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UB LAW FORUM

The Magazine of the University at Buffalo School of Law
The State University of New York



Driving change

UB School of Law leads the way
to community solutions

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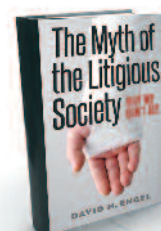
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Message From The Interim Dean

‘Like cars, law schools need to get smaller and more nimble’

When my brother and I were teenagers, back in the 1970s, our parents were kind enough to allow us to have our own cars. Not the good stuff, mind you, but hand-me-down vehicles that our parents had bought used and then worn down. I drove a 1967 Oldsmobile F-85 with 125,000 hard miles on it. The engine had an unfortunate tendency to flood, a problem I addressed by keeping a pencil on the dashboard. Whenever the engine flooded, I would pop the hood, unscrew the air filter, stick the pencil into the butterfly valve of the carburetor to admit air, then turn over the engine until it started. The car lacked air conditioning, of course. If you were hot, you rolled down the windows, and if the engine temperature started to creep up on a blistering hot day, no problem, just turn on the heater and blast yourself to cool the engine.

My brother drove a 1970 Dodge Polara, an enormous beast of a car that weighed a couple of tons and had an eight-cylinder engine of ridiculous power. The car accelerated like a demon but got perhaps 12 miles per gallon. Its brakes needed a country mile to stop the car, and it spewed barely processed gas and particulates out of its rusting tailpipe. This boat was about 80 inches wide, with a pathetic turning radius, so forget about parallel parking.

Today's vehicles couldn't be more different. They're smaller and much more nimble, and come with high-technology safety features like antilock brakes and airbags. They have much smaller and more fuel-efficient four-cylinder engines that barely pollute compared to those earlier models. Today's cars have technological amenities like backup cameras, hands-free telephoning and Bluetooth capability. The seats are comfortable and the interior is quiet and climate-controlled. These cars may not carry as many passengers or



“Here at UB, an entering class of 248 in 2006 has been whittled down this year to 141.”

as much gear as their predecessors, but they are considerably smarter pieces of machinery.

I mention this because the evolution that law schools are now undergoing reminds me of the evolution of cars over the last 40 years. The law school of the 1970s was big and wide, with plenty of room for many occupants and all their baggage. Its powerful engine churned out graduates, tossing them into every conceivable occupation. Its mechanics were cheap and simple. A bare-bones admissions operation. Big classrooms, seating hundreds of students. Minimal career guidance. Graduates most often secured their own jobs and managed their debt without difficulty. By the 2000s, law schools had retained

the basic chassis, but were even bigger, with more faculty, more staff performing more tasks, and more students.

Just as the 1973 OPEC oil embargo irrevocably changed the economics of the automobile industry, the 2008 recession launched legal education on a dramatically new course. The legal economy shrank by nearly a third. Applications to law schools plummeted by 40 percent between 2011 and 2015.

Like cars, law schools need to get smaller and more nimble. Here at UB, an entering class of 248 in 2006 has been whittled down this year to 141. Our tenure-track faculty, which as recently as 2014 stood at 45, is down to 38 this fall, will likely shrink to 34 by next year, and may dip below 30 by the end of this decade. In 2012, our staff included 46 full-time and 9 part-time workers. Today the numbers are 38 and 7.

But the point is not merely to get small; we must get smart and efficient. Like the new generation of automobiles, we need to deliver comparable comfort and power, along with greater maneuverability, at lower cost. Over the next year, we will be introducing numerous innovations designed to hit this sweet spot. Keep reading the *Forum* for news as we roll out these exciting new initiatives!

And, as always, please don't forget to stay in touch; I'd be very grateful to hear your thoughts and concerns.

With all best wishes,

LAW
SCHOOL
REPORT

COVER STORY

Driving change through service to the community



IF THE IVORY TOWER EVER EXISTED, IT'S LONG GONE.

Sure, top-quality legal education and cutting-edge scholarly research are vital parts of the mission at the University at Buffalo School of Law. But a university does not exist apart from the society around it. And because lawyers have special knowledge of how to make progress in a society of laws, UB law faculty and students engage the world – from Buffalo and Western New York to the global community – in varied and effective ways. It's an investment that pays off in a thousand ways.

→ Here is a small sampling of their community engagement:

Professor **Jessica Owley** wrote a blog about land use law (4)

Professor **David Westbrook** presented internationally about financial regulation for the State Department (4)

Lecturer **Nan Haynes '92** represented Erie County Holding Center prisoners (5)

Assoc. Professor **Anthony O'Rourke** wrote an *amicus* brief for an Arizona immigration case (5)

Professor **Guyora Binder** consulted with prosecutors and defense attorneys in felony murder trials (6)

Lecturer **Monica Wallace '94** takes activism to public office (6)

Professor **David Engel** gave keynote addresses to scholars in Southeast Asia (7)

Sarah Washington '16 worked to help people represent themselves in court (7)

Professor **James Milles** volunteers for bar association ethics committee (8)

Professor **Mark Bartholomew** gave press interviews on Internet and privacy issues (8)

Professor **Rebecca French** edits a Buddhism and Law journal (9)

Teaching Faculty **Lise Gelernter** presented a CLE in NYC on labor arbitration (9)

Professor **Kim Diana Connolly** provided invaluable research for environmental advocacy (10)

Steven Maffucci '16 found new ways to use his new learning (10)

Professor **S. Todd Brown** testified before Congress about award trusts for asbestos victims (11)

Professor **Meredith Lewis** demystified TPP for television viewers (11)

Professor Jessica Owley

‘Thinking out loud’ in her blog

The old way: Keep up with the law in your field of specialty and write a law review article every year or so.

The new way: Keep up with the law, and write a blog post about new developments as often as once a week.

As with so much of everyday life, the immediacy and reach of the Web has become an integral part of academic life. Professor **Jessica Owley**, for one, makes vigorous use of blogging to discuss cases in land use law and build community with fellow scholars nationwide.

Owley blogs at the Land Use Prof Blog, http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/land_use, part of the Law Professor Blogs Network. A typical recent post begins “An interesting takings case from New York came past my desk this morning,” and continues with a 700-word mini-essay on the case.

“I see my job as a legal academic, and blogging is part of reading and understanding new laws and cases and articles that come out,” Owley says. “Each time a case comes up, I don’t just read it and

put it in a file for a law review article, I blog about it, too. It’s kind of thinking out loud – a way to continue the conversation with myself and sometimes with commenters.”

That interactivity can be both blessing and curse. The typical commenter, Owley says, is a lawyer who was part of the case at issue, and thus privy to facts and nuance not always reflected in a court’s decision. “Sometimes attorneys in the case email me and tell me what I’ve missed,” she says. “I remember one 1,500-word email, plus attachments, answering some questions I raised and saying some things I got wrong and some things they agreed with.”

It’s all grist for the academic’s intellectual life. “A lot of times I’m blogging about ideas for an article I am writing,” Owley says. “It takes a lot of time, and I don’t necessarily recommend it. But blogging definitely helps me make connections with people. For me, it works.”



“I see my job as a legal academic, and blogging is part of reading and understanding new laws and cases and articles that come out.”

Professor David Westbrook

An American abroad

International diplomacy, Louis DelCotto Professor **David A. Westbrook** explains, operates on two levels. There are the official U.S. agents speaking on behalf of the nation. And then there’s “public diplomacy” – State Department-sponsored cultural and intellectual exchanges intended to build people-to-people connections and advance America’s reputation in the world.

That program of broad outreach has called on Westbrook many times. A specialist in the legal regulation of financial markets, he has logged many thousands of frequent-flier miles traveling to places like China, Pakistan, Jamaica, Portugal and Brazil. “I was offering an American – if not the official – view of political economy in an age of globalization and radical financial uncertainty,” he says.

It’s a task that needs to be done with care. “You don’t want to preach,” Westbrook says. “You are there to offer something from your own thinking and research about the American experience, particularly with regard to capitalism, but you need to be aware that often you’re talking to people in a different situation. They’re delicate conversations, they’re hugely fun, and they’re really tiring.”

Part of what he brings is the idea that in a robust democracy like ours, reasonable people can disagree with government policies and find their opinions welcomed. “In many places there isn’t much sense that you can be modestly critical of the government without being radically against it,” he says. So for the State Department to sponsor a trip in which he brings measured criticism of U.S. policy – that turns heads. “I think it’s impressive that the U.S. government is so confident,” he says.

The audiences vary widely: business executives, media, bankers, policymakers. And the lasting effects of the appearances are obscure. “In profound ways you don’t really know what you did,” Westbrook says. “You can’t say we successfully negotiated X. You spend a lot of time listening and trying to understand where the people you’re talking to are coming from. You want to be able to speak from a position of both strength and humility.”



“I was offering an American – if not the official – view of political economy in an age of globalization and radical financial uncertainty.”

Nan L. Haynes '92

County prisoners' voice for fair treatment

School of Law faculty members bring their expertise to the classroom every day. They also bring it to bear on real-world problems where their advocacy can make a difference.

Case in point: lecturer **Nan L. Haynes '92**, who teaches advanced legal analysis, writing and research.

Haynes became interested in the treatment of inmates in the Erie County Holding Center in the mid-1990s. It was a time when the Holding



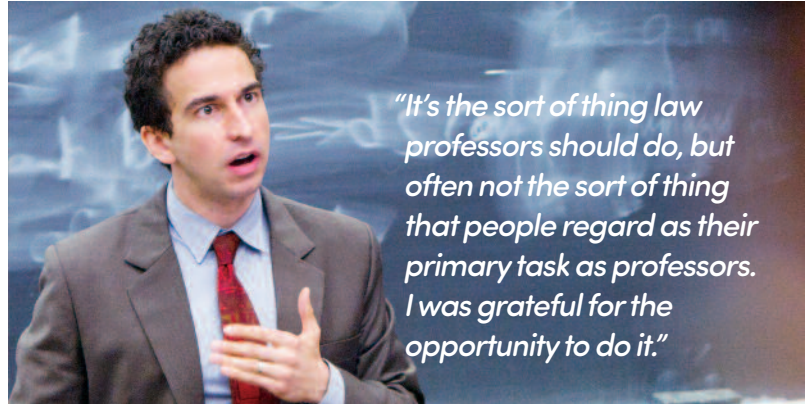
Center, where people accused of crimes are held while awaiting trial, was severely and inhumanely overcrowded. Haynes was one of three lawyers who filed a class-action lawsuit on behalf of those prisoners – a suit that led to more jail space being built, relieving the problem.

