EMORY lawyer FALL 2020

LEGAL EDUCATION IN A PANDEMIC A NEW NOT-SO-NORMAL

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- Fighting for the right to vote
- Redefining and recommitting: a diversity, equity, and inclusion Q&A
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The more things change...

IN THIS ISSUE, we explore how legal education has changed yet still persevered—during a much-altered time for all of us.



Asynchronous. Synchronous. Twofactor protection. Zoom meetings. A few of these words hung in the periphery of my working vocabulary before the pandemic, but many of them have become regular utterances in recent months. With the pandemic continuing to alter life as we've previously known it, the law school has adjusted almost all aspects of its operations to meet the needs of a student, faculty, and staff population that remains mostly online. **Most Emory Law**

graduates know the story of Eléonore Raoul 1920L 1979H, Emory Law's and Emory University's first female graduate, who enrolled while the Emory chancellor was out of town. On this 100th anniversary of the 19th amendment, we explore more of Raoul's life story—her involvement in the women's suffrage movement. Even as we mark this important anniversary, the right to vote is still not guaranteed for far too many Americans. In October, the Emory Public Interest Committee (EPIC) kicked off Pro Bono Month with a conference entitled, "A Hundred Years and Counting: The Ongoing Fight for Voting Rights." We consider this fight in one of our feature articles in this issue, as well, learning from alumni on how they've worked to combat voting obstacles.

This school year, the law school will recognize the 25th anniversary of the founding of EPIC. You will read about some of our EPIC students' summer experiences in this issue, and I hope that you will mark your calendars for EPIC's annual Inspiration Awards, which honors notable achievement in the public interest. It will be held online in 2021.

This past summer, I named **Derrick Howard** as chief diversity officer of Emory Law, a new position he holds along with his role of associate dean for academic programs and students. Professor Howard will lead the development and implementation of new initiatives designed to address racism and to promote diversity and inclusion, and he heads the law school's new Committee on Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion. Under the leadership of Professors **Dorothy Brown** and Joanna Shepherd, the law school has also launched a new lecture series called "Conversations about Racism in the 21st Century." Check out the back cover to see how you can access past recordings and register for future conversations.

I'm pleased to announce that in January Professor Kristin Johnson will join Emory Law from Tulane to expand our corporate law program. Also, we have kicked off the search process for our long-anticipated John Lewis Chair in Civil Rights and Social Justice, a process which will be led by Professor Fred O. Smith Jr.

With so much happening in the world and at Emory Law, it is now more important that we hear from you. Your feedback—both congratulatory and constructive—helps foster new ideas that only make us better.

As always, contact me at lawdean@emory.edu.

Mary Anne Bobinski Dean and Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law



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Emory Lawyer is published semiannually by Emory University School of Law and is distributed free to alumni and friends. We welcome your comments and suggestions. Please send letters, news, story ideas, and class notes to lawcommunications@emory.edu or Emory Law, 1301 Clifton Rd NE, Atlanta, GA 30322. Send changes of address by email to the Office of Advancement and Alumni Engagement at lawalumni@emory.edu

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ON THE COVER Portrait of Demetrius Williams 22L by Steve Nowland

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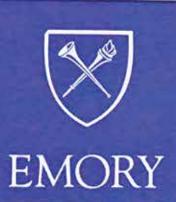
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Show of support

Faces masked and spirits high, Dean Bobinski and members of the Advancement and Alumni Engagement team hosted a socially distant, drive-through study break for new alumni preparing for the bar exam. PHOTOGRAPH BY CYNTHIA VARKEY





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LEGAL EDUCATION IN A PANDEMIC: A NEW NOT-SO-NORMAL

BY LISA ASHMORE • PORTRAIT OF REMYA MENON 22L BY STEVE NOWLAND



ON MARCH 11, 2020, the World Health Organization officially characterized COVID-19 as a pandemic. The same day, Emory Law announced it would transition to remote teaching for the remainder of the spring term. At the time, there were 1,215 reported cases in the United States, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. But judging by news coming from Italy, and later New York, it appeared cases and deaths would accelerate quickly. Increasingly, bringing roughly 15,000 students back to Emory's campus began to appear untenable.

