and Lecturer in Law


MARK S. BRODIN
Professor


GEORGE D. BROWN
Robert E. Drinan, SJ, Professor of Law

Appointments: Appointed to the 12-member Task Force on Public Integrity established by Massachusetts Governor Deval Patrick in Nov.

R. MICHAEL CASSIDY
Professor and Associate Dean for Academic Affairs


Presentations: “Prosecutorial Ethics and the Duke Lacrosse Investigation,” as plenary speaker, American Bar Association National Conference on Professional Responsibility, Boston in May Activities: Member, 150th Anniversary Planning Committee of the Massachusetts Superior Court.

MARY ANN CHIRBA-MARTIN
Associate Professor of Legal Reasoning, Research, and Writing


DANIEL R. COQUILLETTE
J. Donald Monan, SJ, Professor of Law


Presentations: “Patriots and Lawyers,” James Otis Lecture Series, Massachusetts Chapter of the American Board of Trial Advocates, Massachusetts House Chamber, Boston in Sept.


New Appointments: Chair, Standing Committee on Rules, Judicial Conference of the US task force on the sealing of court records.

Other: As reporter for the Standing Committee of the Judicial Conference of the US, spearheaded the proposed Evidence Rule 502 that was signed into law as bill S.2450 by President Bush in Sept.

SCOTT T. FITZGIBBON
Professor


FRANK J. GARCIA
Professor and Director of the Law and Justice in the Americas Program


JANE KENT GIONFRIDDO
Associate Professor of Legal Reasoning, Research, and Writing

Works in Progress: With Daniel L. Barnett and E. Joan Blum. “A Methodology for Mentoring Writing
Comings and Goings

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Joseph Carroll took over the financial affairs of the Law School in August when he was named Associate Dean for Administration and Finance. He came to BC Law from Tufts University School of Medicine, where he spent fourteen years in senior management. He holds degrees from Bentley University and Suffolk University.

Following a national search, Nyasha Karimakwenda was named the Human Rights Fellow for 2008–2009. Raised in Zimbabwe, she came to BC Law via Wellesley College and Northeastern Law School. She previously worked for the Pennsylvania Immigration Resource Center and at numerous clinics dealing with refugees and immigration.

The Office of Institutional Advancement welcomed several new staff and promoted others last year. Christine Kelly ’97, who came to BC Law to direct the annual fund, was promoted to Assistant Dean for Alumni Relations. Mike Spatola stepped up from director of development to Assistant Dean for Capital Giving.

Allison Picott joined the staff as Senior Associate Director for Capital Giving. A graduate of the University of Pittsburgh School of Law, her previous development experience was at Phillips Academy in Andover and Walnut Hill School in Natick.

The new Associate Director of Annual Giving is Kathleen McCourt, a BC alumna who earned her JD at Villanova University School of Law. She comes to BC Law from the Rivers School in Weston, where she was responsible for the $3.5 million annual giving program.

In the Career Services Office, Freda Fishman was promoted to Associate Director for Public Interest Programs to pursue career interests in Washington, DC.

Kathleen Devlin ’02 stepped into her post.

Other Law School newcomers include Nayla Raffal, as Administrative Assistant for the LL.M. and International Programs, and Daniel Maltzman and Jonathan Hixon as Faculty Support Assistants.

KENT GREENFIELD
Professor


Other: Member of the Northeast Steering Committee of the Barack Obama presidential campaign. Authored “Mukasey’s Defense of Professional Irresponsibility,” “I Want to Be Too Big to Fail,” and “Who’s Presumptuous Now? McCain Articulates US Foreign Policy in Georgia Conflict,” blog essays on HuffingtonPost.com on May 29, July 14, and Aug. 15, respectively.

DEAN M. HASHIMOTO
Associate Professor

New Appointments: Member, Massachusetts Department of Public Health Committee on Altered Standards of Care in Public Disasters, and chair of its subcommittee on workforce issues. Member, Boston College Institutional Review Board.

INGRID MICHELSEN HILLINGER
Professor

RUTH-ARLENE W. HOWE
Professor Emerita

Activities: As a senior reviewing editor, attended a meeting of the Editorial Board of the Family Advocate, a publication of the American Bar Association Section of Family Law in April. Reviewed drafts of the Evan B. Donaldson Adoption Institute White Paper, “Finding Families for African American Children: The Role of Race and Law in Adoption from Foster Care.” Worked with the Law Student Association Diversity Committee to plan weekend activities for admitted Black Law Students Association (BLSA) members. Provided guidance to the BLSA Executive Board regarding the annual Professor Ruth-Arlene W. Howe Heritage Dinner sponsored by the Black Alumni Network and BLSA at BC Law.

Other: The Sui Juris yearbook of the BC Law class of 2008 was dedicated to Professor Howe.

RENEE M. JONES
Associate Professor


Presentations: “Crafting Corporate Law: A Deliberative Approach to American Corporate Law,” 2008 Joint Annual Meeting of the Law and Society Association and the Canadian Law and Society Association, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, in May.

GREGORY A. KALSCHEUR, SJ
Associate Professor
Recent Publications: “Civil Proce-
Repetti Named to Professorship

HONORS REV. WILLIAM J. KENEALY, SJ

Boston College Law School Professor and leading tax scholar James Repetti has been named the inaugural holder of the Rev. William J. Kenealy, SJ, Professorship, named in honor of the member of the Law School's first class who went on to serve as dean of the school from 1939-1956.

"This is a great honor, and it is fitting that it will go to someone of Jim's distinction," said BC Law Dean John H. Garvey. The professorship is a gift of the Boston College Law School's Class of 1974.

"I'm very pleased to be the inaugural holder of the Kenealy Professorship," said Repetti. "William Kenealy is a tremendously important figure in the history of the Law School and Boston College."

Repetti, who joined the faculty of BC Law School in 1986, has been recognized for both research and teaching. Hailed as a leading tax law scholar and the author of seminal work in his field, he also was selected by the student body to be the first recipient, in 1999, of the Law School's award for excellence in teaching.


He has written numerous articles on taxation for law reviews and other journals across the nation, including "Democracy and Opportunity: A New Paradigm in Tax Equity" in the Vanderbilt Law Review, which this year won the Boston College Law School prize for scholarship. Also this year, the US Joint Committee on Taxation devoted several pages of its report, "Taxation of Wealth Transfers Within a Family," to a discussion of Repetti's proposal to eliminate the estate tax on family businesses and farms, and his critique of the existing rules.

A 1975 magna cum laude graduate of Harvard College, Repetti received his JD magna cum laude and MBA degrees from Boston College in 1980.

ELISABETH A. KELLER
Associate Professor of Legal Reasoning, Research, and Writing


[ F A C U L T Y ]

DANIEL KANSTROOM
Clinical Professor and Director of the International Human Rights Program


Works in Progress: "Refugees and Asylum Seekers in the United States: The Troubling [Re-] Emergence of the 'Political' as a Modifier of Asylum."


Activities: Member, Organizing Committee for the 2008 Conference of Religiously Affiliated Law Schools, BC Law in April. Member, Conference on Catholic Legal Thought Executive Committee and panelist, "Teaching and Our Pastoral Role," at the conference's 2008 Summer Institute, Seattle University School of Law, Seattle, WA, in May.

New Appointments: Board of Directors of the Boston College School of Theology and Ministry Ecclesiastical Faculty.

SANFORD N. KATZ
Darald and Juliet Libby Professor of Law


New Appointments: Member, ISFL Executive Council.

Other: Awarded the ISFL Distinguished Service Award at the society's 13th World Conference in Sept.

ELISABETH A. KELLER
Associate Professor of Legal Reasoning, Research, and Writing

[FACULTY]

THOMAS C. KOHLER  
Professor


Other: Reviewer and signatory of “For a New Thrift: Confronting the Debt Culture,” a major report on consumer debt problems released in May by the Institute for American Values.

JOSEPH P. LIU  
Associate Professor

RAY D. MADOFF  
Professor


Other: Interviewed for a South Korean television documentary on the debating culture in America.

JUDITH A. MCMORROW  
Professor


Other: Awarded a Fulbright grant to teach Torts, US Legal Profession, and US Legal Reasoning at Renmin University of China in Beijing, China, for 2008–2009.

MARGUERITE I. MOST  
Legal Information Librarian and Lecturer in Law

MARY ANN NEARY  
Associate Law Librarian for Education and Reference and Lecturer in Law

Activities: Attended the Boston Bar Association 18th Annual Bankruptcy Bench Meets Bar Conference, Boston in May.

DAVID S. OLSON  
Assistant Professor


New Appointments: Member, Planning Committee for the 2009 Association of American Law Schools Workshop for New Law School Teachers.

MARY-ROSE PAPANDREA  
Assistant Professor
Recent Publications: “Lapdogs, Watchdogs, and Scapegoats: The

Visiting Professors

REV. ROBERT JOHN ARAUJO, SJ  
Visiting Professor


Other: Recipient of the inaugural Stanford Hoffman Prize for Excellence in Teaching, and recipient of the Derek Bok Teaching Prize for the tenth consecutive time, Harvard University in May and June, respectively.

MICHAEL A. MCCANN  
Visiting Associate Professor


Other: Chair of the Association of American Law Schools Section on Law and Sports. Appeared on CNN in July to discuss the NBA referee Tim Donaghy scandal. Interviewed by the New York Times regarding his empirical research on the law and economics of players who pursue the NBA out of high school.

PAULO BARROZO  
Visiting Assistant Professor
Other: Recipient of the inaugural Stanford Hoffman Prize for Excellence in Teaching, and recipient of the Derek Bok Teaching Prize for the tenth consecutive time, Harvard University in May and June, respectively.

[continued on page 72]
What Exactly Is the Alumni Association?

A powerful connector, for one thing

Like many of you, when my husband Matthew and I graduated from the Law School about a decade ago, we had only a vague notion of what the BC Law Alumni Association was all about. That’s not to say we were uninvolved alumni. On the contrary, we made our donations to the annual fund, judged competitions, attended events, and even participated in the mentoring program. Not to mention that we kept in touch with a large group of our classmates.

We moved along with the assumption that we were taking advantage of what the Law School had to offer its alumni. Eleven years and an assistant deanship later, I realize that our understanding and involvement had barely scratched the surface.

Let’s start with the basics. The alumni association is made up of all 11,448 of us alumni. You don’t need to sign up, or even pay dues, to join—your degree is your admission ticket. The association is governed by an Alumni Board led by John Hanify ’74 and made up of sixteen members. The board members are generally responsible for managing programs in a particular area that involves alumni (regional chapters, alumni programs, career services, mentoring, etc.).

Now that you understand the structure, you are probably still asking, “What exactly does the alumni association do and how does that pertain to me?” On its most basic level, we strive to create programs and opportunities for alumni to serve each other, the Law School, and the community. To be more specific, we plan your reunions, organize mentoring programs, work with alumni in chapters to put together events and initiatives, put on Law Day, etc.

If you’re like Matt and me, you’re busy, have plenty of business contacts, and have a pretty tough time even keeping in touch with the friends whom you already have. However, you cannot underestimate the power of the BC Law connection. I see it happen every day, that instant change in the conversation when people realize they both went to BC Law. Whether it results in new business or a new friend or just a good feeling, engaging in the association is beneficial, and I guarantee you will be glad you got involved.

By Christine Kelly ’97
Assistant Dean for Alumni Relations

THE COURT AND THE CROSS: THE RELIGIOUS RIGHT’S CRUSADE TO RESHAPE THE SUPREME COURT
(Bean, 2008)
By Frederick S. Lane III ’88

This book sounds all the familiar alarms: judicial confirmation battles; Terry Schiavo’s feeding tube; defiant Ten Commandments displays; and conservative Christian universities training the next generation of crusaders to bottle the pill, smudge the gay wedding cake’s frosting, and fight abortion to a standstill.

Frederick Lane, a Vermont writer and expert witness, deplores what he sees as the Right’s decades-old use of the courts to legitimize government promotion of Christianity. That campaign, he argues, “assaults the fundamental premise of this country, that it is a pluralistic society that draws its strength in large part from the varied contributions of numerous cultures and traditions.”

Lane is an elegant writer, and although his subject is contentious and his preferences clear, he avoids shrill combativeness by deploying extensive research, a thoughtful and reflective tone, and infrequent (although pointed) editorializing. The bulk of the book is an accessible tour through the Supreme Court’s Establishment- and Free Exercise Clause jurisprudence, but its best chapter recounts the history behind the failed effort to amend the Constitution’s preamble to acknowledge “the Lord Jesus Christ as the Ruler among the nations.”