But in the process she had toured the Holding Center, and what she saw there has never left her. “I was shocked and appalled to see that, a mile from my house, the county was detaining prisoners in Third World nation conditions,” she says.

Ever since, she has been a go-to lawyer when Holding Center prisoners claim their due-process rights have been violated. She has represented, for example, a man who was denied his diabetes medication and fell into a coma as a result. In another case, a prisoner was beaten while handcuffed.

It's not money-making work; usually these claims are settled before trial, and attorney's fees are not included in the settlement. In fact, there are costs such as filing fees, secretarial costs and expert witnesses. Haynes' co-counsel in these cases is her brother, John N. Lipsitz '78, and his firm, Lipsitz & Ponterio, underwrites the associated costs.

“These kinds of abuses disturb me greatly,” Haynes says. “I feel a commitment to shining a light on them, and as a lawyer one way I can do that is through litigation. Also, if you sue the government enough and cost them enough money, the hope is that they'll stop housing people under unconstitutional conditions.”



Associate Professor Anthony O'Rourke

Taking his insight to the courts with an amicus brief

I mportant ideas are hashed out in the nation's appellate courts, and UB law professors are sometimes in the thick of the argument. That's true especially in the filing of *amicus curiae* briefs, in which “friends of the court” make a pertinent legal argument, sometimes a persuasive one.

Associate Professor Anthony O'Rourke found himself in that position in 2013, when a lawyer familiar with the case reached out to him to suggest he lead an amicus filing in an Arizona immigration case on appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit.

O'Rourke served as counsel to a group of 13 professors, including his colleague Professor Rick Su, in creating the brief. O'Rourke drafted and filed a 26-page brief in support of the American Civil Liberties Union's en banc petition. The case challenged an Arizona law that categorically denied bail to undocumented immigrants who are charged with a crime.

The law in question, called Proposition 100, required judges to deny bail for a range of offenses to any person who “has entered or remained in

the country illegally.” The brief argued that the law impermissibly curtails defendants' due process rights, and that a three-judge Ninth Circuit panel erred in ruling that the liberty restrictions imposed by the law “were not excessive in relation to the goal of managing flight risk.”

As it turned out, the appeals court did review the case en banc and overturned the Arizona law, and the U.S. Supreme Court declined to hear any further appeal.

O'Rourke says writing the brief also inspired his thinking in an article published in *Michigan Law Review*—*First Impressions* drawing parallels between the Arizona case and the due process hurdles that have faced same-sex couples seeking to marry. Both, he noted, “have been the target of laws that single out politically subordinated groups.”

“It was extremely rewarding,” he says of the amicus experience. “It's the sort of thing law professors should do, but often not the sort of thing that people regard as their primary task as professors.”

“I was grateful for the opportunity to do it.”

Professor Guyora Binder

Consulting when the stakes are high



Prosecutors call. Defense lawyers call. And police detectives. Sometimes investigative reporters.

SUNY Distinguished Professor and Hodgson Russ Faculty Scholar **Guyora Binder** fields those calls regularly. As author of the 2012 book *Felony Murder*, he's an acknowledged authority on the legal rules that apply when death results during the commission of a felony. So interested parties want to pick his brain.

"I get inquiries from public defenders who ask me to explain arcane aspects of felony murder law," says Binder, who also serves as the Law School's vice dean for research and faculty development. "They present a wrinkle in felony murder law in their own state, wondering if they can use an argument that was

successful in another state to fashion an appeal to their state supreme court or justify a habeas claim to a federal court. Usually the answer is no, but sometimes the answer is yes."

He has consulted on felony murder cases in New York, Washington and Ohio. The co-author of his criminal law casebook, whose eighth edition is being published this year, defends capital cases and sometimes asks for his help.

"On one occasion there was a capital defendant coming up for trial who had a background as a guerrilla revolutionary in a Central American dictatorship," Binder says. "As a result of that he had been a political prisoner there. His defense attorneys were concerned about the possibility that his imprisonment would be used against him in the penalty phase of the trial. I had written about international criminal law, and they called me. I wrote a research memo for them on international law arguments they could use to keep that material out of the death sentencing phase, if he was convicted."

In another case, Binder provided a Canadian court an expert opinion on whether a defendant could face felony murder liability if he were extradited back to the United States (Canada has no felony murder rule).

Binder is happy to share his knowledge with whoever calls. "Being a scholar is a public trust," he says. "Besides, I always learn more from them than they learn from me."

"Being a scholar is a public trust. Besides, I always learn more from them than they learn from me."

Monica Piga Wallace '94

It takes a community

Lawyers make things happen.

Case in point: **Monica Piga Wallace '94**. After a career in private practice and public service, she now teaches research and writing at UB School of Law and co-directs the school's Post-Incarceration Re-entry Practicum, in which students help former inmates with legal issues as they rejoin society.

For Wallace, her law degree is a tool for making life in Western New York better – a tool that she feels a responsibility to use wisely and often.

"I think most lawyers see ourselves as guardians of legal institutions," she says. "You need good people to step up and be the change you want to see in the world."

That means, for example, helping to lead the effort to change the racially offensive nickname of the school system where she and her family live. It used to be the Redskins; now it's the Legends. "I think I'm on the right side of history on that," Wallace says. "I knew it wasn't in the best interests of the community. We fought it not only because it was the right thing to do – the name was a racially defined slur – but also because it was a violation of anti-bullying statutes and Title VII anti-harassment statutes that didn't exist when the name was adopted."

In another case, Wallace was at the forefront of a lawsuit that blocked a sovereign Indian nation from building a casino in the heart of her town. Her legal training, she says, helped her explain the consequences of transferring land to a sovereign nation, removing it from the tax rolls and exempting it from the laws that would normally apply there.

Most recently, Wallace has taken her activism to public office, making a run for a New York State Assembly seat. "Whether or not I win," she says, "I hope this will inspire other women to put themselves out there, and to recognize the importance of being active in your community and having a say in issues affecting the community."



"You need good people to step up and be the change you want to see in the world."

Sarah M. Washington '16

A helpful guide in navigating the courts



When a citizen comes to his own defense, Buffalo law students have his back. In two practicum programs – one in Erie County Family Court, the other in the Western District of New York – students work to give *pro se* civil litigants the tools they need to seek justice.

Sarah M. Washington '16 worked in both programs in the first semester of her 2L year, giving hands-on assistance to people navigating the court

system. She says the experiences were very different.

For one thing, in family court the emotions run high. “You had people crying in front of you,” she says of her time conducting intake interviews. “You have to keep your own emotions in check. They would take you back years and years, and you have to be strong enough to say, ‘We have to work on this particular thing.’ You have to be able to decipher what facts are relevant and figure out the legal issue.” Then, she says, she could direct them to the volunteer lawyers or other legal resources that they needed.

By contrast, she says, litigants in federal court typically are involved in a case that has been pending for years. That had its own challenges, Washington says, because the program was not designed to provide continuing legal advice. “We had some frequent visitors,” she says. “I would have to remind clients that we could not assist them at every stage of their litigation because we did not represent them.”

Washington loved the practicum because, as an aspiring litigator, she had the opportunity to watch the District Court proceedings. “Judge [William] Skretny would come down and talk to us sometimes,” she says. “It was invaluable.”

“You can learn all the doctrinal law in law school,” she says, “but the practical experience of practica and moot courts is just as valuable. You have to know the law, of course, but you should also have hands-on practical experience during law school.”

And here is how doing good leads to doing well: Having survived the bar exam, Washington is beginning work with the boutique litigation firm Connors LLP.



Professor
David M. Engel

Taking the law to the streets

The law is the law is the law. Right?

Not necessarily. Context matters – a lot. That’s why the Law and Society movement looks at how laws are applied in varied cultural and social situations, studying how the law operates not just on the books but in real life. UB School of Law was a birthplace of the Law and Society Association, an international organization with more than 1,500 members. Our faculty has written books and articles and provided leadership that shaped this interdisciplinary field, and we have taught our students the importance of evidence-based research on the law.

SUNY Distinguished Service Professor **David Engel**, who has long had an interest in Southeast Asia and especially Thailand, is in the forefront of building a Law and Society community of scholars in that part of the world. Through keynote addresses and organizing at major conferences, he has worked

with Asian colleagues to bring together legal scholars in diverse countries and been a catalyst for the growth of this critical discipline.

So, for example, in 1992 he helped to organize the first meeting of Southeast Asian Law and Society scholars, held in Chiang Mai, Thailand. He later served as president of the Law and Society Association and worked to strengthen its connections to Asian counterparts.

Most recently he was asked to work with a group of Asian academic leaders to establish the new Asian Law and Society Association. He kicked off an inaugural conference in Shanghai with a keynote address titled “The Places Where Law Doesn’t Go.” “I was delighted to be invited to give the address there,” he says. “It really felt like we were launching something important.” He also serves as an editor in chief of the *Asian Journal of Law and Society*, published by Cambridge University Press.

“Legal studies in Asia have been heavily influenced by traditional European approaches emphasizing philosophy of law,” Engel says. “Scholars have not been encouraged to do empirical work or to collaborate with their colleagues in the social sciences. We’re trying to break down those barriers between disciplines and promote more research on how law actually works in society.”

“There’s a payoff in terms of better policy. If you have a clearer understanding of law’s effects and how people are really using it, then you can design better laws and better policy. It’s been rewarding to see more and more young Asian scholars doing exciting interdisciplinary research on law. Their work will contribute immensely to legal developments in their countries.”

Professor James Milles

Shining light on the gray areas

Teaching, Professor **James Milles** acknowledges, can be isolating. So when he joined the New York State Bar Association, he saw it as a way to stay in touch with the realities of practicing law. "I want to know what's going on in real practice," he says, "and I thought one way of getting a good angle on that is by working with lawyers in the bar."

It also helped that the bar association's Commercial and Federal Litigation Section has a committee looking at social media and ethics – a perfect fit, given Milles' tech background as a law librarian and his teaching interest in legal ethics.

So he was able to add his comments as the committee produced a new edition of guidelines for lawyers' use of social media – a report that has drawn interest from bar associations nationwide and in Canada.

And he has brought his knowledge to Continuing Legal Education presentations, often in the Rochester area. "They've all been primarily on social media and ethics, because it's an area that lawyers are concerned about," Milles says.