Five months later when fall classes began at Emory Law on August 17 (for most students, remotely) both Fulton and Gwinnett were in the top 50 counties in the country for confirmed cases (21,993 and 21,534 respectively, according to Johns Hopkins University of Medicine). DeKalb County reported 14,926 cases. The combined number of deaths in those three counties alone (1,027 at the time) was higher than the number of deaths in entire countries. Across the United States, 170,434 citizens were dead.

COVID-19's

spread broke plans made by state and local governments. No one knew how long shutdowns would last, which affected how Emory would finish spring term and plan for fall. On March 11, students were on spring break, which the university extended by a week.

That gave Emory Law not quite two weeks to train 93 fulltime and adjunct faculty members to teach 140 classes online to roughly 950 students. The law school had adopted Zoom early on, which had influenced the University's decision to purchase an enterprise license, said Corky Gallo, Emory Law's director of operations,

Information Technology. So, on the technology side, the structure was in place for remote classes. Next up was teaching people to use it.

"While we weren't as concerned about the students' ability to adapt, we recognized it was going to require some intensive training to get many of our faculty up to speed, both technically and pedagogically," he said. While Gallo's team managed tech solutions, Professor **Rebecca Purdom** addressed pedagogy. "I hope people realize and remember how fortunate we are to have had Professor Purdom on hand to make this rapid shift," Gallo said. Purdom is executive director for graduate and online programs. In addition to her background in environmental law, her other area of expertise is using technology for curriculum design and delivery.

"It never felt impossible," Gallo said. "We have a good working knowledge of our faculty's technology skills. We knew who was going to easily fly on their own, and who was going to need extra attention, and we deployed ourselves

<image>

"I'm working

hard to combat

the effects of

Zoom fatigue."

Sue Payne, executive

director of the Center

for Transactional Law

and Practice

proactively with that knowledge. In times of pandemic, this comes in handy."

"Some faculty took to it right away, and others were completely doubtful they could carry it off," Gallo said. "It was a bit like moving from foxhole to foxhole to encourage them," he said.

MARCH 23: REMOTE TEACHING BEGINS

Sue Payne, executive director of the Center for Transactional Law and Practice, praised her adjunct professors for stepping up to learn Zoom. In spring, there were 15 "Doing Deals" classes offered. Three such courses are required to earn a transactional law certificate and are designed to be an intensive, hands-on transition to real practice. There were 20Ls who needed their final capstone courses to complete the program. At graduation, 54 juris doctor students earned their certificates.

"The biggest challenge for experiential simulation courses like ours is that the students spend so much class time engaged in collaborative activities," Payne said. "In a regular classroom, we divide the students up into groups and send them to the corners of the room or out into the hall to complete various exercises." In remote learning, this translated to breakout rooms. "Once you get used to the idea that you are simply sending the students into other Zoom rooms and you can pop in and out of those rooms with the touch of a button and the students can summon you if they have a question, the breakout rooms seem like Zoom's best feature," Payne said.

Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law **Polly J. Price 86C 86G** had taught a massive open online course (MOOC) previously, but that experience was very different, she said. Lectures were pre-recorded and most elements of the course were complete before it launched.

"I monitored and interacted with discussion boards, but otherwise, the lecture component, evaluations, and exercises were built out in advance, over the course of several months," she said. Lecturing on Zoom in spring was very different, and she had 42 students in her Citizenship and Immigration Law class.

"I monitored the chat box on the side for questions, because numbers were too large to catch the 'raised hand' function without continually scrolling through a long list," Price said. "A teaching assistant to monitor chat and these other functions would have helped tremendously but I didn't have one. I understand large classes will be provided a TA to help with this monitoring going forward."

Price found unreliable wi-fi the most difficult part of remote teaching but quickly resolved that. What she said she could never fix was a distinct purple cast to her hair, despite tweaking lighting and camera angles. "Several students thought it was a good look for me," she said. Price taught synchronously, minus a few recorded short lectures designed to help students on assigned problems. She also conducted office hours online.

STUDENT IMPACT

For the Class of 2020, the uncertainty was both nerveracking and bittersweet, as it became clear there would be no live commencement ceremonies. (They did, however, get a star-power speaker—human rights attorney Bryan Stevenson, who delivered a remote address and took questions live.) For some students, the pandemic put in limbo new jobs, healthcare benefits, and determining how and when they would take the bar exam.

Like many other law schools, Emory Law adopted a pass-fail policy for spring semester and recalibrated honors requirements for 2020 graduates due to the quick shift to online teaching. Pass-fail policies rippled across the country, evidenced by the national Order of the Coif's announcement that the normal 75% graded course requirement was suspended for the academic year.