THE TRUTH ABOUT AVOIDING SCAMS
Financial Times Press, 2008
By Steve Weisman ’73

The internet is to scammers what Spam in a can was to hoarders: a glorious new frontier. Radio host and attorney Steve Weisman here describes every scam imaginable, including a handful that sound like some tripped out Dead-head nightmare—phishing, vishing, pharming, cramming, churning, the pump and dump. In one clever
The Value of Friendship

GIFT IN MONE'S NAME FUNDS SCHOLARSHIPS

A friendship is at the root of a $250,000 gift to the Law School that supports students in financial need. The donor, Robert A. Clifford of Chicago, did not attend BC Law. But Michael More of Boston, a fellow trial lawyer and the scholarship fund's namesake, did.

And therein lies their philanthropic tale.

The friends, both members of the American College of Trial Lawyers, have known each other for decades. They have never been adversaries in court, but they have both worked to uphold the good name of their field, which Clifford says is often impugned. “He’s a guy who shows the community how capable, qualified, and honorable lawyers can be who are representing victims of personal injury cases,” says Clifford.

A long-time supporter of education, Clifford faced a decision when his second daughter was graduating from Boston College. Having once given to a school where he felt his gift had fallen “into a black hole,” Clifford says he was looking “for the best way to give meaning” to a gift to his daughter’s alma mater.

That’s when he hit upon the idea of the Michael E. Mone ’67 Endowed Scholarship Fund. He says he thought if he targeted a donation to the Law School in the name of his friend, it would give it that special meaning.

“I’m very grateful that Bob Clifford has made such a generous gift to support Law School students,” said Mone ’67. Bob’s friendship has meant a great deal to me. He is one of the finest trial lawyers in the US, and for him to honor me, and much more importantly, for him to support law students of the future at BC with an endowed scholarship is extraordinary.”

Clifford is pleased to honor in this way a colleague he holds in such high esteem. “Mike’s reputation in the legal community is exemplary,” he says. “It’s as high as a lawyer could ever hope to achieve.”

swindle, con men send emails to losing eBay bidders and falsely inform them that the high bidder failed to pay. The victim is offered a second chance to buy, and is directed to a faux eBay page; he enters his personal data to complete the sale, and there’s your identity theft (and the mint-condition Optimus Prime never arrives).

Weisman uses a broad definition of scamming. His mini-chapters warn consumers about many legal practices, such as the racket that is rental car insurance, in addition to more nefarious schemes that empty bank accounts and prey on the elderly. Although he offers plenty of tips, there’s only one ironclad rule: If you give personal information to someone who has contacted you, rather than the other way around, you’re a sucker.

—Michael O’Donnell ’04
More than 450 alumni and guests from 30 states came to Boston in November for Reunion Weekend 2008. The event included a reception with students; a luncheon for the classes of 1943–1958; a panel on "Election 2008" with Cam Kerry '78, Congressman Bobby Scott '73, and faculty; brunch with the Dean; and class receptions Saturday night.

The weekend also celebrated the Reunion Gift Campaign fundraising record that the reunioners set, having raised $2,152,000 with 30 percent alumni participation.

View additional reunion photos and/or submit a reunion evaluation at www.bc.edu/lawreunion. For more information, contact Ann Carey at 617-552-0054 or ann.carey@bc.edu.
New Alumni Board Hard at Work

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED IN MANY CAPACITIES

BC Law’s new Alumni Board held its first meeting in September and began the bricks-and-mortar process of rebuilding the Alumni Association, which was restructured last year. Each board member is in charge of a specific area of focus. If you are interested in volunteering in a particular category, please contact Christine Kelly ’97, assistant dean of alumni relations, at 617-552-4703 or kellychr@bc.edu, or the appropriate board member or officer.

Adam M. Baker ’08 (Student Programs)
Phone: 203-217-3938
Email: adambakercbc@gmail.com

Brigida Benitez ’93 (Admissions)
Phone: 202-663-6678
Email: brigida.benitez@wilmerhale.com

John F. Bronzo ’74 (Annual Giving)
Phone: 212-573-7297
Email: john.f.bronzo@pfizer.com

Thomas R. Burton ’96 (Career Services)
Phone: 617-348-3097
Email: tburton@mintz.com

Denis P. Cohen ’76 (President-Elect)
Phone: 215-686-7340
Email: denis.cohen@courts.phila.gov

Lynda M. Connolly ’74 (Advocacy Programs)
Phone: 617-788-8810
Email: lynda.connolly@jud.state.ma.us

Kevin J. Curtin ’88 (Classes & Reunions)
Phone: 781-897-6831
Email: kjcurtin@gmail.com

David G. Delaney ’03 (Regional Chapters)
Phone: 202-447-3528
Email: delaneyd19@hotmail.com

Christopher D. Dillon ’88 (Treasurer)
Phone: 415-501-8030
Email: chris.dillon@usadvisors.com

Martin S. Ebel ’94 (Secretary)
Phone: 413-739-2165
Email: martin.ebel@state.ma.us

Brian E. Falvey ’97 (Past President)
Phone: 617-438-0637
Email: bFalvey@ohcdev.com

George P. Field ’78 (Alumni Programs)
Phone: 617-367-0929
Email: gfield@ verrilldana.com

Christine Griffin ’93 (Affinity Groups)
Phone: 202-663-4036
Email: christine.griffin@eeoc.gov

John D. Hanify ’74 (President)
Phone: 617-226-3450
Email: jdh@hanify.com

John McHale Jr. ’75 (Communications & Marketing)
Phone: 212-931-7564
Email: john.mchale@mlb.com

H. Lamar Willis ’99 (Vice President)
Phone: 404-229-6083
Email: ASSmith@AtlantaGa.Gov
BC Law Generations

JERRY FITZGERALD ENGLISH '63 AND HER DAUGHTER HOLLY ENGLISH '83
We gladly publish alumni news and photos. Send submissions to BC Law Magazine, 885 Centre St., Newton, MA 02459-1163, or email to sandervi@bc.edu.

Class Notes
Compiled and Edited by Deborah J. Wakefield

[ESQUIRE]

Health and Human Services in Fairfax, VA.

Michael E. Mone '67 was included in the 2008 “Lawdragon 500 Leading Lawyers in America” guide published in Lawdragon Magazine. He is a partner at Esdaile, Barrett & Esdaile in Boston.

Ruby R. Wharton '69 is the recipient of the 2008 Marion Griffin-Frances Loring Award presented by the Association for Women Attorneys in Memphis for her services and contributions to the legal profession. She is managing partner at the Wharton Law Firm in Memphis, TN, where she practices with her son André C. Wharton.

Paul M. Kane '70 was named a “Legal 100” honoree in Irish America Magazine's inaugural feature naming the top 100 Irish American lawyers and lawmakers in the US. He is a partner at McGrath & Kane in Boston and specializes in family law.

Leo V. Boyle '71 is included in the 2008 “Lawdragon 500 Leading Lawyers in America” guide published in Lawdragon Magazine. He is a trial attorney at Boston-based Meehan, Boyle, Black & Bogdanow PC.

Hon. James J. Brown '71 retired as a US administrative law judge in October following a thirty-seven-year legal career, including thirteen years on the bench, seventeen years with the Department of Justice in Washington, DC, and seven years in private practice. He was presented with an award for distinguished service by the North Carolina Advocates for Justice in Nov. An author and editor who continues to write and do legal consulting, he published an article entitled “Discovery of Electronically Stored Information” in the July/August 2008 issue of Debti Magazine.

Frank J. Connell '73 was appointed associate attorney general with the Oregon Department of Justice.

Neal C. Tully '73 was named a “Legal 100” honoree in Irish America Magazine's inaugural feature naming the top 100 Irish American lawyers and lawmakers in the US. He is a partner at Masterman, Culbert & Tully LLP in Boston and practices in the field of eminent domain law.

Steven Weisman '73 is the author of The Truth about Avoiding Scams, published by Financial Times Press in 2008. He has a general law practice specializing in estate planning in Cambridge, MA.

John D. Hanify '74 was named a “Legal 100” honoree in Irish America Magazine’s inaugural feature naming the top 100 Irish American lawyers and lawmakers in the US. He is co-founder of Boston-based Hanify & King PC, recipient of the 2008 Best Law Firm Profile Award presented by the Burton Foundation in association with the Law Library of Congress and the Association of Legal Administrators. Hanify attended the awards program at The Library of Congress in Washington, DC, in June.

Michael B. Katz '74 was named a 2008 Massachusetts “Super Lawyer.” He is a partner and co-chair of the bankruptcy department at Bacon Wilson PC in Springfield, MA.

Joan A. Lukey '74 was named president-elect of the American College of Trial Lawyers. She is a partner in the litigation department in the Boston office of Ropes & Gray LLP.

Hon. Elizabeth Butler '75 joined JAMS, the Resolution Experts, in Boston and will serve as a mediator and arbitrator in the areas of business commercial, contracts, employment, insurance, medical malpractice, personal injury, and real estate.

Richard G. Kent '75 is a partner at Meyers, Breiner & Kent LLP in Fairfield, CT, and practices matrimonial law with an emphasis on custody cases. He has published six books and is currently working on a book about the US Tennis Open.

Mark N. Berman '76 is included in Chambers USA: America's Leading Lawyers for Business 2008 for his practice in financial restructuring and bankruptcy. He is a partner in the Boston office of Nixon Peabody LLP.

Michael D. Jones '76 is chief operating officer at the Public Broadcasting Service in Arlington, VA.

Regina S. Rockefeller '76 is included in Chambers USA: America's Leading Lawyers for Business 2008 for her practice in health care. She is a partner in the Boston office of Nixon Peabody LLP.

Charles M. Meyer '77 is president and managing partner of Santen & Hughes in Cincinnati.
Jeffrey S. Sabin '77 is one of five recipients of the 2008 Adams Pro Bono Publico Award presented by the Supreme Judicial Court Standing Committee on Pro Bono Legal Services. He is a partner at Hemenway & Barnes LLP in Boston.

Edward J. Notis-McConarty ’77 is ofﬁcer of Findlay Market, the nonproﬁt that operates historic Findlay Market.

Erica K. McKinney ’78 is ofﬁcer of Findlay Market, the nonproﬁt that operates historic Findlay Market.

James Augustine Healy Award recipient for 2008 is one ofﬁcer of Findlay Market, the nonproﬁt that operates historic Findlay Market.

Edward J. Notis-McConarty ’77 is ofﬁcer of Findlay Market, the nonproﬁt that operates historic Findlay Market.

Jeffrey S. Sabin ’77 is a partner and co-head of the global ﬁnancial restructuring practice group in the New York, NY, oﬃce of Bingham McCutchen LLP. He was formerly a partner at Schulte, Roth & Zabel LLP in New York, NY.

Mercedes S. Evans ’78 is the recipient of the 2008 Bishop James Augustine Healy Award presented by the Ofﬁce of Cultural Diversity of the Archdiocese of Boston.

Daniel W. Sklar ’78 is included in Chambers USA: America’s Leading Lawyers for Business 2008 for his practice in ﬁnancial restructuring and bankruptcy. He is senior counsel in the Manchester, NH, oﬃce of Nixon Peabody LLP.

Robert J. Ambrogi ’80 was elected to the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Bar Association. He is in private practice in Rockport, MA, and focuses on media and new media law, arbitration, and mediation.

Jesse A. Finkelstein ’80 is listed in the International Who’s Who of Merger and Acquisition Lawyers 2008. He is a partner in the corporate department at Richards, Layton & Finger PA in Wilmington, DE.

Juliane M. Balliro ’81, a partner in the Boston oﬃce of Wolf, Block, Schor and Solis-Cohen LLP, is included in the 2008 “Lawdragon 500 Leading Lawyers in America” guide published in Lawdragon Magazine.

Mark C. Perlberg ’81 was elected to the Board of Directors of the National Association of Professional Employer Organizations. He is president and chief executive oﬃcer of Oasis Outsourcing in West Palm Beach, FL.

John A. Tarantino ’81, a partner in the Providence, RI, oﬃce of Adler Pollock & Sheehan PC, is included in the 2008 “Lawdragon 500 Leading Lawyers in America” guide published in Lawdragon Magazine.

Steven H. Wright ’81 is managing partner of the Boston oﬃce of Holland & Knight LLP.

Jonathan M. Albano ’82 was elected co-chair of the Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Section of the Boston Bar Association. He is a partner in the Boston oﬃce of Bingham McCutchen LLP and focuses his practice on constitutional and commercial litigation.