And rightly so. The New York Rules of Professional Conduct are clear but not all-encompassing, especially given the speed of technological change.

So, for example, is it ethical for a lawyer to look at jurors' Facebook profiles in order to fine-tune their arguments? That's common practice, Milles says. In their instructions to jurors, should judges tell them that the lawyers might be looking them up? Can a lawyer have an associate in her firm surreptitiously friend a juror or the defendant? (Uh, no, Milles says.)

Even how lawyers use social media needs discussion. "It's not just a matter of 'should I be on social media or not?'" Milles says. "There are indications there may be a professional obligation to be familiar enough with social media to be able to use it for your research. So that's part of your duty of competence."

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Professor Mark Bartholomew

Not just another talking head

There's an art, Professor **Mark Bartholomew** says, to being interviewed by print or broadcast media.

"You try to make it short and snappy without being misleading," says Bartholomew, to whom reporters often come when they're doing a piece on the Web or computer privacy issues.

"There's technospeak that you have to decipher for a lay audience, and you have to really boil down the law for someone who is not familiar with it."

Also, it helps to be flexible with your schedule. Local TV stations sometimes will call him at 3 p.m., looking to interview him in time for the 6 p.m. newscast.

And it pays to keep the house clean – his basement office has been on TV more than enough.

Media inquiries come to Bartholomew through UB's News Services department, and more often than not he finds it easy to say yes.

"I figure it's important that people know about the Law

School," he says, "and maybe if they see the school mentioned in the *New York Times* or *USA Today* or the *Wall Street Journal*, it's on their radar where it wouldn't be otherwise."

As well, he says, "sometimes these are issues I feel strongly about or have a position on, so maybe you influence things a little bit because you have an informed opinion about whether, for example, this kind of data collection is OK. Because I write in the space of technology, these are brewing problems, things that haven't been addressed yet. The hope would be that public opinion would be galvanized so that state legislatures or Congress would take a harder look at these issues."

And really, Bartholomew says, talking to a reporter isn't all that different from facing down a class of law students. "It's a nice challenge," he says. "I'm involved in a certain amount of boiling things down, trying to make things more clear and accessible, every time I teach, so for me it's good mental practice to do that."

Professor Rebecca French

Breaking new ground on an old tradition

Hundreds of academic journals, says Professor **Rebecca French**, concern themselves with the intersection of religion and law.

But only her new journal, *Buddhism, Law & Society*, looks at the influence of Buddhist legal thought on laws and governments throughout Asia. Though libraries are filled with books examining the influence of Judaism, Christianity and Islam on law, almost no scholarship exists on Buddhist influences, according to French.

The peer-reviewed journal, to be published by William S. Hein & Co., was launched as part of “Buddhist Law and State Law in Comparative Perspective,” a major conference on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 at the Law School. It was sponsored by the school’s interdisciplinary Baldy Center for Law & Social Policy.

French sees *Buddhism, Law & Society* as the beginning of a movement – engaging her fellow scholars in many disciplines who want to explore the ways in which the Buddhist law code has influenced laws and governments. The journal’s articles, she says, “will range from very old to modern materials,” looking at how Buddhist law works in different countries and different monasteries around the world, and how Buddhist institutions, monks and nuns have interacted with secular governments.

One of the common points of reference will be the *vinaya*, Buddhism’s canonical legal texts. Largely, French says, those texts

consist of narratives about law: “Someone presents an infraction to the Buddha, he asks questions and then he responds – there is a ruling and a sanction. The *vinaya* is said to have been transmitted directly from the Buddha or his followers.”

The journal builds on the collection of essays *Buddhism and Law: An Introduction* (Cambridge University Press, 2014), edited by French and Dr. Mark Nathan, a UB assistant professor of history.

“Most of this has not been thought about, discovered or written about,” she says. “We’re literally doing the very beginning of it.”



“Most of this has not been thought about, discovered or written about. We’re literally doing the very beginning of it.”

Lise Gelernter

Sharing ‘the big picture’

Every year there’s something new, and that affects an arbitration practice,” says **Lise Gelernter**, a member of the Law School’s teaching faculty who specializes in labor and employment law and arbitration. “There are a lot of



processes out there and types of contracts that are now subject to arbitration that you didn’t see 10 years ago.”

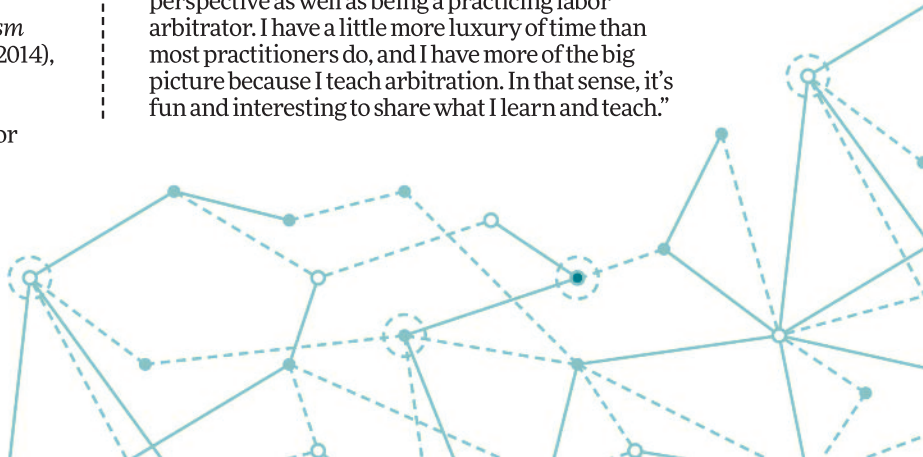
That growing use of arbitration, part of the toolkit of the emergent field of alternative dispute resolution, has led to a need for more education of practicing lawyers. Gelernter has helped to fill that gap with

Continuing Legal Education presentations, including one sponsored by the Law School’s New York City alumni chapter and held at the office of Hodgson Russ there.

Gelernter, who was recently inducted into the National Academy of Arbitrators, spoke from her experience as a neutral arbitrator in cases arising in unionized workplaces, where arbitration is a commonly denoted last step in the grievance process. “Virtually every collective bargaining process ends in binding arbitration,” Gelernter says. And “binding” means just that: the parties have very little recourse once the arbitrator has made her decision. “There are very strict review standards,” she says. “It’s very hard to get judicial review.”

In the CLE presentation, as part of a panel of attorneys, Gelernter reviewed a series of U.S. Supreme Court decisions over the past eight years that affect the practice of arbitration. She also took questions, helping the attendees wrestle with knotty issues that had arisen in their own experiences with the practice.

“The people who are interested in arbitration are self-selecting,” Gelernter acknowledges. “I can follow the changes in arbitration law from an academic perspective as well as being a practicing labor arbitrator. I have a little more luxury of time than most practitioners do, and I have more of the big picture because I teach arbitration. In that sense, it’s fun and interesting to share what I learn and teach.”





Professor Kim Diana Connolly

Coming up green in the clinics

“Students are getting significant experience, they are interacting with exceptional community partners and alumni, and from this they are finding great jobs.”

For students in the Environmental Law and Policy Clinic, one of a suite of instructional clinics at the School of Law, everything is coming up green.

“Students are getting significant experience, they are interacting with exceptional community partners and alumni, and from this they are finding great jobs,” says Professor **Kim Diana Connolly**, director of clinical legal education, who teaches the environmental clinic. “It is a win-win-win.”

In the clinics, students work with live clients with special admission to practice law under supervision. A new client of the environmental clinic is the Western New York Environmental Alliance, which coordinates the work of about 100 member organizations. Its chair is Ryan McPherson '02, UB's chief sustainability officer.

McPherson says clinic students were invaluable during spring 2016 in researching two projects. One was in helping to draft a request for proposals to create the Lake Effect Center for Environmental Entrepreneurship, envisioned as a shared space for environmental organizations and environmental-solutions companies. (Among other things, students researched whether the phrase “lake effect” is

copyrighted. It isn't.) Students also provided legal research on land ownership on Buffalo's Outer Harbor, as the alliance played a key role in development planning for that waterfront property.

Alumni say their clinic experience helped blaze a trail to permanent employment.

Andrea DiNatale '16 is going to work with the state Department of Environmental Conservation through a New York State Excelsior Service Fellowship. “By being involved in the clinic, I was putting my lawyering skills to work for the benefit of my community,” she says. “The North Campus sometimes feels disconnected from the rest of the area. Being involved in the clinic gave me the opportunity to learn and practice skills outside the classroom and all around the city. It was a great learning experience.”

And Joseph C. Smith '15 now practices environmental law with the Buffalo firm Phillips Lytle. “For me,” he says, “one of the best parts of being involved with the clinic was working on issues at a very high level while still a student attorney.”

“Being able to work with professionals, advocacy groups and outreach groups in the community was something I don't think you can substitute for the classroom experience.”

Steven Maffucci '16

New ways to use his new learning

Smart students take advantage of the many avenues UB School of Law provides for placements that teach them the practical skills of lawyering. Along the way, they often make a powerful difference in the lives of those they serve.

Here is how **Steven Maffucci '16** accomplished all of that in a single semester.

Maffucci, an Army veteran, was a Pro Bono

Scholar, a new program in which a handful of talented students take the bar exam in February and then spend the final semester of their legal education serving the public in a legal services agency.



Maffucci worked at the Volunteer Legal Services Project in his native Rochester, an organization that matches low-income clients with private attorneys who agree to represent them pro bono. “There's a lot of family law,” he reports, “and a lot of consumer law, like bankruptcy cases and people who are being sued by creditors. There were also a lot of wills and health care proxies for individuals who are terminally ill, and the agency did a lot of reaching out to rural areas to target individuals who might not have access to the offices in Rochester.”

With a staff of only a few attorneys and paralegals, the agency made good use of the additional manpower, assigning Maffucci to interview new clients, advise clients who were planning to represent themselves in court, email attorneys to connect clients to pro bono legal representation, and help with the legal clinics that it ran as an outreach effort.

“I was very eager to get out of the classroom and get practical experience, so this was a great opportunity for me,” Maffucci says. “And it really helped me to get a greater understanding of the need for pro bono service. That's something I'm going to carry into my own practice, and hopefully become an advocate for doing pro bono with other lawyers as well.”



Professor S. Todd Brown

Calm in the Congressional storm

When a Congressional subcommittee was wrestling with legislation to regulate asbestos settlement trusts, they called Professor **S. Todd Brown**. Twice, in fact.