Bobby B. Gillenwater ’83 is the managing partner of the Fort Wayne, IN, oﬃce of Barnes & Thornburg LLP and practices in the ﬁrm’s intellectual department.

Daniel B. Winslow ’83 was elected to a one-year term as the national delegate for the Massachusetts chapter of the Federal Bar Association. He is a partner in the trial practice group in the Boston oﬃce of Duane Morris LLP.

Douglas K. Sheff ’84 was elected secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association for 2008–2009. He is the senior partner at Sheeh Law Offices PC in Boston and specializes in all aspects of personal injury law.

Charla B. Stevens ’84 was elected to the New Hampshire Women’s Bar Association Board as the representative for Hillsborough County, North. She is an associate in the Manchester, NH, oﬃce of McLane, Graf, Raulerson & Middleton PA.

David L. Arons ’85 is president of the South Area Solomon Schechter Day School in Norwood, MA. In practice at Issadore & Arons LLP in Norwell, MA, he resides with his wife, Dr. Lynn Branderes, and their son in Sharon, MA.

Marguerite M. Dorn ’85 is co-founder with Carol O’Day ’87 of a business entitled the New Having It All, online at www.thenewhavingitall.com. They lecture, consult, and coach on issues related to work/life balance, and conduct seminars and workshops. O’Day is a published writer and lives with her husband and two children in Los Angeles, CA.

Frederick S. Lane ’88, author of The Court and the Cross: The Religious Right’s Crusade to Reshape the Supreme Court, presented a lecture on the Religious Right’s assault on the Supreme Court as part of the Center for Inquiry “Voices of Reason” lecture series in New York, NY, in Nov.

Maria E. Recalde ’88, a partner in the Boston oﬃce of Sheehan, Phinney, Bass & Green PA, was named one of the “20 on the Move: Hispanic Executives Making an Impact in Boston” by Boston Business Journal and El Planeta, a regional Hispanic newspaper based in Boston.

Gary J. Oberstein ’89 is included in Chambers USA: America’s Leading Lawyers for...
Mark A. Spitz '89 is a senior counsel of Pomeroy IT Solutions in Cincinnati, OH. He was formerly a partner at Seegel, Lipshutz & Wilchins LLP in Wellesley, MA.

Walter E. Judge Jr. '90 is listed in Chamber USA: America's Leading Lawyers for Business 2008 for his practice in commercial litigation. He is a partner at Downs, Rachlin & Martin PLLC in Burlington, VT, and a member of the adjunct faculty at Vermont Law School in South Royalton, VT.

Hon. Erik P. Kimball '90 was appointed a bankruptcy judge for the Southern District of Florida, West Palm Beach Division by the US Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit in June.

Lisa M. Harris '91 married Kenneth Robinson in Greenville, SC, in Aug.

Steven S. Locke '91 is co-chair of the College and University Law Section of the Boston Bar Association. He is an associate general counsel at Brandeis University in Waltham, MA.

Jeffrey S. Bagnell '92 won a multimillion dollar verdict for the plaintiff in an employment law case in July. He is in private practice in Westport, CT.

Glenn E. Deegan '92 is vice-president, general counsel, and secretary of Altra Holdings in Quincey, MA.

Patricia A. Markus '92 was appointed vice-chair of the Health Information and Technology Practice Group of the American Health Lawyers Association in June. A partner in the Raleigh, NC, office of Smith, Moore & Leatherwood LLP, she is included in Best Lawyers in America 2009 for her practice in health care law.

Sharon A. Hwang '93 was elected to a three-year term on the Board of Directors of the Coalition of Women's Initiatives in Law Firms. She is a partner at McAndrews, Held & Malloy in Chicago, IL.

Andres L. Navarrete ’93 is senior vice-president and chief counsel for national lending and regulatory matters at Capital One Financial Corporation.

Nicholas W. Targ '93 was instrumental in the establishment of the Georgia Diversity Fellowship in Environmental Law for 2009, co-sponsored by Holland & Knight and the American Bar Association Section of Environment, Energy, and Resources. He is senior counsel in the San Francisco, CA, office of Holland & Knight LLP and practices environmental, land use, and natural resources law.

Donald J. J. Cordell '94 is a partner in the Framingham, MA, office of Bowditch & Dewey LLP and concentrates his practice in the areas of estate planning and business and corporate law. He was formerly a partner at Seegel, Lipshutz & Wilchins LLP in Wellesley, MA.

John T. Morrier '95 is included in Chambers USA: America's Leading Lawyers for Business 2008 for his practice in bankruptcy and restructuring. He is of counsel in the Boston office of Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky & Popeo PC.

Deirdre R. Wheatley-Liss '95, a partner at Fein, Such, Kahn & Shepard PC in Parsippany, NJ, was honored as a 2008 “40 Under 40” business leader by New Jersey Law Journal as one of the state’s “40 Under 40” promising attorneys. In November, he spoke at a Mercer County Bar Association e-Discovery Seminar.

Gary J. Creem '98 was named a 2008 “Up and Coming Lawyer” by Massachusetts Lawyers Weekly. He is an associate in the corporate department of the Boston office of Proskauer Rose LLP.

Peter V. Hogan '98 is a partner at Richardson & Patel LLP in Los Angeles, CA, and focuses his practice in corporate and securities law.

Tanya Greene Wallace '98 is a partner at Shackelford, Melton & McKinley LLP in Dallas, TX, and focuses her practice on corporate transaction and commercial litigation.


Did your study partner become your life partner?
Did your law review colleague become your spouse?
Did your dreams of becoming a lawyer include marrying one?
We'd like to hear your story. Please contact editor Vicki Sanders at 617-552-2873 or sandervi@bc.edu.
Business Journal in Aug. He is a partner in the Boston office of Holland & Knight LLP.

William J. Love '99 was named a 2008 “Up and Coming Lawyer” by Massachusetts Lawyers Weekly. He is an associate at Dwyer & Collora LLP in Boston and specializes in complex business litigation and white-collar criminal defense.

Frederick Van Magness Jr. '99 founded Lyric Consulting, a public relations firm focused on political and business consulting. He and his wife, Amy, and their three children live in Reading, PA.

Joshua E. Menard '02 is an associate in the Concord, NH, office of Preti, Flaherty, Beliveau & Pachios LLP. His practice concentrates on bankruptcy and commercial law.

Danielle Porcelli Bianchi '03 married Nicholas Bianchi in Georgetown, Washington, DC, in June. She is the director of recruiting at George Washington University Law School in Washington, DC. The couple resides in Reston, VA.

Juan A. Concepción '03 was named one of the “20 on the Move: Hispanic Executives Making an Impact in Boston” by Boston Business Journal and El Planeta. He is a business litigation associate in the Boston office of Nixon Peabody LLP.

Lauren E. Dwyer '03 is an associate in the litigation department at Donoghue, Barrett & Singal PC in Boston.

Greta LaMountain '03 is an associate in the Amherst, MA, office of Bacon Wilson PC.

Nicholas M. O’Donnell '03 was named a 2008 “Up and Coming Lawyer” by Massachusetts Lawyers Weekly. He is a litigation associate in the Boston office of Sullivan & Worcester LLP.

Robert D. Bailey '04 is an associate in the litigation practice group at Sterns & Weirhof PC in Trenton, NJ.

Sheila L. Bautista '04 is an assistant district attorney in the Manhattan District Attorney’s Office in New York, NY.

Michael J. O’Donnell '04 is an associate in civil litigation at Robinson, Curley & Clayton PC in Chicago, IL.

Jessica Baumgarten Baggenstos '05 married Martin Baggenstos in Aug. An associate and a member of the tax and wealth planning group at Venable LLP in Washington, DC, she completed her LL.M. in taxation at Georgetown University Law Center in May.

Cameron M. Luitjens '05 is an associate in the Minneapolis, MN, office of Fish & Richardson PC and practices patent prosecution in the areas of biotechnology, molecular biology, and medical technology.

Rev. Darryl D. Roberts '05 was the guest preacher at the 33rd Annual Observance of the Vera Hollis Blackshear Education Fund at Mother Easter Baptist Church in Moultrie, GA. He is a doctoral student in the Ethics and Society Program at Emory University in Atlanta, GA.

(continued on page 74)
Boston College Law School kicked off the public phase of its "Light the World" capital campaign in October with a goal of $50 million to be raised by 2015. Part of a larger, $1.5 billion University effort, the campaign at BC Law seeks to reach the following milestones: $31.5 million to increase endowed professorships and research funds to encourage faculty scholarship, $9.5 million for student scholarships and loan repayment assistance, $5.5 million for the LL.M. program and centers of excellence, and $3.5 million for facilities.

To learn more about how you can play a role, contact Associate Dean for Institutional Advancement Marianne Lord at 617-552-3536 or lord@bc.edu and Assistant Dean for Capital Giving Michael Spatola at 617-552-6017 or spatolam@bc.edu.

Boston College Law School
CAPITAL CAMPAIGN PROGRESS AS OF MAY 31, 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year total</th>
<th>Campaign total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY07 $3,370,895</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY08 $6,215,567</td>
<td>$9,586,462</td>
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</tbody>
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THE BC LAW CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Honorary
Warren Rudman '60
Thomas Reilly '70
Darald Libby '55

Chairs/Co-Chairs
John Boc '74
Christopher Mansfield '75
David Weinstein '75
David Donohue '71

Members
Joseph Vanek '87
Michael Lee '83
James Champy '68
John Hanify '74
Jeanne Picerne '92
Joan Lukey '74
John Montgomery '75
John Bronzo '74
Donald Keller '82
Barbara Cusumano '08
Kevin Curtin '88
Energy Star
OIL AND GAS EXEC FUNDS PROFESSORSHIP

David Donohue '71, who kicked off the Law School's capital campaign last fall with a $1.5 million dollar gift, was not always BC Law's poster child. In fact, he says, he was in "anguish" his first month at school.

Donohue had come in 1968 to BC Law to hone his business skills. He had pulled up roots and quit his engineering position at Penn State. When he arrived at law school, he found it "full of hazy gray areas." That was tough for Donohue, who as an engineer had learned to see things in black and white. The first week at BC Law, he told a professor, "I read this case last night. Here are the facts, here is the law, here is the answer. Why do we have to listen to that guy up front argue with you for fifteen or twenty minutes about nonsense?"

Donohue still believes the Socratic method is inefficient. But he has come to feel that the education he received at BC Law is worth a great deal—enough to prompt him and his wife Pamela to make one of the largest gifts in the Law School's history, which will endow a junior faculty position in business law.

By the time Donohue, a native of Montreal, came to Boston College, he had earned a bachelor's degree from the University of Oklahoma and a PhD in petroleum and natural gas engineering at Penn State University. He’d done research for Exxon on heavy oil recovery technology, published papers as he trod toward tenure at Penn, and started a business with his brother building two-family homes. From a young age, he’d known he preferred “work to play”; he loved working his grandfather’s oil wells in Drakewell, Pennsylvania, during the summers. It was difficult for Donohue to give up all his hands-on work and hard-won progress for law school’s theory and intellectual exercises.

To counter his restlessness, and to bring in money, Donohue started IHRDC (International Human Resources Development Corporation), a Boston-based training company for oil industry employees. During his first law school summer, he taught a three-week program in Europe and made $17,000.

After law school, Exxon told Donohue it would hire him as a lawyer—for $11,000 a year, less than he’d made in a summer running his own company. He realized that what he wanted to do with his life was build businesses. He decided to take his engineering background and use it to develop underground gas storage facilities close to the East Coast. His goal: to find a gas field near the end of its life, buy it, convert it into a facility, and deliver gas through local pipelines during the heating season.

As an engineer, Donohue knew how to find a gas field and build a pipeline. The rest of what he had to do—regulatory issues, contracts, tax issues, human resources—was new to him. And yet, he says, “All of that came together clearly in my mind.” That clarity, he believes, is the fruit of his BC education.

Donohue’s first facility, in New York, is still in operation; he has built two more as part of Arlington Storage Company, and the sale of one paid for his gift to the Law School. IHRDC, too, is still going strong. Donohue pushes hands-on learning, often asking teams of oil and gas industry professionals to simulate the decisions they’d face in running an energy business.

Donohue’s love of learning predates law school and his other higher ed experiences. His father, a dentist, had attended Loyola College, and throughout his life, the elder Donohue stayed loyal to the Jesuit teachers he’d had there, treating them for free as patients and inviting them to Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. Donohue’s father exhorted him to go to a Jesuit institution, and was pleased when he chose to attend BC Law. Donohue had his father’s devotion in mind when he made his gift to BC Law. “My father was just a really great person, a leader, extremely friendly and generous,” he says.