Brown found himself giving testimony in the nation's capital after having written about these specialized trusts, expressing skepticism that they would be able to make their promised payouts to people sickened by exposure to asbestos. As he predicted, many such trusts have seen their assets rapidly depleted, and in some cases are paying pennies on the dollar to victims.

The House began considering a Furthering Asbestos Claims Transparency (FACT) Act, which among other provisions would require victims to disclose whether they were suing for damages in court in addition to collecting payouts from an asbestos trust. It was amid discussion about this legislation that Brown was invited to testify.

"The first hearing was very difficult for the members of the committee," reports Brown, the Law School's vice dean for academic affairs. "They came in with their talking points, and by the time my presentation was done, none of the talking points made sense. I'm not sure they were expecting an actual breakdown of what was going on. Some just rattled off their talking points anyway, which I had just soundly destroyed, and others realized that their talking points would sound absurd if they pressed forward with them, so they just ranted for a bit."

The second time around, he says, "they were a little more prepared with some questions, and I think we wound up with some very useful things on the record. I think that testimony was helpful in opening up the discussion."

The FACT Act remains in limbo, having been approved by the House but not the Senate.

For Brown, testifying was an exercise in evenhandedness. "I'm not uniformly pro-business here or pro-plaintiff," he says. "I think I'm probably viewed by some as a loose cannon."

Professor Meredith Kolsky Lewis

Demystifying TPP for the viewers

The Trans-Pacific Partnership is getting heated attention as an issue in the presidential campaigns. Donald Trump has said that ratifying the trade agreement would be "the death blow for American manufacturing"; Hillary Clinton, originally a proponent of the deal, now says she opposes it.

What's a voter to make of the TPP?

Professor **Meredith Kolsky Lewis**, an expert on international trade law and free trade agreements, helped demystify the issue for viewers of WGRZ-TV, Buffalo's NBC affiliate, in a late July feature by reporter Danny Spewak.

The criticisms brought against TPP come largely from industrial sectors that could lose market share to global competitors, such as manufacturing and



the auto industry, Lewis told the reporter. "If you're one of the industries that is going to face increased competition as a result of the TPP, you might see it as a negative," she acknowledged.

Nevertheless, she added, "In general, I would say the business community as a whole is largely in favor." The agreement's

positives, she said, include potential growth in the United States' overall GDP; benefits to banking, agriculture and education; lower prices for American consumers; and a relative advantage for the United States against China, which is not among the 12 nations that are part of the TPP. The pact, she said, "provides an opportunity to upgrade NAFTA, to address some issues that have come to light or that weren't addressed in the initial negotiations."

And though many politicians blame job losses at home on international trade deals, Lewis says that's a mistake. "I think it's probably misguided to say that the cause of losing manufacturing jobs in the U.S. is very significantly due to NAFTA," Lewis said. "That may be a small part of it, but really, the bigger issue is just the increasing globalization of the economy."

At the School of Law, Lewis also serves as vice dean for international and graduate programs, as well as director of the Cross-Border Legal Studies Center.

LAW SCHOOL REPORT

Class of 2019 begins to bond

They came as individuals, 141 separate stories all leading to Buffalo. When they leave, they'll have a singular identity: UB School of Law's Class of 2019.

How do they get there?

It starts on Day One. Between formal orientation activities and a Student Bar Association blitz of social events, new 1Ls begin to see themselves as part of a proud and talented class. "I saw a lot of smiles, a lot of enthusiasm, a lot of aspiration," says **Lillie Wiley-Upshaw**, vice dean for admissions and student life, who coordinates orientation. "They were signing up for tons of things, so I see them as a very active class."

Besides the nuts and bolts – details of the curriculum, a Q&A with professors, tips on networking and succeeding in law school – the orientation included an experiential session led by Wiley on discovering unconscious biases. "The idea was for them to approach this new experience with their eyes wide open and to give each other a chance," she says.

Student Bar Association President **Nicholas D'Angelo '17** said SBA invited the new students to go bowling, to an after-party following the "Running With the BU1LS" race in Delaware Park, to a hike at Devil's Hole State Park in Niagara Falls, and to a blowout gathering at RiverWorks downtown. There they played cornhole, KanJam, ladderball, giant pong, horseshoes and pickleball. They ate and drank.

They were also entertained by the Law Alumni Association board, and were exhorted by Vice Dean **Ilene Fleischmann** to "feel the love of the law alumni."

And the Class of 2019 is born.



Entering class profile

141	154	3.42	48%
Matriculates	Median LSAT	Median GPA	Males



52%

Females

20-51

Age
Range

25

Average
Age

35%

Age
25+

10%

Advanced
Degrees

18%

Ethnic
Diversity

8%

Out of State/
International

Finding their path to law school

Talented DiscoverLaw grads take their place in the first-year class



Denzel
Moore '19

Students take all sorts of paths to law school. Here is how two promising first-year students at UB School of Law found their way.

For both **Denzel Moore** and **Arrianna Hart**, the path ran through DiscoverLaw, the Law School's summer intensive program for talented undergraduates of color. In the month-long program, students live on campus and experience an array of Law School classes, as well as coaching in the skills they'll need to succeed in law school. The goal is to help students decide whether a life in the law is right for them – and give them the tools to make it happen.

For Moore, who took part in the DiscoverLaw program in 2012, the summer after his freshman year at Florida A&M University, the experience was life-changing. He was studying industrial engineering, but "I was looking to do something to broaden my

horizons at bit," he says. So he came back to his hometown, Buffalo, for the summer.

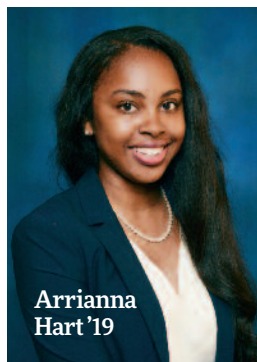
"It was very intense," he says of his time in DiscoverLaw. "In some ways it was like being back in high school, because we had classes all day, but it was really rigorous."

It also proved decisive in his choice of careers. "What I enjoyed most about engineering was the connection of business with the mechanical end," he says. "Ultimately I came

to the realization that law school is what interests me the most." He changed his major to economics, which delayed his graduation date by a year.

Moore applied to a handful of law schools, even visiting some of them, but "I felt more comfortable when I was at UB," he says. "I knew that going to law school was going to be difficult, and I come to Buffalo with a nice little support structure already there."

And he comes prepared: "If the first year of law school is anything like DiscoverLaw," he says, "it'll be quite the challenge."



Arrianna
Hart '19

Arrianna Hart, a New York City native, was a sophomore at Buffalo's Canisius College when she came to O'Brian Hall for a mock trial competition. There she ran across Lillie Wiley-Upshaw, vice dean for admissions and student life, who was there to talk to the competitors about DiscoverLaw. "She said it was a way to have an

actual law school experience and get a little feel of what it would be like," Hart says.

Hart already was motivated to become a lawyer. She remembers that her mother, a paralegal, would sometimes take her along to court, where Arrianna watched the attorneys at work. They had cuff links, she says; that made a big impression on her.

But, she says, "I wasn't really sure when I was planning to attend law school, whether I would take a year off or go right after I graduated from Canisius. DiscoverLaw assisted me in making that decision, and UB offered me a lot of support."

That initial move upstate for college was difficult; for one thing, she had never seen so much snow. "But after four years I had made so many friendships," Hart says, "and the community at UB was so warm and welcoming. The decision was pretty easy to make."

And her alarm clock is ready. "We cringed, waking up at 8 o'clock for our 9 o'clock classes that summer," she says. "But it woke us up to the reality of what law school is."

• • •

DiscoverLaw, originally co-sponsored by the Law School Admission Council and the Minority Bar Association of Western New York, will hold its fifth session in summer 2017 thanks to the support of many generous donors, law firms and foundations. To donate or volunteer, please contact Shatorah Donovan at snr4@buffalo.edu or (716) 645-9048.

Anyone interested in applying for DiscoverLaw should contact the Office of Admissions at (716) 645-2907 or email law-admissions@buffalo.edu.

For more information, visit law.buffalo.edu/scholarsProgram.



From left to right:
Jayne O'Connor '17,
Jessica Gill '18,
Jason Gunning '18 and
Andrew Plewinski '18

Seeking justice globally

Students can afford to follow their passion with a little financial help

They ranged from Western New York to Canada to Kenya. They worked with judges, in other government positions, or with non-profits. They wrote and researched and observed and advocated.

What all of these School of Law students had in common was that they spent the summer working in the public interest, and did it with the support of the Buffalo Public Interest Law Program and other sponsored fellowships.

More than two dozen fellowships were awarded for summer 2016. They paid a stipend so that students could afford to work where their passion called them, in placements that are typically unpaid.

Conversations with a handful of them reveal a breadth of learning and practice that goes beyond any law school classroom – and a renewed commitment to the radical empathy that a good lawyer needs in order to pursue justice.

For **Jayne O'Connor '17**, her internship at Prisoners' Legal Services of New York, in Buffalo, enabled her to dig deeply into the issue of the overuse of solitary confinement in prisons. The agency is preparing the complaint for a major case it plans to bring on the issue, arguing – consistent with a United Nations pronouncement – that solitary confinement of more than 15 days constitutes torture.

Currently, she says, “there is no limit on the length of time you can spend in solitary confinement. A lot of people go in there for 20, 30, even 40 years.” That has serious mental health consequences, O'Connor says. Her work, sponsored by a Buffalo

Human Rights Center fellowship, involved editing and fact-checking the complaint, as well as client correspondence on this and other issues.

Two thousand miles away, **Jessica Gill '18** had a similar clientele as a legal intern at the West Coast Prison Justice Society in her native Vancouver, British Columbia. The work involved fielding phone calls from inmates and advocating for their concerns, from petty gripes to major issues like corrections officers overstepping their authority. For example, she tried to help some opioid-addicted inmates get access to the addiction-fighting drug Suboxone.

“The media always portray people in prison as those who have done bad and are being punished,” Gill says. “But prisoner rights are a big thing that keep getting pushed aside.”

“They're still people. Yes, some of them have done horrendous things, but a lot of people have just made a mistake.”

Back in Buffalo, **Jason Gunning '18** worked with clients as a legal intern in the Federal Public Defender's Office for the Western

District of New York. Gunning, a former teacher who has two masters degrees, came to law school partly because he was interested in Fourth Amendment issues and wanted “not just to talk about those issues but do something about them.”

In helping to defend clients accused of federal crimes, he did just that. “We did a lot of work dealing with suppression issues – was the warrant valid, what were the circumstances?” he says.

Additionally, he worked on other aspects of a federal criminal case as well: “I got the opportunity to work on a sentencing memo, so I talked to the client, looked at the pre-sentencing report, and wrote asking the court to be as equitable as possible.”

His classmate **Andrew Plewinski '18** saw another side of federal court, as a judicial intern in the office of Hon. Richard J. Arcara, U.S. District Court for the Western District of New York. Working with Arcara's two court clerks, Plewinski exercised his skills in legal research and writing, helping to draft memos to the judge and doing the difficult but vital work of proofreading and checking citations.

“In law school, there's one issue we write about for a whole semester,” he says. “This was multiple cases and multiple issues every week. Judge Arcara has a very busy court. Probably one of the biggest takeaways was that the skill of being clear and convincing, both in oral presentation and in writing, is invaluable.”

New York City Program reboots with new opportunities



In addition to School of Law faculty, this year the program includes School of Management faculty members.

One of the Law School's most distinctive and successful initiatives is hitting the 10-year mark by returning to its roots.

The New York City Program on Finance & Law, which takes law students to the heart of the nation's financial capital for an intensive semester of hands-on learning, is welcoming a cohort of School of Management students into this year's class.

That mix of law and management students was at the heart of the program when it was begun by Professor Philip Halpern in 2006, but shortly after the program launched, changes in the management school core curriculum schedule prevented MBA students from participating.

Beginning in 2016, the New York City program now takes place in the fall in order to accommodate MBA student schedules, taking advantage of the enhanced learning they bring to the classroom. "The business side of finance, of course, has always been a current in the program," says Clinical Professor **Lauren Breen '89**, director of the program. "We have a terrific group of 18 students this year: four

MBA, 2 J.D./MBA and 12 J.D. students. After completing only two weeks of the fall program, it has been very interesting to see the perspective that the MBA students bring to the material. Business students are already explaining finance concepts to the law students and the law students are sharing insight into how law affects business."

She also notes that the students' capstone projects are done in teams that include

both law and management students – an experience that's second nature to business majors, not so much to future attorneys. "We are looking forward to seeing the positive impact from the MBA students' strong experience working in teams and are very grateful to the School of Management for moving swiftly to approve the program curriculum in time for MBA students to register for the fall 2016 semester," Breen says.

In the program, students spend the fall semester in New York City engaging with a series of experts presenting on their particular niche of the corporate finance world. In addition to School of Law faculty, this year the program includes School of Management Adjunct Professor John Dunbar and Sudhir Suchak, clinical assistant professor in finance & managerial economics. However, adjuncts and guest lecturers who are high-level professionals in the fields of corporate finance, capital markets, financial services, regulation and compliance form the backbone of the semester's teaching. "This year we are very lucky to have increased teaching time from Erik Lindauer '81, a newly

retired Sullivan & Cromwell partner. He has hosted the final project presentations since the program's inception," Breen says.

It's a heady mixture, and students need to be at the top of their game to keep up.

"It's highly participatory," Breen says. "We're in the classroom Monday through Thursday and, when the speakers come in, the students need to have prepared with background reading on the topic they're presenting so we can engage in a meaningful conversation. These are extremely busy, highly successful experts in their field, and they're very generous with their time, so the composition of the NYC student group is critical."

New this year is a placement program in which some students will spend two afternoons a week, plus a full day on Fridays, in a professional setting, such as the New York office of the federal Securities and Exchange Commission. Besides the additional learning that results, Breen says, the hope is that students will develop an even wider network of contacts toward their post-Management or Law School job search.

Another fall 2016 program component is a student trip to Washington, D.C., to connect with financial regulators and other alumni in the finance world. An important part of that experience will be a social networking event with D.C. UB alumni. Donations are being sought from alumni for the trip, which will cost about \$300 per student.

For more information or to donate, please contact Lucy Dadd at ladadd@buffalo.edu or (716) 645-2113.

THE ADVOCACY INSTITUTE

UB law team reaches top round in Vienna mediation competition

They took on the world – and very nearly won it all. UB School of Law's two-person team took second place at the Consensual Dispute Resolution Competition in Vienna, Austria, in June.

Thirty university teams were selected by competitive qualification and skill-based assessment, bringing students from countries around the world such as Australia, Brazil, India, Kenya, Lebanon, the United States, the U.K., Russia and many more. Over 90 experts, trainers and coaches from 30-plus countries worked with the students for their preparation and during the competition.

Representing UB School of Law were **Joe Lavoie** and **C.J. Cook**, third-year students and officers of the student Alternative Dispute Resolution Society. Their coach was

Steven Sugarman, a mediation practitioner and director of the Advocacy Institute's ADR Program, who said the case at issue involved a dispute between a world-class winery and a high-end wine distributor in two different countries.

The competition was unusual in that teams were judged in their roles as client and attorney, and the student mediators who facilitated the negotiation were judged as well. (UB did not field a student mediator.)

"Part of the judging was evaluating: Did the team use the mediator and mediation process effectively? How well did you use your mediation advocacy skills (vs. litigation advocacy) to represent your client? How well did you coach your client to behave wisely at the mediation? How well did you and

your client work together to achieve his interests and goals?" Sugarman says.

"Joe and C.J. were classy, friendly, respectful and culturally sensitive to all the different teams that were there," Sugarman says of the UB team. "It was good lawyering and a great setting to do it in."

The competitors were global, and so were the volunteer judges, including Judith B. Ittig '71, a well-known arbitrator and mediator based in Washington, D.C.

"I was so pleased when the Buffalo team decided to put themselves together and prepare for this and travel all the way to Vienna," Ittig says.

She recused herself from judging any of the seven rounds, over three days, in which the UB law team appeared, but did judge the first two rounds in which the eventual victor, a team from Sofia

University in Bulgaria, competed.

"A lot of different skills are being tested," Ittig says. "We were looking for people who were creative with the problem and adaptable to what happens in the competition. Being able to adjust to how things are developing in a negotiation is key."

"They don't have to settle in order to be successful, but we judge the way in which they go about their negotiation and how well they work together and respond to each other."

The negotiation issues were a moving target, because an hour before each round the teams would receive a new set of confidential facts to which they would have to adjust their strategy.

"If we had had a little more time, we would have been able to get to a deal," says Cook, who took the role of the client throughout the



competition.

Nonetheless, he says, the competition provided valuable experience in maintaining focus over the long haul. "When you're in school or any situation, it's very easy to mentally check out," he says. "But when you're in these competitions, you have to be so focused for the whole 90 minutes. I was exhausted."

For his part, Lavoie called the competition "the best educational experience I've had while at law school. It was a lot of work, a lot of preparation, but it was an amazing experience."

In the final round, he says, the opposing team was using a delaying tactic. "I reminded them that we could just go to arbitration, because they were clearly not willing to discuss a settlement that helps us meet our interests as well as their own any further," Lavoie said. "For us, arbitration would be the best alternative to a negotiated agreement (a term of art referred to as BATNA). Somebody came up to me later and said, 'That's the best piece of BATNA waving I've ever seen.'"

"We came in second place, but we left everything on the table instead of accepting a bad deal for our client. I can't be disappointed."



Above:
Joe Lavoie and C.J. Cook negotiating as a lawyer and client at a mediation, with coach Steven Sugarman taking notes for later feedback.

Inset:
A sculpture in Vienna.

DOUGLAS W. DIMITROFF '89



"Legal education and the legal industry are in a period of significant change ..."



"You've got to be adaptive and creative in your thinking."



"In legal education, we need to be providing students with an opportunity to work with others."

Steady guidance in an era of change

He learned it in law school, Douglas W. Dimitroff '89 says, and his decades in practice have proved it true: Law is an ever-changing mistress.

Now, as chair of UB School of Law's Dean's Advisory Council, he and his colleagues work to keep legal education aligned with the rapidly changing nature of the profession.

Dimitroff, a partner with the Buffalo law firm Phillips Lytle, focuses his practice on commercial real estate and telecommunications law. From that vantage, he has seen a revolution in the delivery of legal services.

"Legal education and the legal industry are in a period of significant change, and it's driven by social and economic disruptions that are happening in the U.S. and all over the world," Dimitroff says. "How clients use legal services is changing significantly. We're looking at how what we see in the marketplace impacts the Law School and what the Law School

can do to best prepare students for the legal marketplace, whether it's in private law, public-interest law, judiciary positions, corporate in-house positions or non-legal industries. You've got to be adaptive and creative in your thinking."

For example, he says, forward-thinking law schools are recognizing the great need for experts in corporate compliance, a field in which the J.D. degree would confer a distinct advantage. Maybe it's not traditional legal practice, but it's a prime opportunity for current and future students to do well in a demanding field.

Another development Dimitroff sees is the increasing emphasis on lawyers working in teams, often with non-legal consultants representing other disciplines. "Business is taking a team approach much more," he says. "In legal education, we need to be providing students with an opportunity to work with others."

As its name indicates, the Dean's Advisory Council exists to advise the Law School dean on current issues. But it's a two-way street: at the DAC's twice-yearly meetings, members also hear updates on the school's curriculum, finances and programming, enabling them to provide informed counsel and sometimes opening up opportunities to be supportive in practical ways. For example, Dimitroff notes, three current or former DAC members, including himself, served as commentators in this year's Mitchell Lecture series on changes in legal education.

It's a time of transition as well as the Law School launches a national search to name its next permanent dean. As DAC chair, Dimitroff has a role in that important process: He serves on the search committee.

PHILANTHROPY

Law school reaches historic \$30 million fundraising goal

The School of Law is celebrating the success of the most ambitious fundraising campaign in the school's history, announcing that the seven-year Campaign for UB School of Law has reached its \$30 million goal.

The campaign is providing scholarship assistance, faculty support, and programming and facilities improvements at the school, the only public law school in the SUNY system.

The campaign resulted in six major commitments of at least \$1 million, including a \$4 million deferred gift commitment, and also yielded broad connections with the Law School's alumni base, engaging more than 6,000 donors. The school's endowment has doubled since the campaign began in 2009.

"This is a great day for all of us, and especially our alumni and friends, so many of whom stepped up to help us meet the largest fundraising goal in the history of the school," said interim Dean **James A. Gardner**. "This is a significant accomplishment, not just for Law but for the entire university and its philanthropy program."