Echoing those traits he loved in his father, Donohue has developed an interest in the developing world, where he plans to teach people in remote locations to create alternative energy. That idea, that business-building can improve lives, is at the heart of his gift. Innovation and entrepreneurship have given Donohue “a very full and a very happy life,” he says. He wants another generation of students—at BC Law, in energy companies, or in the developing world—to feel the same satisfaction.

—Sarah Auerbach
Insuring the Future

LIBERTY MUTUAL INVESTS IN SCHOLARSHIP

In November, Boston College Law School announced a $3.1 million gift from Liberty Mutual Group to establish the Liberty Mutual Insurance Professorship in property and casualty insurance law. The gift, to be paid over the next four years, represents the largest in the seventy-nine-year history of the Law School, and will be used to hire a distinguished teacher and legal scholar with expertise in the field of property and casualty insurance.

Dean John H. Garvey said that Liberty Mutual's pledge consists of $3 million to endow the Liberty Mutual Insurance Professorship, and $100,000 to endow the Liberty Mutual Prize, an annual monetary reward for the best article published in a law review on property and casualty insurance law, regulation or governance.

"We are grateful to Liberty Mutual for its generosity in establishing this professorship and writing prize at Boston College," said Garvey. "The professorship will allow the Law School to attract one of the nation's top teachers and scholars to direct our affairs in the area of insurance law. The prize will allow us to draw attention to research in the field, and it will make Boston College's name synonymous with the best academic thinking about insurance."

Liberty Mutual Chairman, President, and CEO Edmund F. Kelly said that through the professorship and writing prize, Liberty Mutual is taking a leadership position to improve understanding of the property and casualty industry and the vital role it plays in society, particularly in enhancing the financial security of the middle class.

"By establishing the Liberty Mutual Professorship, we hope to foster a better understanding within the legal community of the critical role property and casualty insurance plays in the broader economy," said Kelly. "Liberty Mutual's partnership with Boston College makes sense given our mutual histories as venerable institutions with Boston roots dating back tens of decades."

Liberty Mutual Group's General Counsel Christopher Mansfield added, "We are particularly pleased to be partnering with BC Law. Well-educated and principled legal advocates benefit our industry as well as our society."

Mansfield, a 1975 graduate of BC Law School, oversees Liberty Mutual's 800-lawyer legal department.

IT'S A MATCH

CHALLENGE GRANT PROGRAM ENHANCES ALUMNI GIFTS

Five Law School alumni have taken advantage of a matching grant program to increase the value of their gifts to BC Law by 25 percent. They are among sixty Boston College donors whose pledge of $200,000 over a period of up to three years has qualified them for a $50,000 match through a program created by an anonymous University donor. The challenge gift has been divided into 100 increments of $50,000 each.

The Law School challenge grant donors, four of whom are members of the BC Law Board of Overseers and Business Advisory Council, are:

Chris Mansfield '75 and his wife Laura. In addition to the couple's individual gift, Mansfield, who is general counsel at Liberty Mutual Insurance Group, was instrumental in securing his company's $3.1 million commitment to BC Law to fund a professorship and a writing prize in insurance law (see story above).

Joe Vanek '87. He is a named partner in the Chicago firm of Vanek, Vickers, and Masini and concentrates his practice in the area of Intellectual Property. Also an entrepreneur, he has developed companies that produce inspirational/motivational literature and voting machines for the disabled. Vanek leads the Board of Overseers' Career Partnership Program, which secures paid internships at medium-sized firms for students who are not yet employed at graduation.

Jeanne Picenre '92. The executive vice president of Picenre Real Estate Group, a family-owned national real estate development firm, Picenre spoke inspirationally about her challenge grant commitment at the Law School's Light the World campaign kickoff in October.

Ray Mancini A&S '60. This is the third endowed scholarship at BC from Mancini, who is president of Rhode Island Distributing Co., a beverage distributor.

The fifth challenge grant donor prefers to remain anonymous.
CAMPAIGN KICKS OFF WITH GALA PARTY
PLUS A SURPRISE ANNOUNCEMENT

At a gala kickoff dinner at the Four Seasons Hotel October 24, the Law School officially launched its first-ever capital campaign. The effort will raise $50 million by 2015 to strengthen faculty, assist students, and build new programs.

Some 300 alumni, faculty, and friends attended the campaign dinner. The event featured a slide show of historic photographs of the Law School community and a video of interviews with accomplished alumni and students. Board of Overseers chair David Weinstein '75 was the master of ceremonies. Donors David Donohue '71 and Jeanne Picerne '92 spoke of their recent gifts to the Law School—Donohue about his $1.5 million endowed professorship and Picerne about her $200,000 scholarship that attracted a $50,000 match.

A highlight of the evening was the surprise announcement by Christopher Mansfield '75, general counsel of Liberty Mutual Insurance Group, that his company had pledged $3.1 million to establish a professorship in property and casualty insurance law and an annual scholarship for the best law review article related to the field.

To view the video shown or pictures taken at the launch party, go to www.bc.edu/schools/law/alumni.

Clockwise from top left: David Donohue, Jeanne Picerne, and Christopher Mansfield; Donn Dingle and Michelle Limaj; Laura Mansfield; Martin Aronson; Mary Somers and BC President William Leahy, SJ; Elizabeth and Michael Fee.
ONE WARM WEDNESDAY EVENING LAST SUMMER, I sat on the steps of the Institute of Contemporary Art looking out over the South Boston Waterfront. Boats cruised in and out of the harbor while joggers ran back and forth in front of me on newly completed portions of the Harborwalk. All around were signs of the new Boston, from the Harborwalk and the ICA, to the Moakley Federal Courthouse, the Harbor Tunnels, and Piers Park in East Boston across the water.

Those buildings and public spaces were the reason I was there that night. I was one of twenty-four students in the Rappaport Fellows program, a pair of dual fellowships run by the Rappaport Center for Law and Public Service at Suffolk University Law School and the Rappaport Center for Greater Boston at the Harvard Kennedy School of Government. Our guest speaker that evening was a former Massachusetts Assistant Secretary of Environmental Affairs. Sitting on the steps of the ICA, he told us the stories behind each of those new signs of Boston—stories involving political wrangling, development deals gone right and wrong, lawsuits, community activism, and, of course, complex permitting processes.

As a former journalist, I knew some of that history. I had covered many of the stories of Boston's recent revitalization as they happened, from sharp-elbowed battles over the Big Dig and development of the South Boston Waterfront, to celebrated moments such as the opening of the Zakim Bridge and the tearing down of the elevated expressway. But on that Wednesday night, I

(continued on page 75)
"The better the Law School does after you GRADUATE, the better it REFLECTS on you. When I graduated, BC LAW SCHOOL was a good regional school with a little national recognition. TODAY, because of the LL.M. program, we’re on our way to being a RENOWNED international school. That’s a tremendous return on my INVESTMENT. There is no better way to protect that investment than by ANNUAL GIVING."

—John Bronzo ‘74, Alumni Board member in charge of annual giving
FROM THE ASSOCIATE DEAN
OF INSTITUTIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Caring for Each Other

BY MARIANNE LORD

At BC Law students are everyday visitors to our alumni and development offices. They stop by to chat about alumni involvement in programs they are planning. They sometimes request alumni contacts in the cities where they are from and hope to return to pursue their careers. They often want to invite alumni to events such as the annual Oral Advocacy Banquet or to ask alumni to help coach or judge the competitions.

The Law Students Association leadership meets with our assistant dean for alumni relations, Christine Kelly ’97, regularly to discuss public interest alumni mentoring in the chapters. Students who work so hard on the Public Interest Law Foundation auction to raise money for stipends to support students in summer public interest jobs want to know how to involve more alumni in the auction.

But, most often they want to talk about the Loan Repayment Assistance Program (LRAP) for classmates who will be going into low paying, but very important, public interest careers. One day, there were ten such students from the Class of 2008 in my office asking about the realities of LRAP funding. They intended to earmark their class gift for Loan Repayment Assistance and wanted to make the best case possible to their classmates. I asked the students in the room who among them would be going into such a career. The answer was only three of the ten. The remaining seven had jobs at mid- and large-sized law firms, and one was headed to Wall Street. Still curious, I called our Career Services Office to ask what percentage of each class, on average, enters into a public service career. The response was about 10 percent.

The Class of 2008 went on to break all fundraising records. They raised more than $150,000 in pledges with 67 percent of the class making a gift or pledge to the Law School Fund to support LRAP. LRAP funding from the Law School Fund has grown over the last several years from about $80,000 to more than $260,000 last year due to growth in annual giving by alumni and a commitment by Dean John Garvey to assist alumni in public interest careers.

This is just one example of the stunning sense of responsibility and caring our students have for one another. As impressive is that their affection is not worn down by years after Commencement. Record numbers of graduates from the last fifty years returned to campus in November to celebrate the 2008 BC Law Alumni Reunion. The joy of seeing one another, old faculty, and current students was palpable. On Saturday morning, when students and faculty met alumni at the Ritz in Boston to talk about the Law School and the restructured Alumni Association, one alumus remarked that “it would seem there really is only one asset in all of our portfolios that has actually increased in value—our BC Law degree.” This reunion was also a record breaker in terms of class gifts.

Not unlike a family that gathers to celebrate both in hard times and in good times, confident in the ties that bind, BC Law alumni continue to delight in their connection to and responsibility for one another and their Law School.

What the Law School Fund Supports

The Law School is a $34 million enterprise. Of this, about $25.5 million comes from tuition, $2.5 million from gifts, grants, and endowments, and $6 million from the University.

Here are a few examples of what the Fund supports:

- Scholarships: Students received nearly $800,000 in FY '08
- Loan Repayment Assistance: 65 alumni received more than $260,000 in 2008
- Summer public-interest positions: 30 students received a total of $40,000
- Faculty research: 37 faculty received $450,000 in grants
- LL.M. program staffing and scholarships
- Student community-building events, reunions, and alumni gatherings
- Law reviews and oral advocacy programs
- BC Law Magazine

Considerable care has gone into the preparation of the Report on Giving. Each donor is very important to us and every effort has been made to ensure that no name has been missed or appears incorrectly. If we have omitted, misspelled, or incorrectly recorded a name, we sincerely apologize. Please bring any errors to our attention. You may contact Marianne Lord, associate dean, by phone at 617-552-3536, by email at Marianne.lord@bc.edu, or by mail at 885 Centre Street, Newton, MA 02459.
The Dean’s Council Giving Societies

The Dean’s Council recognizes the generosity of the many alumni and friends of Boston College Law School who make leadership commitments of $1,500 or more ($1,000 for graduates of five years or fewer) for any purpose in each fiscal year.

THE ST. THOMAS MORE SOCIETY ($100,000 or above, cash or pledge)

This premier level of the Dean’s Council honors St. Thomas More, who epitomizes the amalgamation of intellect and virtue that we strive for at Boston College Law School. St. Thomas More was a renowned English Renaissance lawyer and scholar, declared by Pope John Paul II “the heavenly Patron of Statesmen and Politicians.”

Alumni
James F. Stapleton '57
William M. Kargman '67
David A. T. Donohue '71
Mark Liddy ’71
John F. Boc ’74

Christopher C. Mansfield ’75
David C. Weinstein ’75
Robert C. Mendelson ’80
Donald M. Keller Jr. ’82
Michael H. Lee ’83
Joseph M. Yuneck ’87
James Dawson Carey ’91
Danielle Salvucci Black ’96
Carla A. Salvucci ’03
Anonymous

Friends
Laura Lee Mansfield

Corporations and Foundations

BC Law School Class of 2008
The Boston Foundation
Fidelity Charitable Gift Fund
Jacob and Valeria Langcloth Foundation
New Cadaro Realty Trust

THE HUBER SOCIETY ($50,000 or above, cash or pledge)

This society, the only one named for a living person, demonstrates the regard and gratitude felt by so many alumni and faculty toward Dean Richard G. Huber. During his tenure as Dean, he spearheaded additions to the faculty, the acquisition of the current Newton Campus, the first joint degree, and several new law reviews. However, for many, Dean Huber is remembered not for the great things he did for the Law School, but for his wonderful and caring nature.