President **Satish K. Tripathi** congratulated Gardner and the entire UB School of Law on reaching "this tremendous milestone."

"The success of this campaign demonstrates the strong support for both the School of Law, and UB more broadly, by our many alumni and university friends who are vitally important as we build even further upon our vision of excellence and deepen our impact as a world-class public research university," Tripathi said.

Nancy Wells, vice president for philanthropy and alumni engagement, echoed Tripathi's comments. "We are very grateful for the generous support of our law alumni and friends," Wells said.



"They have enthusiastically contributed to UB's School of Law campaign and they remain dedicated to the school's continuing success."

As a result of the campaign, Gardner said, the law school has more than tripled the amount of scholarship aid awarded to students; added five named faculty positions; enhanced teaching technology in John Lord O'Brian Hall, the school's home; and provided major support to the New York City Program on Finance & Law, the Advocacy Institute and the DiscoverLaw program for promising minority undergraduates considering a career in law.

"These enhancements, made possible through the generous campaign commitments received, provide a strong foundation for the school moving forward," he said.

"This is a significant accomplishment, not just for Law but for the entire university and its philanthropy program."
James A. Gardner,
School of Law interim dean



Should we fix the bugs?

Mitchell lecturers discuss emerging issues in genetics and the law

The promise and perils of new technologies in genetic engineering will be examined in a major forum on October 21, sponsored by the University at Buffalo School of Law.

The forum, titled **"Editing the Environment: Emerging Issues in Genetics and the Law,"** will begin at 2 p.m. at the Center for the Arts, on UB's North Campus. This is the latest Mitchell Lecture, the School of Law's signature lecture series that since 1951 has brought distinguished legal scholars to speak on the most important issues in law.

Emerging biotechnologies such as CRISPR and gene drives are ushering in a new era of genetic engineering. The technical means to modify life are becoming cheaper, faster, more accurate and more widely accessible. Gene editing technologies have already made it possible to engineer ourselves, our food animals and our crops. More recently, they are also being developed to drive to extinction certain species such as mosquitoes and ticks, with significant implications for the management of human diseases, including malaria and Zika.

What kind of futures do gene editing technologies portend, and what guides their regulation? This year's Mitchell Lecture will explore the cultural, scientific, ecological and legal implications of gene editing technologies for the future of life.

Three distinguished speakers from law, science and governance – as well as a dozen scholars from a wide array of disciplines and professional backgrounds – will examine the evolving regulatory approaches to gene editing.



"Editing the Environment: Emerging Issues in Genetics and the Law"

**Friday, Oct. 21
2 p.m.
Center for the Arts**

Questions and comments by distinguished panelists to follow

Free and open to the public



Kevin M. Esvelt



Lori B. Andrews



Sheila Jasanoff

THE FEATURED SPEAKERS ARE:

Kevin M. Esvelt of the Media Lab at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Esvelt's research focuses on evolutionary approaches to the engineering of ecosystems ranging from the microbial to the global. His discoveries offer new ways to control vector-borne and parasitic diseases, as well as agricultural pests and environmentally damaging invasive species.

Lori B. Andrews of Chicago-Kent College of Law at the Illinois Institute of Technology. Andrews, an internationally recognized expert on emerging technologies and the author of 11 books, has been an adviser on genetic and reproductive technology to Congress, the World Health Organization, the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the federal Department of Health and Human Services, among others.

Sheila Jasanoff of Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government. Jasanoff directs the school's Program on Science, Technology and Society. Her work explores the role of science and technology in the law, politics, and policy of modern democracies, with particular attention to the nature of public reason.



Facilitating this event is **Irus Braverman** of the University at Buffalo, where she is the William J. Magavern Faculty Scholar and an adjunct professor of geography. She writes at the intersections of nature, animals and the law.

The Mitchell Lecture presentations are free and open to the public. Further information is available at law.buffalo.edu/mitchell.

More about the Mitchell Lecture:

The Mitchell Lecture Series was endowed in 1950 by a gift from Lavinia A. Mitchell in memory of her husband, James McCormick Mitchell. An 1897 graduate of the Buffalo Law School, Mitchell later served as chairman of the Council of the University of Buffalo, which was then a private university. Justice Robert H. Jackson delivered the first Mitchell Lecture in 1951, titled "Wartime Security and Liberty Under Law." The lecture was published that year in the first issue of the Buffalo Law Review.

Mitchell Lecture programs have brought many distinguished speakers to the Law School. These have included Irene Khan, C. Edwin Baker, Derrick Bell, Barry Cushman, Carol Gilligan, Elizabeth Holtzman, Stewart Macaulay, Catharine McKinnon, Carrie Menkel-Meadow, Richard Posner and Clyde Summers.

Interning at a tennis shrine

Schafer goes to court with top pros

It was a tip from a UB School of Law alumnus that led **Joe Schafer '18** to his summer legal internship with the U.S. Tennis Association, the sport's national governing body.

But it was his groundstrokes that took him away from the desk and onto the court as a practice partner for some of the world's top pros at the nation's premier tennis tournament, the U.S. Open.

Schafer spent his 1L summer as part of the USTA's six-attorney legal department. There, he says, "I got my hands dirty in so many ways," including working on a slip-and-fall case filed by a player in last year's Open, researching the power of sports governing bodies and the threat of antitrust liability, working on media agreements, even writing a memo on the Federal Aviation Administration's new drone law (after a hobbyist's errant drone disrupted play at the tournament last year).

"I felt like part of the team in many ways," he says. "Leaving in August was really hard because I had so many great relationships with so many people."

That included playing on the company softball team and playing intramural tennis at two courts a deep lob from the association's White Plains, N.Y., offices. There Schafer was at home – he was a nationally ranked collegiate player at Davidson College – and his game drew notice.

Oh, and by the way, they said one day, we need some people to hit with the pros as practice partners. Would he be interested?

Um, yes. He cleared it with his boss and headed for the practice courts at the USTA Billie Jean King National Tennis Center, nearby in Queens. There he really got his hands dirty – blistered, actually – trading serves and groundstrokes



"These guys, they'll sneeze at your 120 mph serve. They were just feathering it away. I felt like a punching bag out there."

with the likes of Canada's No. 2 player, Vasek Pospisil, and the hard-serving German women's player Sabine Lisicki.

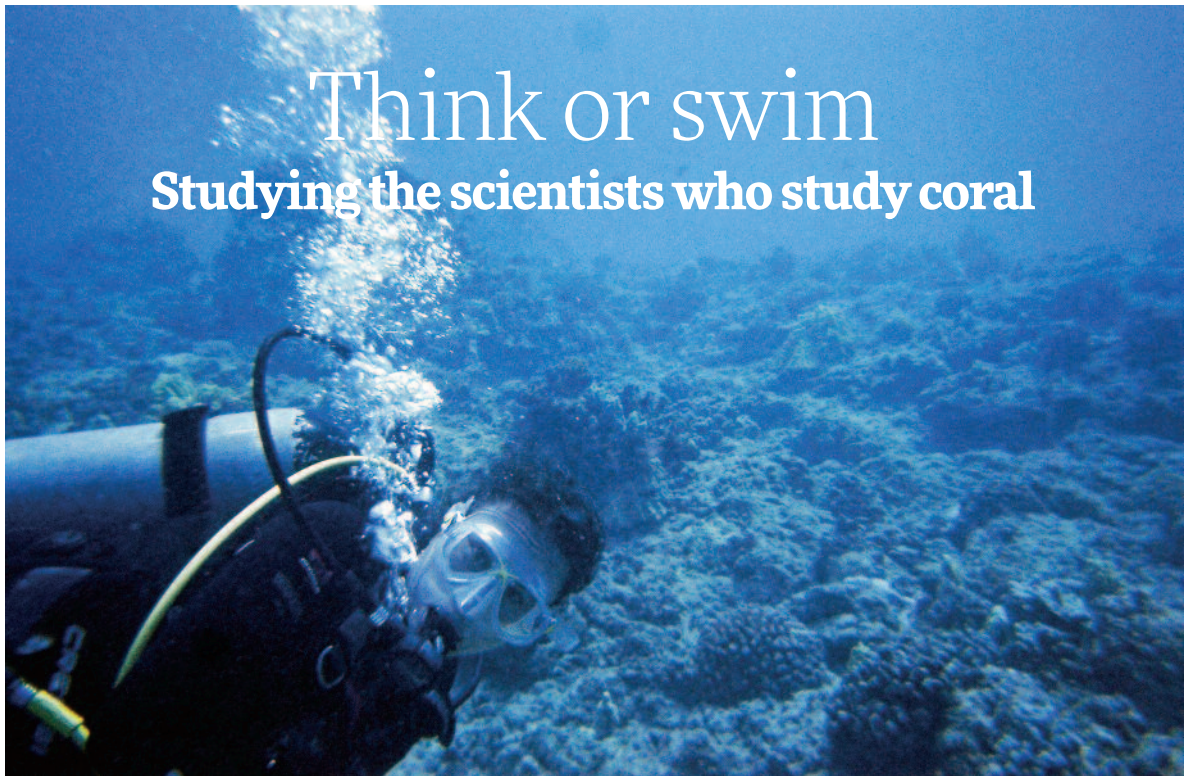
"These guys, they'll sneeze at your 120 mph serve," Schafer says. "They were just feathering it away. I felt like a punching bag out there. There's a physicality to the professional game that is just incredible."

"It was kind of nerve-wracking, because these guys are getting ready

for what I consider the coolest tournament in the world."

He ended up with extra laundry to do, the aforementioned blisters, and a whole lot of miles on his car. The USTA internship was unpaid; to make ends meet, Schafer commuted on weekends to Greenwich, Conn., to teach tennis at a country club.

"Everything I was able to do this summer has been crazy," he says, "but it's been so much fun."



Think or swim

Studying the scientists who study coral

Professor Irus Braverman, the William J. Magavern Faculty Scholar, dives deeply into her research.

Where might you find a distinguished UB researcher when she's not teaching about the law? In the ocean, if it's Professor Irus Braverman, the William J. Magavern Faculty Scholar and a 2016 recipient of the university's Exceptional Scholar and Teaching Innovation Award.

Braverman studies the scientists who study coral. After completing more than 80 interviews, she decided it was time to join some of her

subjects last summer near the protected coral reefs where they were working in Hawaii. "Observing them at work makes a difference in my understanding. I like to watch the scientists interacting with the physical elements in the realities of field research," she says, adding that she swallowed a lot of sea water dealing with the waves as the researchers looked for their test thermometers set among the coral reefs.

Braverman was in Hawaii to attend the International Coral Reef Symposium, which takes place every four years and attracts as many as 3,000 delegates. Adding a few weeks to the trip gave her the opportunity to attend conference sessions, as well as interview scientists and observe them in their element.

"I'm asking the questions in a different way, looking for the underlying tensions, considering the changes in the conservation narratives and how people perceive nature," says Braverman, whose current focus is climate change and how it affects coral reefs, and the

work of coral reef scientists. She says that while there might be agreement about some of the challenges facing corals in the future, conservation scientists adopt very different emotional stances to the prospect of their survival that oscillate between hope and despair.

Braverman's previous work focused on zoos, conservation and captive breeding. Her interest shifted to coral reef management when she returned to scuba diving after a 20-year hiatus and was shocked by the changes she saw.

– By Suzanne Chamberlain

A bold rethinking of 'litigious' America

Think that the United States is lawsuit-happy? Think again. A new book by SUNY Distinguished Service Professor David Engel debunks the commonly held belief that injured Americans have their attorney on speed-dial. In *The Myth of the Litigious Society: Why We Don't Sue* (University of Chicago Press), Engel explores the reasons most injury victims don't seek redress for their suffering, instead relying on their own resources, family and friends, and government programs.

"We've known for a long time that more than 90 percent of all injured people 'lump' their losses, even when there's good reason to think the law is on their side. These people make no claim against their injurer or the injurer's insurance company," he says. "Approximately 4 percent hire lawyers, and only 2 or 3 percent of all injury victims end up bringing a tort action."

"We like to say that America is an exceptionally litigious society, and maybe that's the reason we haven't asked why the vast majority of our citizens actually avoid claiming when they could present a case. What are the social and legal consequences of our tendency to avoid using tort law, even when we're harmed by someone else's negligence?"

"In my book, I don't argue that our society would be better if we had a lot more tort litigation. This is not a brief in favor of more lawsuits. But I do think we need to get our facts right if we are going to make sound policy, deter negligent behavior, control dangerous and defective products, and provide adequate support for injury victims and their families."

Engel's book, written for a popular audience and drawing on research from fields as diverse as anthropology, cognitive science, rehab medicine and anesthesiology, puts forth three main reasons for the reticence of injury victims to make claims for compensation from their

"Approximately 4 percent hire lawyers, and only 2 or 3 percent of all injury victims end up bringing a tort action."



injurers:

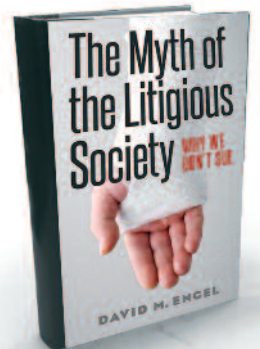
- It's difficult for people in pain to think clearly. "Pain tends to create confusion, it inhibits the use of language and communication, it restricts social interaction; often people are on medications that cloud their thinking. All of those responses to pain are consistent with the idea of people not taking action," Engel says. One of his most striking empirical findings is the widespread tendency of victims to blame themselves for their injuries—and for others to blame the victims as well. This tendency also inhibits claiming.

- Popular culture portrays those who sue in a bad light. "There are all kinds of norms and stereotypes, spread through movies, TV and

other media, suggesting that those who bring tort actions are somehow reprehensible people and that their lawyers are even worse," Engel says. "There's a lot of feeling among injury victims that 'I don't want to be that kind of person.'"

- The way we perceive our physical and cultural surroundings makes many injuries seem "natural," even when they could easily be prevented by exercising greater care, Engel found. For example, it was long assumed that, since motor vehicles have blind spots, the tragic cases of drivers backing over young children were unavoidable. Until, that is, a parent-led lobbying campaign convinced Congress that hundreds of deaths and serious injuries could be prevented by backup camera displays – now being phased in as required standard equipment on new vehicles. But until that transition point when certain types of accidents are no longer perceived as natural, claims on behalf of victims simply appear nonsensical.

In the book, Engel argues for an evidence-based approach to the problem of injury in American society. Tort law has its place in reducing risk and compensating victims, but it should be considered in relation to other policy choices. Most importantly, sound policy can emerge only when we understand more accurately how injuries really affect individual lives and how people actually cope with the sometimes devastating losses they suffer. Vilifying injury victims as they struggle with difficult circumstances is not helpful. "I think we need a reverse culture shift," he says, "a more honest understanding of what the problem is and what role the law really plays. If we want to find the right answers, we have to start by asking the right questions. I hope this book will persuade readers that there is already quite a bit of data shedding light on the problem of injury in American society. This would be a good time for lawyers and policymakers to take a closer look at it."



Engel puts forth three main reasons for the reticence of injury victims to make claims for compensation from their injurers:

- It's difficult for people in pain to think clearly.
- Popular culture portrays those who sue in a bad light.
- The way we perceive our physical and cultural surroundings makes many injuries seem "natural."

Exceptional scholars

UB honors Braverman and Barbas for excellence in research

Two members of the University at Buffalo School of Law faculty have been chosen for University-wide awards that honor excellence in research.

Professor Irus Braverman, William J. Magavern Faculty Scholar, will receive the Exceptional Scholar Award for Sustained Achievement, and Professor Samantha Barbas will be given the Exceptional Scholar Award for Young Investigators. They were nominated by interim Dean James A.

Gardner, vetted by a University-wide faculty committee, and chosen for the honors by University Provost Charles F. Zukoski and President Satish K. Tripathi.

Both honors will be conferred in the fall during UB's Celebration of Academic Excellence.

"We feel fortunate to have such outstanding researchers in our Law School and are delighted that they are receiving the recognition they so richly deserve," says interim Dean Gardner.

The **Exceptional Scholar Award for Sustained Achievement** recognizes "outstanding professional achievement that has been focused on a particular body of work over a number of years. This award was created to recognize an unprecedented accomplishment in a senior scholar's career, distinguishing a body of work of enduring importance that has gone beyond the norm in a particular field of study."

Braverman, who joined the law faculty as an associate professor in 2007, is also an adjunct professor of geography at UB. Her major research interests lie in the interdisciplinary study of law, geography, anthropology, and science and technology studies. She has written extensively about legal issues involving animals and nature conservation, including the books *Zooland: The Institution of Captivity* (Stanford University Press, 2012) and *Wild Life: The Institution of Nature* (Stanford University Press, 2015).



Professor Irus Braverman



Professor Samantha Barbas

This work has been supported by fellowships from Cornell University's Society for the Humanities and the American Council for Learned Societies. Braverman's latest edited volume, *Animals, Biopolitics, Law: Lively Legalities* (Routledge, 2016), brings together anthropologists, geographers and legal scholars to contemplate the possibilities of

more-than-human law. She is currently writing about coral conservation and about the application of gene editing technologies to nonhumans.

The **Exceptional Scholar Award for Young Investigators** honors "a recent superior achievement of a scholar in his/her field of study. Such an achievement will have distinguished the recipient as an up-and-coming scholar, as well as earned the individual acclaim for his/her work."

Barbas, a Law School faculty member since 2011, focuses her scholarship on the intersection of law, culture, media and technology in the United States. Her recent research has explored the history of the law of privacy and defamation. Her book *The Laws of Image: Privacy and Publicity in America*, on the history of libel and privacy, was published by Stanford University Press in 2015. Another book, *Newsworthy: The Supreme Court's Battle Over Privacy and Freedom of the Press*, will be published this year by Stanford University Press.

Among Law School faculty, previous winners of the Exceptional Scholar Award for Sustained Achievement have included SUNY Distinguished Service Professor David M. Engel; Robert J. Steinfeld, the Joseph W. Belluck and Laura L. Aswad Professor of Civil Justice; and interim Dean Gardner, a SUNY Distinguished Professor and holder of the Bridget and Thomas Black Professorship.

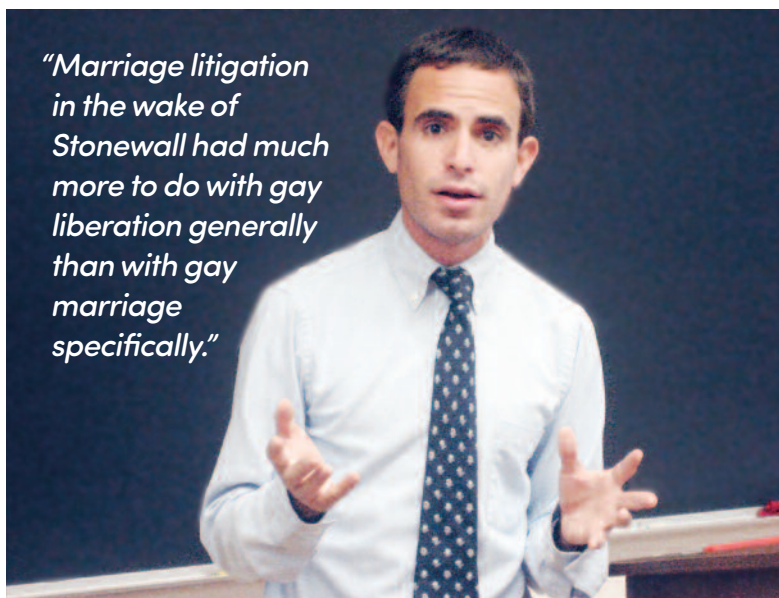
Previous winners of the Exceptional Scholar Award for Young Investigators include Professor James A. Wooten, Professor Athena D. Mutua, the Floyd H. and Hilda L. Hurst Faculty Scholar; and Professor David A. Westbrook, the Louis DelCotto Professor.

Professor Irus Braverman contemplates the possibilities of more-than-human law.

Associate Professor Samantha Barbas has explored the history of the law of privacy and defamation.

Award-winning article

Digging up the radical roots of same-sex marriage



In the years following New York City's Stonewall riots in 1969, three distinct legal cases pushed for what would become, decades later, a nationwide reality: the right of same-sex couples to marry.

The early-1970s cases – in Minnesota, Kentucky and Washington State – set legal precedents supporting a heterosexual definition of marriage.

But they were significant, argues UB School of Law Associate Professor **Michael Boucai**, because they brought unprecedented attention to the existence and the ideals of gay liberation.