Alumni
Francis D. Privitera ’56
Raymond F. Murphy Jr. ’61
R. Robert Popeo ’61
William A. McCormack ’67

James A. Champy ’58
Robert D. Keefe ’72
Richard P. Campbell ’74
Michael J. Pezo ’77

Friends
Daniel R. Coquillere
Marybeth Clancy McCormack
Christine Marie Pinto

Corporations and Foundations

BC Legal Assistance Bureau
Massachusetts Cultural Council

THE BARAT SOCIETY ($20,000)

More than 200 years ago, St. Madeleine Sophie Barat founded the Society of the Sacred Heart. Dedicated to educating women, in 1946 the Society established the Newton College of the Sacred Heart. Our alumni, students, and faculty celebrate the vision, courage, and resolve exhibited by people such as St. Madeleine Sophie Barat.

Alumni
Robert A. Trevisan ’58
Charles J. Gulino ’59
Richard T. Colman ’62
Michael E. Mone ’67
Paul M. Kane ’70
George M. Kunath ’73
John D. Hanify ’74
Stephen K. Fogg ’75
Robert P. Joy ’75

John T. Montgomery ’75
Kathleen E. Shannon ’75
Mark C. Kelly ’75
Jeffrey S. Sahin ’77
Douglas L. Wisner ’78
Joseph M. Hinchey ’80
John D. Donovan Jr. ’81
Sarah Soter Levy ’81
Albert A. Nottini ’83
Brian J. Knez ’84

Friends
Patrick O. Dunphy
Virginia M. Quealy Dunphy
Donna J. Hale
Jeanne Joy
Ellen Ennis Kane
Kim Daly Kelly
Peggy Ann Leoer
Margaret Sepple Mone
Maureen E. Winner

Corporations and Foundations

BC Law School Alumni Association
Blue Cross/Blue Shield of MA
Combined Jewish Philanthropies
Dickler Family Fund
DuPhy Family Combined
Reversible Trust
Gardiner Howland Shaw

THE SLIZEWSKI SOCIETY ($10,000)

One of the Law School’s most beloved professors, Emil Slizewski ’43 was a legend on campus for his Trusts and Estates course. Unstinting in his research and generous spirit, he provided some of the most rigorous and rewarding education experiences at the Law School during his half-century of service. This giving society honors Professor Slizewski’s memory and expresses our gratitude for his loyalty, perseverance, and knowledge.

Alumni
John J. Curin Jr. ’57
Harold Hesten ’61
Anne P. Jones ’70
Roger M. Bogue ’62
David B. Perini ’62
Justin P. Hough ’70
Robert A. O’Neil ’71
Robert K. Decelles ’72
Douglas N. Ellis Jr. ’72
J. David Leslie ’74
Hon. Ellen S. Huvelle ’75
John J. McHale, Jr. ’75

Daniel F. Murphy ’75
Leonard F. DeLuca ’77
Richard V. Fitzgerald ’77
Kitt Sawinsky ’77
Anthony Michael DeVito III ’78
Patrick Thomas Jones ’78
Kathleen M. McKenna ’78
Debra Brown Stenberg ’79
Lida B. Devonshire ’80
James H. Lerner ’80
Steven A. Wilcox ’80
Clever M. Drinkwater ’81
John M. Pereira ’81
Adelbert L. Spitzer III ’81
John A. Tarantino ’81
Diane Young-Spitzer ’81
Patricia Kennedy Rocha ’82
Karen G. Del Ponte ’83
James M. Kennedy ’84
Kathryn Jean Barrow ’87
Kathleen O. Pasqualini ’90
Martin J. Pasqualini ’90
Laurita Ryan Shachoy ’90
Jeanne M. Pizcer ’92
Kimberly A. Greco ’02

Friends
Mary D. Curtin
David W. Devonshire
Mary L. Dupont
Jill E. Fitzgerald
John H. Griffin Jr.
Jeffrey G. Hudele
John M. Kenney
Lizanne C. Tague Kenney
Jane Ellen Haas Murphy
J. D. Nelson
Eileen Callahan Perini
Nancy Wilcox

Corporations and Foundations

Accenture Foundation
Cabot Family Fund
Charles B. & Louis R. Perini Family Foundation
Exxonmobil Corporation
James A. Champy Living Trust
Mayer Brown Rowe & Maw LLP

* Reunion year
Richard S. Sullivan ’39 was a trailblazer who helped to transform a fledging program in labor and trade law into a major focus at the Law School. His example encourages the Law School to continue its tradition of excellence and forge new traditions in emerging areas of the law.

Alumni
Darald R. Libby ’55
Marie Clogher Malaro ’57
Raymond J. Kenney Jr. ’58*
Douglas J. MacMaster Jr. ’58*
George G. Burle ’59
Owen B. Lynch ’59
Charles D. Ferris ’61
Edward I. Rudman ’62
Paul D. Fee ’62
Stephen B. Goldenberg ’67
William A. Ryan, Jr. ’68*
Jon D. Schneider ’68*
Paul E. Sullivan ’69
Edward P. Henneberry ’70
Lawrence O. Spaulding ’72
David E. Krischer ’73*
Alan L. Saltman ’73*

As the Law School’s first dean, Dennis A. Dooley brought vigor and innovation to his vision. His dynamic administrative leadership and engagement with the broader community laid the foundation for the Law School’s future prosperity.
Class Giving Report

The Law School's Class Giving Report recognizes the generosity of the many alumni, students and friends who contribute to the school.

1939
Dermot P. Shea

1943
Sidney Weinberg

1947
Walter F. Sullivan

1948
Philip H. R. Cohill
Charles W. Capraro
Daniel A. Healy Jr.
John C. Lacy
Hon. Paul V. Mullaney
John G. O'Hara Sr.

1949
Robert M. Casey
Robert C. Carrivan
William Gabowitch
Robert D. O'Leary
John R. Serafini

1950
Charles J. Alexander
Joseph F. Baffoni
Hon. L. John Cain
Hon. William H. Carey
Hon. Joseph F. Deegan Jr.
William H. Hogan Jr.
Ralph S. Inouye
Thomas J. Kane
Hon. Kenneth F. McLaughlin
Hon. Mary Beatty Muse

1951
John J. Brodbine
Hon. Howard J. Camuso
John F. Dolan
J. Joseph Elliott
Lacy Farrington
John J. Gallaher
Hon. Vincent A. Ragosta
Eugene J. Ratto
Stanley C. Urban

1952
Hon. Thomas H. Corrigan
Hon. John P. Curley Jr.
Joseph P. Donahue
William J. Dooley
James C. Farrington
William C. Galligan
Norman L. Grant
Matthew M. Hoernig
John R. Hogan
Hon. John F. Murphy Jr.
James P. Quirk
Robert C. Robinson
Albert G. Tierney Jr.

1953
Hon. Robert C. Campion
Julian J. D'Agostine
Margaret E. Lillie
Robert P. Malone
Hon. Paul F. X. Moritzry
Lawrence G. Novis
W. Bradley Ryan
David W. Walsh

1954
Robert H. Beedlin Jr.
John M. Casey
Hon. John E. Fenton Jr.
Everett B. Horn Jr.
John H. O'Brien
Clifford J. Ross
Eugene G. Seem
John F. Testa
Hon. Robert T. Wallace
John J. Walsh
John P. White Jr.
Rose C. Zacccone

1955
Elizabeth A. Chute
Darald R. Libby
Hon. John A. O'Callaghan
Alfred C. Toegemann

1956
Walfred J. Boranick
Leonard F. Burr
Hon. Edward F. Casey
David J. Fenton
Hon. Margaret M. Heckler
Paul C. Hall
Vincent Marzilli
Francis D. Privitera
Robert J. Sheer
Donald N. Sleeper Jr.
Hon. John A. Tierney

1957
Edward J. Barry
Hon. Conrad J. Bletzer Sr.
William H. Bonghenni
Philip H. Cahalin
John M. Callan
Walter J. E. Carroll
Hon. Clifford J. Cawley
Walter J. Connelly
John J. Curtin Jr.
Anna M. DiGenio
Leo A. Egan
Eugene X. Giroux
Ellen McDonough Good
William E. Hickey
Richard P. Kelleher
Marie Clogher Malaro
Philip E. Marino Sr.
Hon. John W. McCarthy
Barry R. McDonough
Hon. George P. Morin
Thomas F. Murphy
Edward J. Powers
Gilbert T. Rocha
Charles M. Rose
Thomas P. Salmon
James F. Stapleton
Robert B. Weits
Edward E. Williams

1958*
Martin L. Aromson
Walter W. Carcio
Theodore E. DiMauro
Robert S. Flynn
Richard D. Fountain
Raymond J. Kenney Jr.
Lucille K. Koslowski
Douglas J. MacMaster Jr.
Robert F. O'Connell
Hon. James F. Quainan Jr.
Lawrence A. Ruttman
Joseph F. Sawyer Jr.
Frances Clohessy Spillane
Robert A. Trevisani
Gilbert L. Wells

1959
Richard L. Abedon
Richard E. Bachman
Louis M. Bernstein
George G. Burke
Corinexx S. Donoghue
Richard C. Driscoll Jr.
Albert E. Good
James T. Grady
Charles J. Gulino
Peter B. Higgins
Robert S. Lappin
James F. Lynch
Frank Muller
Melvin Norris
Edward L. Richmond
Quinlan J. Shea Jr.
David B. Slater
C. Vogt

1960
Jason K. Albert
Brian T. Callahan
Richard W. Coleman
Hon. Dominick F. Cresto
Marcel Charles Durot
David B. Finnegan
Robert A. Georgia
Hon. Edward F. Harrington
Richard F. Hughes
John F. Keenan
John P. Kelly
Lawrence J. Kenney
Hon. Joseph Lian Jr.
Hon. William A. McCarthy
Hon. Robert C. McGuire
Elyseyn J. Miller
Philip W. Riley
Francis J. Shea
Allan B. Solomon
J. Owen Todd

1961
Edgar J. Bellefontaine
Daniel Brainsky
Arthur J. Caron
Richard P. Delaney
John J. Desmond III
Charles D. Ferris
Harold Hewes
Anne P. Jones
James A. King
Hugo Liepmann
Raymond F. Murphy Jr.
Ronald F. Newburg
Rene J. Pinao
R. Robert Popeo
Robert J. Robertson
Edvard A. Rosset
Hon. Anthony A. Tafuri
Sarkis Teshoian
Peter Van
Charles C. Winchester

1962
Roger M. Bougie
Pierre O. Caron
Hon. Robert W. Clifford
Richard T. Coleman
Charles W. Dixon
Carroll E. Dubuc
John R. Fitzgerald
Edward B. Ginn
Jay S. Hamelburg
David H. Kravetz
Francis J. Lawler
Hon. John J. Madden
Robert J. Martin

* = reunion year
The primary goal of the reunion is to RECONNECT with friends. When classmates are reunited, they remember what a great EXPERIENCE they had at the Law School and they want current students to have the same OPPORTUNITIES.

I think that face-to-face connection is invaluable. As students and as alums, we are enormously SUPPORTIVE of each other. Once the connection is reinvigorated, the desire to give back to the LAW SCHOOL FUND takes care of itself.

—Kevin Curtin ’88, Alumni Board member in charge of reunions
From the earliest age, I was taught that EDUCATION was of primary IMPORTANCE. My family set up an education TRUST and taught me to do the same. I want to extend the opportunity that I had to as many PEOPLE as possible. The MATCHING GIFT is a great way to do it.

"—Jeanne M. Piccione '92 participated in a matching grant program that grew her $200,000 gift to $250,000"
Class of '08 Sets Graduation Gift Record

Alumni have reason to be proud of the newest graduates to join the ranks of BC Law alumni. The Class of 2008 Graduation Gift Campaign, lead by Adam Baker and Barbara Cusumano, raised $151,460 in pledges from 67 percent of the class. The gifts support the Law School Fund Loan Repayment Assistance Program, which helps recent graduates in low-paying public interest jobs.

Including matching gifts from David Weinstein '75 and Dean John Garvey, the grand total is $176,960 and exceeds the existing 3L Class Gift record for amount raised by more than $79,000, and the participation record by more than 20 percentage points.

The Class of 2008 has challenged the classes of 2009 and 2010 to beat these new records this year and next.

Phi Delta Kappa
2008:
Terry Barchenko

Mark Alan Kartzoff

John Michael Kelly

Michelle S. LaBreque

Gary D. Levine

Jeanne Elizabeth MacLaren

Arthur M. Manzolillo

Walter K. McDonald

Anne Craig McNay

John Andrew Meitaus

David S. Newman

Paula Marie Noonan

James W. Oliver

Peter Anthony Painter

David Mitchell Rievman

Mathew Stuart Rosengart

Pete Eric Rubin

Pamela Duggre Rusk

Carol E. Schufter

De. Rita Arlene Shleyf

Melissa Jo Shufro

Timothy S. Smith

Graham Leslie Teall

Cecile Shah Tseu

Joseph M. Vanek

Joan Ortiez Voris

Teresa J. Walsh

Ledley Woodbridge Robinson

Mark Constantine Rouvalis

John George Rusk

Edwin J. Sedu Fernandez

Margaret Ann Shukur

Michael Soto

Michael John Southwick

Antonia Torres-Ramos

Michael John Wall

Alice Yu-Tsing Yao

1989

Mark Richard Allen

Peter Emilie Bernardin

Robert Jon Blackwell

Andrea Jane Brannen

Lois J. Bruinooge

Peter S. Canelias

Joseph P. Carulli

Dereid A. Connane

Kenneth G. Curzan

Jeffrey A. DeMaso

Humberto R. Dominguez

Mary Fahy

David Harvey Ganz

Robert Godfrey

Suko Gotoh

Carolyn V. Grady

Glenn Anthony Gulino

Edward E. Hurley

Anne Rickard Jackowitz

Anjali Jessensarn

Jane P. Kouris

James Michael Leahy

Sandra Lee Littleton

Thomas Michael Looney

Joseph Lucci

Virginia Chung Lucci

Cheryl Ann Maier

Delores Watson Martin

Howard Wilbur Martin

Anne O'Connor Mc Grower

Richard Mirabito

Denise Marie Parent

Kaymary L. Salminca

Kevin John Simard

Linda Sandstrom Simard

Mark Andrew Spitz

Angela Mac Steadman

Penny M. Venecis

Mark Joseph Warner

Kenneth E. Whited

1990

Oliver F. Ames Jr.

Allison F. Blackwell

Steven L. Brown

Timothy J. Byrne

Thomas M. Cagnolati

Paula G. Curry

Joseph P. Curtin

Bonnie Brolson Edwards

Stephen E. Ferrucci

Jennifer L. Frenz

Jessica D. Gay

Michelle K. Hershey

Adolfo E. Jimenez

Barbara Jane Katesenberg

William S. Landau

Ivelise J. Berio LeBeau

Jeffrey Michael Lovely

Michelle C. Lukban

Hildreth J. Martin

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Barbara Von Euler

Valerie M. Welch

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Heather Wilson

Lisa C. Wood

Victoria P. Wood

Katrin J. Yen

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Jill L. Matsumoto

Nicole Mauro

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Mark C. Michalowski

Peter M. Michelson

David T. Miele

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Randy T. Moore

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Michael L. Roy

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Antonio Jose Santos

Peter M. Schilling

Laury P. Sorenson

Sherri B. Steepakoff

Jane W. Strawns

Jane E. Sullivan

Michael A. Sullivan

David E. Surpront

Ann Nicholson Townes

Karen Bartinos Vazquez

Datta A. Venemis

1986

Jonathan B. Abram

Juan Manuel Aconsa

Susa E. Beaumont

Susan Perdomo Blankenship

Alexander T. Bok

Joanne E. Caruso

Carol M. Connely

Nina M. Davids

Donald Faulkner Dickey

Martha Ann Driscoll

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Kristin Dorney Foley

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Thomas R. Melville

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Mariclaire Foster-O'Neal

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Richard G. Rathmann

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Brian D. Shotko

Diane L. Silver

Lisa A. Sinclair

Franklin G. Sears

Warrn E. Tolman

Witold J. Walczak

Patricia A. Welch

Thomas G. Wells

Mark D. Wiseman

Kevin S. Wiese

Marcia Belmonte Young

Mark E. Young

1987

Maris L. Abbene

Joseph Anthony Aceto

Janet Kei Adachi

Catherine Archascio

Edward Gomes Avila

David R. Avrutick

Joseph H. Baldiga

Kevin L. Barron Jr.

Kathryn J. Barons

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Jon Basset

Jeanne L. Boret

Charles Dunstan Boddie Jr.

Calissa Wicman Brown

Estelle Susan Burg

Mary Alice Cain Cadrot

Aylen Marion Calhan

Kathleen McLeod Caminiti

Peter George Cary

Frank David Chaisen

Claire W. S. Chinn

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Mark W. Corner

Margaret B. Crockett

Tricia F. Deraska

Peter Vincent Doyle

Anna Meade Falvey

Eileen Mary Fields

Frank Anthony Flynn

Richard J. Gallogly

Mary E. Garrity

Larry T. Gattuso

French

Donna Stoeher Hanlon

Diana Marie Gorrow

Donna Stoeher Hanlon

Maria Lenatic Hanlon

William J. Hanlon

William A. Hazel

Thomas Albert Hippler

Sylvia Marisa Ho

Arthur Scott Jackson

Scott J. Jordan

Ledley Woodbridge Robinson

Mark Constantine Rouvalis

John George Rusk

Edwin J. Sedu Fernandez

Margaret Ann Shukur

Michael Soto

Michael John Southwick

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Delores Watson Martin

Howard Wilbur Martin

Anne O'Connor Mc Grower

Richard Mirabito

Denise Marie Parent

Kaymary L. Salminca

Kevin John Simard

Linda Sandstrom Simard

Mark Andrew Spitz

Angela Mac Steadman

Penny M. Venecis

Mark Joseph Warner

Kenneth E. Whited

1990

Oliver F. Ames Jr.

Allison F. Blackwell

Steven L. Brown

Timothy J. Byrne

Thomas M. Cagnolati

Paula G. Curry

Joseph P. Curtin

Bonnie Brolson Edwards

Stephen E. Ferrucci

Jennifer L. Frenz

Jessica D. Gay

Michelle K. Hershey

Adolfo E. Jimenez

Barbara Jane Katesenberg

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Michelle C. Lukban

Hildreth J. Martin

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Glenn Deegan
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B. Diane Dudley
Joan Redleaf Durbin
Maureen C. Dodig
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Sarah Jane Gillett-McKinney
Stephen F. Griffin
April Paula Haupt
Jeffrey Alden Healy
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David W. Johnston
Martin F. Kane
Tamins Kaplan
Patrick Benedict Landers
Patricia A. Markus
Matthew Charles McClain
David C. Megan
Thomas Owen Moriarty
Sean Andrew Murphy
Antonia R. Nedder
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Henriette Perkins
Jodi M. Petruccoli
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Julie A. Rossetti
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Julia T. Thompson
Elizabeth S. Torkelson
Steven Miles Torkelson
Robert J. Weber Jr.

1999*
Bradford Babbitt
Mary Elizabeth Basile
Laura Scanlan Beliveau
Brigid Benitez
Ken Brodzinski
Stephen D. Browning
Linda J. Carbone
Michael John Cayer
Kristin Janesz Chak
Catherine M. Coles
Prof. Debra Moss Curtis
John A. Dolan III
Elizabeth H. Dow
Alicia L. Downey
Susan Ashe Dudley
John Bradley Ellis
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Lisa H. Hall
Matthew Samuel Hall
Gerald L. Harmon
Andrew Joseph Hayden
Shannon Shay Hayden
Christopher J. Hurley
James Paul Kerr
Emily J. Lawrence
Thomas E. Maloney
Andres L. Malcolm
Sharon Neild
Catherine L. Owatway
Christine Conley Palladino
James Joseph Reardon Jr.
David R. Rive-Power
Dena S. Ruckick

Donald James Savery
John P. Shoemaker
Sean E. Spillane
Elizabeth Z. Stavisky
Elizabeth A. Tallia
Joshua Thayer
Beth A. Vignati
Debra Susan Weiskel
War Richarddson Welles
Megan Sarah Wynne

1994
Bridget M. Bettigole
Kyle Bettigole
Sarah Shoff Cabot
Edward J. Carbone
Eugenia Carrisi
William Dennis Cramer
Bedana Leah Crunkleton
Cynthia Hallock Deegan
Kerry Dwerry
Stephen Evans
Lorne M. Fienberg
Carlos A. Garcia
Patricia A. Gorman
Robert George Gosselin
Christine Grochowski
Lise Hamilton Hall
Stephanie Anne Hartang
Joseph Hernandez
Mary Catherine Hoben
David Hobum Hwang
Brian J. King
Nancy M. Kirk
Kathryn L. Leach
Ann Michele Leslie
Brian J. Leslie
Paul Warren Lindstrom
John Livingston
Karen Ann Loin
Christopher Mace Lucas
Brian Martinnuzzi
Stephanie M. Massello
Kenneth Alfred Masiotti
Laura Jean McComb
Maureen A. McCouched
Janet Milley
Christopher M. Mirabile
Catlin Mullin
Terrence J. Murray
Helen O'Rourke
Melissa Polaner
Patrick Rakowski
Diane Cretudo Savage
John Sheridan
Anne Smart
Carlos Eduardo Vasquez
Eliane Shimkin Ventola
John F. Ventola

1995
David William Brown
Christopher A. Callanan
Susan Christine Ellisson
Scott Carter Ford
Scott Edward Gabriel
Glenis Gates
Joshua S. Goodman
David Hammer
George H. Harris
Joseph Laurence Harrold
James Knippenberg Hillman
Melinda Jan Kent
Lani Anne Kimura
Karen Lane
Sandara Lespinasse
Pamela B. Lyons
James N. Merrow Jr.
Anita Louise Meiklejohn
Joseph F. Mingolla
Lisa Nalcchajan Mingolla
Elizabeth Maddell Mirabile
John Thomas Morrier
Nicole Shurman Murray
Lisa M. Ortiz
Elizabeth Roxsy Sahatjian
Papa Sandhu
Ingrid C. Schoffner
Mathieu Shapiro
Catherine Sheehan-Bruno
Kimberly Kirsten Short
Shawn B. Spencer
Nathan E. Stearns
Andrew F. Upton
Carlos Zimmerman-Diaz
Jill Zimmerman-Diaz

1996
Daniele Salvucci Black
Andrew Peter Borggaard
Jennifer M. Borggaard
Andre Burrell
Thomas R. Burton III
Anna C. Casperson
Laurie Aurelia Cerveny
Edward Shieh Cheng
Craig Jeffrey Coffey
Timothy G. Cross
Albert Andrew Dahlgren
Cece Cassandra Davenport
Yaron Dori
Mark S. Feldman
Robert Shear Fletcher
Robert A. Geckle
Jeffrey Charles Goss
Arnold Welles Hunnewell Jr.
John David Kelley
Thomas Patrick Lynch
Michael Edward Mone Jr.
Kate Moriarity
Maryann Joan Rabin
Lisa Allen Rockert
Stephanie Vaughn Roseau
Kristen Schuler Scammon
Jessica Singal Shapiro
Jill Emily Shugrae
Emily S. Smith
William Harold Stassen
Anita Marie Stetson
Alice B. Taylor
Jennifer McCool Thompson
David Francis Whetton
Odette A. Williamson

1997
David Matthew Belcher
Channing Bennett
Peter G. Brassard
Brian Patrick Carey
David Cerveny
Christian Chandler
Kendra Marie Chercus
Jennifer A. Creeden
Beth Crisswell
C. John DeSimone III
Jason E. Dunn
My legal practice at Cleary Gottlieb has a broad international dimension, and I spend a lot of time overseas. The globalization of the economy is driving the globalization of legal services, at least in the area of business law. My own view is that Boston College Law School would benefit from having more of an international focus, and my small way of encouraging that is to support the new LL.M. program.
Ways of Giving to Boston College Law School

There are many ways to make a gift or to fulfill a pledge to Boston College Law School. Those most frequently used are listed below. Each has its distinctive benefits, depending on the type of asset contributed, the form of gift selected, and the donor's age. The Development Office is prepared to work with donors to fashion the most beneficial gift for the donor, for the donor's family, and for Boston College Law School.

**Outright Gifts**

The quickest and easiest way to make a gift is outright, either by check or credit card. Outright gifts have the most immediate benefit to the Law School because they can be applied right away to the purpose for which the gift is intended.

Outright gifts may also be made using appreciated securities. Many people have stock holdings that have appreciated in value. If some of these shares were sold, they would be subject to capital gains taxes. A gift of appreciated securities allows the individual to avoid capital gains taxes on the contributed shares and to be credited with a gift valued at the full fair market value of those shares.

**Life Income Gifts**

Federal tax laws provide ways to structure a gift that provides a stream of income to the donor and/or another beneficiary the donor may name while giving the donor a charitable deduction for his or her philanthropy. Among the most commonly used of such gift vehicles are charitable gift annuities and charitable remainder trusts. Life income gifts provide an immediate charitable deduction to the donor, even though the Law School's use of the contributed assets is deferred until the term of the gift vehicle has expired.