The cases were also the first to frame the question of who should be allowed to marry “not defensively but offensively, in constitutional terms.” That approach—seeking in the Constitution a right to marry regardless of gender—would ultimately lead to the U.S. Supreme Court’s historic 2015 decision in *Obergefell vs. Hodges*.

Boucai published a major article last year in the *Yale Journal of Law & Humanities*, “Glorious Precedents: When Gay Marriage Was Radical,” that told the story of these three groundbreaking cases. Now he has been awarded the prestigious Michael Cunningham Prize, recognizing his article as one of the three best law review articles in 2015 that addressed sexual orientation and gender identity.

The honor is awarded by the Williams Institute at UCLA School of Law, a think tank that conducts research on sexual orientation and gender identity law and public policy. Boucai’s article will be republished in Volume 15 of the institute’s *Dukeminier Awards*

Journal, along with those of his fellow honorees, Associate Professor James M. Oleske Jr. of Lewis & Clark Law School and Clinical Professor Suzanne B. Goldberg of Columbia Law School.

“One obvious distinction,” Boucai writes, “is that these first cases stood no chance of winning. Except in moments of extraordinary bombast or naïveté, neither the litigating couples nor their attorneys expected the lawsuits to succeed in any conventional sense. To claim a right to marry a same-sex partner in the early 1970s was necessarily to seek something other than a favorable judgment in court and a license from city hall. What was that something? Where, if not to the altar, were the first gay marriage cases supposed to lead?”

He answers his own question by saying that “marriage litigation in the wake of Stonewall had much more to do with gay liberation generally than with gay marriage specifically,” and that the three cases “deployed the symbolism of marriage to proclaim homosexuality’s equality, legal and moral, in a society that almost ubiquitously criminalized its practice.”

Boucai, who joined the UB law faculty in 2012, has degrees from Yale, the Georgetown University Law Center and the University of Cambridge. His courses include Criminal Law and Family Law, and his scholarship focuses on the legal, political, moral and social norms that regulate sexuality, reproduction and various forms of intimate association.

UB Law Alumni Association elects 2016-17 officers and directors

Brian D. Gwitt '98 elected president



Brian D. Gwitt '98

Brian D. Gwitt '98 has been elected 2016-17 president of the UB Law Alumni Association. Gwitt is a partner in the litigation department at Woods Oviatt Gilman LLP in Buffalo. His practice involves business and commercial litigation including contract disputes, Uniform Commercial Code, corporate governance, intellectual property/trade secret litigation, bankruptcy litigation, real estate litigation and debtor/creditor matters. He is a fellow of the Litigation Counsel of America, and a director of the United Way of Buffalo and Erie County. He also coaches various youth sports teams including basketball, soccer and baseball.

Pietra G. Lettieri Zaffram '01 of Harris Beach PLLC is the new president-elect. Vice presidents are: Christopher E. Copeland '02 of M&T Bank; Melissa A. Foti '03 of Kenney Shelton Liptak Nowak LLP; Anne E. Joynt '05 of Lipsitz & Ponterio, LLC; Stephanie A. Saunders '00 of the Buffalo Public Schools; and Andrea Schillaci '82 of Hurwitz & Fine, PC.

Treasurer is Scott C. Becker '93 of Kavinoky Cook LLP; secretary is Amy P. Herstek '04 of the University at Buffalo's Office of Science, Technology Transfer and Economic Outreach; assistant secretary is Marc W. Brown '99 of Goldberg Segalla LLP; and secretary emerita is Marion K. Henderson '65, retired.

Immediate past president is Robert P. Heary '91 of Barclay Damon LLP. Vice Dean for Alumni, Public Relations and Communications Ilene R. Fleischmann of the University at Buffalo School of Law, continues as



2016-17 Officers and Directors of the UB LAA



2016-17 Officers and Directors of the GOLD Group



executive director. Lisa M. Mueller '93, assistant dean for alumni and communications, serves as assistant director.

New directors elected for terms ending in 2019 are Thomas C. Burnham '03 of Lipsitz Green Scime Cambria LLP; Megan A. Gomez '05 of Univera Health Care; Thomas M. Gordon '05 of Gross Shuman Brizdle & Gilfillan, PC; Rachel M. Hezel Rzayev '07 of Cannon Heyman & Weis, LLP; Erika M. Marabella '04 of Rich Products Corp.; Melissa Hancock Nickson '97, Confidential Law Clerk to Hon. John M. Curran; and Dennis K. Schaeffer '99 of Bond Schoeneck & King PLLC.

Other directors include:

Beverly S. Braun '07 of HSBC Bank USA N.A.; Jaime C. Gallagher '02 of the New York State Liquor Authority; Kenneth M. Gossel '91 of National Fuel Gas; Christopher M. Grant '05 of Axiom Strategies; Amy L. Hemenway '01 of Harter Secrest & Emery LLP; Elizabeth A. Kraengle '07 of Duke, Holzman, Photiadis & Gresens LLP; Tiffany R. Perry '00 Erie County Family Court; Brendan J. Rich '05 of Lippes Mathias Wexler Friedman LLP; Elizabeth M. Savino '92 of CTG, Inc.; Jeffrey C. Stravino '97 of Hodgson Russ LLP; Jason G. Ulatowski '07 of PCB Piezotronics Inc.; Dr. Sylvia Valentin '97 of Niagara University; Pauline Costanzo Will '96 of Bennett Schechter Arcuri & Will LLP; and Preston L. Zarlock '92 of Phillips Lytle LLP.

Officers and directors of the Law Alumni Association's GOLD (Graduates of the Last Decade) Group,

an arm of the association focused on organizing educational, social and networking opportunities to assist recent graduates as they transition from student to attorney, were also elected. Jeffrey P. Gleason '08 of Woods Oviatt Gilman LLP will serve as 2016-2017 GOLD Group president. President-elect is Ryan K. Parisi '10 of the Niagara County District Attorney's Office; immediate past president is Michael J. Hecker '09 of Hodgson Russ LLP; treasurer is Elizabeth R. Blazey-Pennel '11 of the IRS Taxpayer Advocate Service; treasurer-elect is Cristin L. Murray '12 of Hodgson Russ LLP; secretary is Marnie E. Smith '09 of Harris Beach PLLC; and secretary-elect is Lydia H. Beebe '12 of Barclay Damon LLP. Patricia L. Warrington of the University at Buffalo School of Law serves as assistant director.

Other GOLD Group directors include: Teia Marie Bui '08 of Clover Management Inc.; Heather L. Dechert '10 of Webster Szanyi LLP; Jessica M. DeMichiel '11 of Caitlin Robin & Associates; Andrea K. DiLuglio '15 of Woods Oviatt Gilman LLP; Sarah M. Draper '16 of Connors LLP; Joshua E. Dubs '08 of the Law Offices of Joshua E. Dubs; Patrick D. Leavy '16 of Rupp Baase Pfalzgraf Cunningham LLC; Vincent M. Miranda '10 of Lippes Mathias Wexler Friedman LLP; Melissa M. Morton '07 of Gibson, McAskill &

Welcoming new students at the alumni reception are: top left, past President Lenora B. Foote '97; center, Elizabeth M. Savino '92 and top right, Andrea Schillaci '82.

Crosby, LLP; James M. O'Keefe '07 of the William Mattar Law Offices; Caitlin E. O'Neil '15 of Connors LLP; Seth D. Pullen '09 of Hodgson Russ LLP; Nicholas A. Romano '13 of Connors LLP; Emily M. Rudroff '15 of M&T Bank; Christopher S. Safulko '13 of the Erie County District Attorney's Office; Aaron M. Saykin '13 of Hodgson Russ LLP; and Henry A. Zomerfeld '14 of Kenney Shelton Liptak Nowak LLP.

Chairs of the Association's regional alumni chapters include:

Caroline B. Brancatella '07 of Greenberg Traurig LLP and Kevin M. Grossman '04 of the New York State Governor's Office of Employee Relations, co-chairs of the Albany Chapter; Sam M. Tamburo '68 of the Law Office of Sam M. Tamburo, chair of the Central New York Chapter; Daisy A. Tomaselli '13 of Jackson Lewis PC, chair of the New York City Chapter; Michelle A. Daubert '07 of Wegmans Food Markets, Inc. and Helen K. Root Scalia '11 of United Technologies, co-chairs of the Rochester Chapter; and Michelle M. Radecki '96 of Grace Studios, LLC and Nate T. Yohannes '12 of the U.S. Small Business Administration, co-chairs of the Washington, D.C., Chapter.

WIDE ANGLE

BUFFALO

*GOLD Group's
Summer Mixer*

1. Patrick D. Leavy '16,
Joseph G. Trapp '16,
Caitlin E. O'Neill '15,
Andrea K. DiLuglio
'15 and Sarah M.
Washington '16

2. Joshua E. Dubs '08,
Patrick D. Leavy '16,
and Ryan C. Parisi '06



ROCHESTER, N.Y. CHAPTER

*Spring Reception for
Newly Admitted Attorneys*

1. Cheryl L. Nielsen '16, Luke B.
Kalamas '15 and Jacob R. Ark '15
with interim Dean James A.
Gardner (center) and Hon. Eugene
F. Pigott Jr. '73 (far right)

2. Geoffrey A. Kaeuper '06 and
Leah R. Merritt-Mervine '07



NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER

Annual Summer Social

1. Nelson Aviles '82, Carmelo
Batista Jr. '83 and Andres N.
Madrid '91

2. Julian Buffam and NYC
Chapter Chair Daisy A.
Tomaselli '13



WASHINGTON, D.C. CHAPTER

*Summer Reception at
US District Courthouse*

1. Katelynn M. Johnson '17,
Catherine J. Minder '17, Hon. Paul L.
Friedman '68, Leah B. Bernhardt '17,
John W. Christie '18 and Lacey
Mendrick '18

2. Sarah L. Byrne '03 and Meredith
Jolie '03





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Patrick J. O'Brien '17,
Jennifer M.
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Dean Ilene R.
Fleischmann, Laura A.
Godly '18, and Rochester
Law Alumni Chapter
Co-Chair Michelle A.
Daubert '07*



3. Hon. Gerald
J. Whalen '83,
Michael R.
Wolford '68 and
Duwayne T.
Bascoe '12



*NYC Mock Interview
Program
Regina L. Readling '08
and Peter A.
Sahasrabudhe '18*



3. D.C. Alumni
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Chair Michelle
M. Radecki '96

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