With life income gifts, it frequently is possible to improve the level of the donor's annual income, even while expressing one's philanthropic interest in Boston College Law School. Through such charitable gifts, a donor may also actually improve the value of the estate he or she wishes to leave to heirs. In the final analysis, the potential advantages of such gift arrangements often enable individuals to make charitable gifts at levels much higher than they thought possible.

**Life Insurance**

Frequently, donors own a life insurance policy that is no longer needed for its original purpose. Such a policy can be contributed to the Boston College Law School by irrevocably transferring ownership of the policy to Boston College and designating the Law School as the beneficiary. In general, gift credit is given for the cash surrender value and that value may be claimed as an income tax deduction in the year of the transfer.

**Bequests**

Donors may include Boston College Law School as a beneficiary of their estate. Bequests may be made for a specific amount, or for a percentage of the residual estate after all specific bequests have been fulfilled.

To discuss any of these options that may be of interest, please contact the Development Office at Boston College Law School at 617-552-3734. Donors are encouraged to discuss their philanthropic plans with their attorney or tax advisor, especially before undertaking one of the more complex approaches.
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Kelly M. Trauror  
Keith R. Walsh  
Lara Zaroulis  
Christine L. Zemina  

**2006**  
Emily M. Armstrong  
Kelly D. Babson  
John J. Bauters  
Victoria E. Bembrinista  
Abby C. Boxer  
Jordan L. Brackett  
Rebecca K. Brink  
Daniel E. Burgoyne  
Javier Chavez  
Maryan M. Chirayath  
David J. Cohen  
Katharine O. Coughlin  
Jill L. Dalfior  
Joyce K. Daleyimple  
Laurel E. Davis  
Christine Z. Freund  
Sharon S. Fry  
Sarah M. Fulir  
David Gellers  
Jeffrey M. Gould  
Thomas E. Hand  
Anne E. Johnson  
Kristin A. Johnson  
Gregg L. Kuz  
Seth J. Kerschner  
Brian Lerman  
Martin S. Lew  
Eric P. Lockwood  
Yu Li  
Amy K. Lyster  

**2007**  
Karen Agresti  
Kori R. Anderson  
William F. Appleyard  
Zoe M. Argento  
Catherine E. Beideman  
Carolyn S. Bell  
Gerald H. Cahill  
Esther Chang  
Katherine A. Chelkorous  
David T. Cohen  
Ian E. Cohen  
Timothy F. Corder  
Kristine Ann Cummings  
Leigh E. Cummings  
Elizabeth Scheinfeldt Davenny  
Michael J. Douglas  
Stacey E. Doynow  
Erika L. Duell  
Kathleen E. Dugan  
Alison K. Eggers  
Jeremy D. Eggleton  
Rachel E. Eisenstat  
Michael A. Fazio  
Kelley L. Finnerty  
Christopher N. Francisco  
Marco H. Fierman  
Pamela A. Gросеми  
Jane C. Harper  
Ilan B. Hornstein  
Patrick J. Hurley  
Richard A. Johnson  
Joseph E. Kadlec  
Eleftheria S. Keans  
Timothy A. Landry  
Brian C. Lavin  
Michael R. Leashy  

**2008**  
George W. Adams  
Courtney M. Appar  
Jillian M. Barber  
Steven R. Blais  
Monique M. Boucher  
Kuang Hua H. Chiang  
Gregory D. Chisholm  
Mary E. Clohes  
John P. Condon  
Jill A. Digiovanni  
Nicolas M. Dunn  
Courtney P. Pain  
Joshua E. French  
Lindsey R. Goldstein  
Anna M. Harrington  
Meghan D. Hely  
Michael L. Henry  
Meredith L. Hiler  
Evan C. Holden  
Michelle E. Kanter  
Katherine B. Kimball  
Rebecca A. Kilewich  
Ryan K. Knutson  
Elizabeth B. Lane  
Michael R. Laskin  
Joseph P. Lucia  
John C. Martin  
Jennifer Jane Matier  
Sarah E. McKenzie  
Timothy C. Monahan  
Katherine S. Monge  
Michael E. Molloy  
Rafael D. Munoz  
Greg L. Nanning  
Christine A. Neu  
Dara K. Newman  
Diana O. Olanipekun  
Stephen D. Orzio  
Rebecca L. Puskas  
Christopher M. Reilly  
Alison K. Roth  
Joshua D. Rother  
Leslie M. Schmidt  

Matthew F. Stevens  
Amelia E. Stewart  
Steven B. Van Dyke  
Nbu B. Va  
Andrew A. Wagner  
Paul J. Whitworth  
Xin Yang  

**2009**  
Timothy A. Castelli  
Daniel E. Listwa  
Thomas W. Matthews  
Alok Patrick Pinto  

**2010**  
Hao Li

**Friends**  
Ann Mahoney Callanan  
Leslie Paier Aceto  
Zoila Adams  
Dr. Rita A. Allinger  
Carolyn L. Alexander  
Michael P. Allen  
Elizabeth S. Ames  
Mary Jo Apjohn  
Maureen G. Arbeeny  
Terri J. Arnull  
Neil J. Augsburger  
Jane Cronin Ayoub  
Margaret Keeffe Baker  
Melora M. Baison  
Charles H. Baron  
Dr. Claire Louise Barz  
Nancy Arone Bassett  
Susan M. Bauer  
Gail Bayer  
Laurie G. Bazarian  
Christian M. Beale  
Catherine Connolly Beatty  
Ann Beatty-Rose  
Katherine C. Beaudouin  
Mary E. Benjamin  
Anthony J. Bent  
Joanne Mazzarelli Berry  
Peter A. Biagetti  
Jeffrey Henry Bierer  
Kurt W. Bimler  
Lynne G. Bimler  
Marcia Boumil  
Gail Cross Bouton  
Mr. and Mrs. Gerald E. Bowen  
Denise E. Bowser  
Karen S. Breda  
Joseph P. Brennan  
Carole Bronzo  
Robert E. Brooker III  
George D. Brown  
Sara A. Browning  
Aimee L. Brunelle  
Robert T. Buckley  
Leslie Everingham Burton  
Dorothea Murphy Cadigan  
Renzo Dossi Cadogan  
Erika Cain  
Barbara A. Campbell  
Margaret Cangelosi  
Stephan A. Capalbo  
Ann B. Carey  
Eileen E. Carr  
Gerard A. Caruso  
Nancy Cassazzone  
Ralph Cassazzone  
R. Michael Cassidy  
Thomas Cataldo  
Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Chertoff  
Janet C. Choi  
Arang Cimalli
Although many law schools have a reputation for being very competitive, I found Boston College Law School to be a uniquely supportive and collegial community. That attitude started with the administration and trickled down to the faculty and to the students. The strength of an alumni community comes from the experience you had at school. With such a supportive community, it is easy to ask fellow alums to help each other with the loan repayment assistance program and other funds that directly benefit students.

—Barbara Cusumano ’08, co-chair of Law Students Association when a 3L, helped raise a record-breaking $152,000 from students in her graduating class.
Behind the Columns
(continued from page 3)

fashion, roughly from 1 to 200, and schools work hard to shine in the ways that matter to the US News. Big firms in big cities rely on the US News rankings in deciding where to interview, and this gives schools a further incentive to conform to that model.

I am not sure where we will come to rest amid these opposing forces. But I have argued this year to the Association of American Law Schools that we, our students, and the legal system our schools serve will lose a lot if we all converge on the same model of legal education.

The Legal Doctorate's Unexpected Turn
(continued from page 12)

Korea, and Taiwan), that popularity marks the reception of not only US doctrinal models, but also theoretical and interdisciplinary scholarship as practiced at a small number of leading US schools.

However, the degree is also having an impact on US legal education. Notably, growing numbers of graduates, most of them from other countries, are landing US law school teaching positions.

In this sense, the degree is having a kind of "reverse transplant" effect: bringing the insights of internationally trained scholars into our own classrooms.

BC Law itself is an example. In the fall of 2007, Assistant Professor Vlad Perju, who had just completed an S.J.D. at Harvard Law School, joined the faculty. Visiting Assistant Professor Paulo Barrozo is in the final stages of his S.J.D. there. Perju, a native of Romania, studied law in three countries before coming to the US, and Barrozo completed his prior legal education in his native Brazil.

Their training is enriching the international and comparative law curriculum at BC Law—European Union law in Perju’s case and international criminal law in Barrozo’s. However, both scholars are teaching American law subjects as well.

The insights from other systems that they are contributing help prepare our students for the globalized world in which they will live and work.

—Gail J. Hupper
also the scope of juvenile speech rights generally. After all, permitting schools to restrict student speech on the internet would necessarily interfere with the free speech rights juveniles enjoy when they are outside the schoolhouse gates.

No one seriously argues that children fall entirely outside of the First Amendment; instead, some have argued that minors are entitled to lesser or reduced rights. These commentators point to Supreme Court cases holding that it is important to protect minors from profanity and sexually explicit expression. Notably, however, none of the Court’s cases addressing the speech rights of children concerns the right of minors to speak; instead, they all focus on protecting children from hearing or receiving speech that is regarded as harmful.

Although there are plenty of reasons to question whether minors are indeed harmed by exposure to indecent speech, such concerns are even less persuasive when it is a minor himself speaking. Furthermore, all of the Court’s cases involve indecent or sexually explicit expression. It is by no means clear that the Court would extend its protectionist approach to violent speech or to other kinds of expression that are not indecent or profane.

Another argument some have made against juvenile speech rights is that the various theoretical justifications for the First Amendment—the promotion of self-government, the search for truth in the marketplace of ideas, and the fostering of autonomy and self-fulfillment—all have little application to minors. This is by no means clear, however. A primary goal of public education should be to prepare minors to be political actors by teaching them to think rationally and critically. Without some education about how to exercise their free speech rights, students would enter the adult world without the necessary skills to contribute to the political world.

On a practical level, politically aware young people can have an impact on the political dialogue and influence the way their parents and other adults vote. Allowing the “marketplace of ideas” to flourish at school and on the internet helps prepare students to be participants in democracy where the free exchange of ideas and diversity of viewpoint are cherished.

Given that young people spend the bulk of their time in school acquiring knowledge and developing their belief systems, the theory of the marketplace of ideas has particularly strong currency for them. The role of the freedom of expression in promoting autonomy and self-fulfillment has perhaps even more resonance with respect to minors than with adults. Adolescence is a time of tremendous growth, self-awareness, and personal development. Allowing students to express themselves freely promotes the development of their individuality. Some commentators have suggested that juvenile speech is simply low value speech not worthy of full constitutional protection, but even if such a broad generalization were true, the Supreme Court has never denied full First Amendment protection to adult speech simply because it is “low value.”

At first blush, the assertion that there are important differences between children and adults that could justify the restriction of minors’ speech rights seems noncontroversial. Certainly if “children” we mean persons from birth to age eighteen, claims that children are emotionally and mentally less mature and more vulnerable than adults is obvious.

Most of the students asserting their free speech rights, however, are not pre-school or elementary school students. Instead, almost all plaintiffs in student speech cases are at least twelve years old, and the vast majority are in high school. Thus, when considering the free speech rights of students, in practical terms the discussion is about the free speech rights of adolescent students. The emotional, developmental, and cognitive differences between high school students—who are minors and given fewer rights—and recent high school graduates—who are typically over age eighteen and enjoy full constitutional rights—is not so obvious. Furthermore, the Supreme Court has never held that adults who are less emotionally or intellectually developed are somehow not entitled to benefit from First Amendment protection.

Because neither Supreme Court precedent nor First Amendment theory allows us to dismiss student speech rights claims out of hand, we are left to consider whether there is something special about public schools that would justify granting them broad power to restrict student speech on the internet.

The Court has frequently cited the “special characteristics” of the school environment to justify restrictions on student speech rights. The Court has not been clear about what these special characteristics are, but surely the Court is concerned about giving school authorities the power to maintain quiet and orderly classrooms. Clearly, it is unobjectionable for a teacher leading a physics lesson to restrict the students’ discussion of the political issues of the day. In this way, permitting schools to sanction speech that disrupts their work closely resembles the ability of, say, courtroom deputies to enforce certain rules of conduct while court is in session or any number of other time, place, and manner restrictions that we tolerate in any number of public fora.

For the most part, however, communications on the internet do not intrude into the public space, and therefore by their very nature cannot cause an immediate disruption to the work of the school.

The above considerations lead to the conclusion that schools should have limited authority under the First Amendment to punish student speech on the internet. This does not mean, however, that schools are helpless to act. In cases of violent expression, school officials can seek help from law enforcement authorities who are trained to assess the likelihood of an actual threat to the safety of the school and its students. Teachers and administrators who are truly defamed can seek redress through civil lawsuits. But for the most part, the primary approach that schools should take is not to punish their students for their speech on the internet, but to educate them about how to use this medium responsibly.

This article is based on a work in progress, “Student Speech Rights in the Digital Age,” for the Florida Law Review.

Academic Vitae (continued from page 39)


Other: Judged the Regional Round of the European Law Moot Court Competition, SMU Dedman School of Law, Dallas, TX, in March. Appointed by the president of Romania to an advisory commission on constitutional reform.
ZYGMUNT J. B. PLATER
Professor

BRIAN J. M. QUINN
Assistant Professor

Presentations: “Private Ordering and the Structure of Fruit Markets in the Mekong Delta,” Mississippi College School of Law, Jackson, MS, in Oct.

Other: Joined BC Law as an assistant professor in July. Appeared on New England Cable News regarding the financial bailout bill in Oct.

JAMES R. REPETTI
William J. Kenealy, SJ, Professor of Law


DIANE M. RING
Professor


New Appointments: Invited to join the Boston Tax Forum in Aug.

JAMES STEVENVN ROGERS
Professor

EVANGELINE SARDA
Associate Clinical Professor


Other: Director of training and consultant, annual experiential leadership conference, “Experiencing Leadership: Learning about Boundaries, Authority, Role, and Task in Organizations,” Rawlings Center for Public Leadership, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, in March. Organizer and associate director, Authority, Leadership, and Mission Conference, BC in April.

JOAN A. SHEAR
Legal Information Librarian and Lecturer in Law


REUNION SAVE THE DATE

For more information, visit www.bc.edu/lawreunion or contact associate director of reunions and classes, Ann Carey, at 617-552-0054 or ann.carey@bc.edu.
New Appointments: Vice-chair of the AALL Copyright Committee.

FRANCINE T. SHERMAN
Clinical Professor and Director of the Juvenile Rights Advocacy Project


Other: Awarded a Blue Cross Blue Shield of Massachusetts Foundation grant.

JUDITH B. TRACY
Associate Professor of Legal Reasoning, Research, and Writing


Presentations: “Podcasting in LRR&W: Downloading the Greatest Hits,” 13th Biennial Conference of the Legal Writing Institute, Indiana University School of Law, Indianapolis, IN, in July.

PAUL R. TREMBLAY
Clinical Professor

Works in Progress: “Limitations on the Practice of Law for Nonlawyers Employed by Law Firms.”


Other: Recipient of the 2008 Emil Slezewski Excellence in Teaching Award.

DAVID A. WIRTH
Professor and Director of International Programs


Other: Testified before the New Hampshire Citizens Trade Policy Commission in Concord, NH, in June.

NORAH M. WYLIE
Dean for Students


Class Notes
(continued from page 48)

Christopher M. Gosselin ’06 is a litigation associate in the Boston office of Sullivan & Worcester LLP.

Timothy A. Landry ’07 is a litigation associate in the Boston office of Sullivan & Worcester LLP.

Rebecca A. Corcoran ’08 is an associate in the Philadelphia, PA, office of White & Williams LLP and focuses her practice on general litigation.

Rafael De Carvalho Munoz ’08 is an associate in the Boston office of Sullivan & Worcester LLP.

Jonathan Shapira ’08, an associate in the Boston office of Goodwin Procter LLP, organized the Boston Israel Cleantech Alliance to promote connections between cleantech investors, entrepreneurs, academic researchers, and government officials in Israel and Boston.

IN MEMORIAM

Selwyn A. Kudisch ’37
Hon. William J. McGair ’46
Gene V. Santeusanio ’46
Joseph C. Barry ’47
Vincent W. Johnson ’47
Charles K. Rush ’48
Robert J. Bernard ’49
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K. John Dyer ’59
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Mary F. Costello ’79
Susanna K. Burgett ’85
Roger French ’90
Tara L. Riedley ’04

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was reminded of how little I knew. The gloss of media coverage and sound bites only takes you so far. There are always deeper layers, with more complex relationships and interplays than appear on the surface. I was also reminded of something my criminal law professor, Sharon Beckman, said to her students early in the semester 1L year: “Law is not something that is; it is something that is in the process of becoming.” Boston is not something that is; it is in the process of becoming.

Like the city around us, the students gathered on those steps were also in the process of becoming. The central insight of the Rappaport program is to take young people in the process of becoming and expose them to public service because it will enrich their perspectives and their communities no matter where their careers take them. The program immerses twelve law students and twelve graduate students from Boston area schools in public service by helping them get public interest jobs for the summer and having them meet once a week with community leaders and activists to learn about the often complex relationship between law and public policy.

Sitting around me were students from a wide variety of backgrounds, including former scientists, health care workers, teachers, legislative aids—even the youngest selectman in Massachusetts. Our interests and summer jobs were diverse too, from my job tackling statewide policy matters in the Office of the Governor’s Legal Counsel, to others’ work assisting in wetlands permitting at the Department of Environmental Protection, developing broadband internet initiatives in the Department of Telecommunications and Cable, and drafting community benefits guidelines for HMOs and hospitals in the Attorney General’s Office.

What brought us together was the common fact that we were all in school working towards degrees that would take us somewhere new in life. Most of us envisioned careers that would somehow help shape and define our communities, even if we weren’t exactly sure what those careers would be. For some, their summer job and the Rappaport Fellowship was a starting point. For others, it was a way station in an ongoing journey. But for one night at least, there was time to take a break from the process of becoming and enjoy some interesting stories, a beautiful sunset, and then a stroll for a pint at the Barking Crab.

Matthew Mazzotta is a former television news producer for NECN (New England Cable News).

In Closing
(continued from page 76) standing of what hit our great-grandfathers is helpful for understanding what’s happening today, Quinn explained.

“Securities law got its start following the crash at the end of the 1920s,” Quinn said. “One of the big reactions to the crash happened when people started to see what insiders were doing. The solution was requiring disclosure. The connections are not direct, but it gives students a chance to see where some of the rules come from.”

All law school classes can’t seamlessly integrate today’s news with building an understanding of a legal framework. For Frank Garcia, who taught International Trade Law last semester, it’s the reaction to a market crash that ends up being on point.

Garcia’s class focuses mainly on the interpretation of multilateral trade agreements and their implications. These are the kinds of agreements that were supposed to create prosperity and keep crashes from having prolonged effects. After all, there is nothing like a little free trade between nations to keep prices low and profits high.

When things get bad, as Garcia is quick to point out, much of the progress made between countries regarding international trade agreements is reexamined. Sometimes that reexamination ends up making things worse.

For example, in 1930 Congress passed the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, drastically raising prices on goods imported into the United States. The tariff was supposed to boost the competitiveness of domestic products, demand for which had been dropping due to rising unemployment. Countries around the world retaliated by putting tariffs on American goods, reducing international demand for American products. As trade between nations declined, so did industry and jobs. Many historians credit the act as having pushed the world deeper into depression.

This time around, Garcia said, it’s the developing world that might make the move towards protectionism first. The reason? They can. Under the existing treaties, many countries are given a range within which they can move tariff schedules. The developing world has a lot more room to legally raise rates than the developed world because their rates are now relatively lower, according to Garcia. This means that if things get worse, developing nations might have an international trade tool at their disposal that rich countries like the United States don’t.

Those students looking for a course that deals directly with the issues surrounding Wall Street will likely sign up for this spring’s new Banking Law. Taught by Richard Whiting, executive director and general counsel of the Washington, DC-based Financial Services Roundtable, a financial services lobbying group, the class will focus on the structure of banking regulation in the United States. Whiting, a Boston College Law School graduate, said he wants to help students understand how these regulations influence the decisions banks make. In other words, the class will help students understand why Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley, and American Express decided to turn themselves into bank holding companies.

“For this course, it’s fairly easy to incorporate all that’s been going on,” Whiting said. “I try to put a lot of this in terms of the policy issues on the table. Our financial system has developed on an ad hoc basis and a lot of the decisions look arbitrary. I want to help students understand the choices we’ve been making.”

Another spring offering born of the economic failure is the aptly named Financial Crisis, conceived by Dean John Garvey and alumnus and former Fidelity executive David Weinstein. Guest lecturers from the field will examine the causes, implications, and outcomes of the crisis.

Despite these examples, law school still remains removed from the real world. The point of legal education, as Garcia explained, is to teach students how to think like lawyers. It’s a skill, he said, that should remain valuable and somewhat constant no matter what the state of the world in which Legal Eagles find themselves practicing.

Quinn put it more simply: “We still have to prepare you for the bar exam.”

Arthur Kimball-Stanley is a former writer for the Providence Journal and Dow Jones.
The Silver Lining

Profs turn financial crisis into classroom currency

BY ARTHUR KIMBALL·STANLEY '10

Autumn's headlines were not pleasant: bankruptcy at Lehman Brothers; bailout at AIG; break in the stock market. Late in the semester big names like Ford, General Motors, and Citibank were in serious trouble. And when the world is falling apart, working out the Rule Against Perpetuities becomes a little harder.

But, one of the great things about professional school, law school in particular, is that classroom conversation is often reflected in the real world. And though they say it's important to strike a balance, many Boston College Law School professors are using failures on Wall Street to show how and why rules matter.

"I think this kind of crisis absolutely makes teaching corporations and other areas of the law richer," Kent Greenfield, a professor who teaches various business law courses, said. "Often students go into these courses and think in terms of this false dichotomy between free markets and regulation. In reality, markets are about rules, which we can develop to create the kind of market we want."

Car safety is an easy example, according to Greenfield. At one time, the government didn't mandate safety requirements in cars. Back then, safety devices like airbags and seatbelts didn't make it into designs. When the government started imposing safety rules, those devices became standard, which made driving safer.

"Every manufacturer had to do it, so nobody worried about suffering a comparative disadvantage," Greenfield said. "The market doesn't oftentimes force sellers to internalize risks inherent to those markets. Now that we have airbags in cars nobody wants to go back to a regime where cars are bought and sold without any safety requirements. People realize that some products can be too dangerous to be sold."

Recent financial headlines, for Greenfield, provide a great starting point for reexamining a lot of the rhetoric about markets. The herd mentality that led many bankers to disregard the risks their firms took in the housing market, he explained, is one example of how those we assume to be rational actors can turn out to be acting in irrational ways.

This behavior, according to Greenfield, brings into question many of the assumptions made by neo-classical economics, until recently the dominant ideology in many business and law schools.

"One of the things regulation can be good for is to counter that irrationality," he said. "You hear a lot about the free market when things are good, but when you see a crisis, the business community is among the first in line asking for government help."

Other professors have used the bad financial news to highlight the kind of environment that produces many of the rules law students study. Professor Brian Quinn, who taught Corporations last semester, handed out the last three chapters of Frederick Allen's Only Yesterday: An Informal History of the 1920's. For the last seventy years, historians used the book for its lucid description of American society in the years leading up to the Great Depression.

The last three chapters deal exclusively with the 1920s bull market, the crash, and its aftermath. The most ominous parallel to our own predicament is Allen's portrayal of the surprise with which the market crash caught most people. Having a historical under-
WHY MAKE A BEQUEST?

THE BRIDGE BUILDER

An old man, going a lone highway,  
Came, at the evening, cold and gray,  
To a chasm, vast, and deep, and wide,  
Through which was flowing a sullen tide.

The old man crossed in the twilight dim;  
The sullen stream had no fear for him;  
But he turned, when safe on the other side,  
And built a bridge to span the tide.

“Old man,” said a fellow pilgrim, near,  
“You are wasting strength with building here;  
Your journey will end with the ending day;  
You never again will pass this way;  
You’ve crossed the chasm, deep and wide—  
Why build you this bridge at the evening tide?”

The builder lifted his old gray head:  
“Good friend, in the path I have come,” he said,  
“There followeth after me today,  
A youth, whose feet must pass this way.

This chasm, that has been naught to me,  
To that fair-haired youth may a pitfall be.  
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim;  
Good friend, I am building this bridge for him.”

—Will Allen Dromgoole

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Boston College Law School  
Allison Picott, Senior Associate Director of Capital Giving  
picott@bc.edu, 617-552-8696
“Light tomorrow with today.”
—Elizabeth Barrett Browning

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