Tate Kommer 20L was a nontraditional JD student who had spent a decade as a United States Army lieutenant and captain with service in Afghanistan, Latin America, and the Caribbean. A reservist since 2017, Kommer had balanced family, law school, and annual reserve duty. While at Emory Law, he interned with the FBI, first in Washington, DC, then in Atlanta.

In spring, his class load included Advanced Legal Research—Foreign and Comparative Law, Criminal Procedure, Conflict of Laws, the Judicial Behavior Seminar, and the International Humanitarian Law Clinic. He was also a research assistant for Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law **Mary L. Dudziak**.

With the changes that digital learning produced, suddenly, there was no more ducking into a quiet corner of Hugh F. MacMillan Law Library. He was studying in a household that included his wife, Katie, a 4-year-old, a toddler, and two dogs.

"I found it a little amusing that, when school was operating normally, I would avoid working from home at all costs. It was just too difficult to be productive," he said. "During the web-based portion of the semester, I don't think that I was a particularly effective student, at least not compared to when I was a resident student," Kommer said. However, "I was both impressed and appreciative of the school's ability to remain continually adaptive and responsive to what seemed like ever-changing circumstances," he said. He felt fortunate he was able to continue his studies, he said, and fortunate that faculty encouraged students to contact them. But there were disappointments: as a military officer, he had been looking forward to the International Humanitarian Law Clinic trip to the National

For some students, the pandemic put in limbo new jobs, healthcare benefits, and determining how and when they would take the bar exam. War College, which was canceled. This was not the last spring on campus he had imagined.

"The law school is a great environment to be immersed in," he said. "When you take away the face-to-face interaction and the physical Emory space, you naturally lose significant components of the student experience." He didn't have to relocate when classes went remote, but in August the family moved to Arlington, Virginia, where he'll join Booz Allen Hamilton as a consultant to the federal government's intelligence community. In addition to starting a second career, he took the Virginia Bar Exam on September 10.

FALL TERM BEGINS

Despite initial hopes for a fall return to campus, the University announced in mid-July that the number of students allowed to take on-campus courses would be drastically reduced. The majority of law school students would attend online with the exception of first-year students and new accelerated JD students, as well as juris master and master of laws students taking 1L classes. Numerous trainings had been conducted throughout the summer months and into the fall to allow faculty and staff to

MacMillan Library reopened for the first day of classes, but a reservation system was instituted to allow a maximum of 50 students in the building

at any time.

prepare to teach and work in the safest, most-effective manner possible, given the circumstances.

There are 266 first-year students enrolled this year, the same size class that started in 2019. On the heels of a well-received online Visiting Day, the Office of Admission also held a Welcome Week that included first-years meeting Dean Mary Anne Bobinski in a socially distanced, masked environment, and an evening Zoom meeting with new Emory President Gregory Fenves during the first Thursday night recess.

In-person 1L sections were limited to 35 students. Masks and COVID-19 tests were part of the required onboarding process for all students, staff, and faculty to be on campus. Physical distancing was in effect, and for the first time in decades, the use of mass transit was discouraged. MacMillan Library reopened for the first day of classes, but a reservation system was instituted to allow a maximum of 50 students in the building at any time. A virtual reference desk allowed students access to MacMillan's six research librarians, five days a week. The fall schedule was compressed by an early start and eliminating the Labor Day holiday, so classes would end on November 13. Exams for 1Ls would be complete by November 24.

Fall instruction will feel different than the emergency response of the past

semester, Gallo said.

we've been through the process this past spring, and that gives confidence to the overall process. But we realized right off this was going to be a somewhat different experience. In spring, student-professor relationships had already been established, and we only had to make it through a few more weeks," he said. "There was a certain level of forgiveness across the board, as everyone struggled to adapt for the short term. For fall semester, there's a recognition that

"Obviously,

this is going to last a bit longer than we'd initially considered. With that in mind, we understood we would need to up our game in delivering in an online environment."

Payne agreed, and outlined her approach to teaching Contract Drafting this fall.

"I'm working hard to combat the effects of Zoom fatigue," she said. "Because it's physically difficult to sit in class for 95 minutes-especially when you are alone in front of a computer screen and missing social contact with your classmates and professors—I'm breaking things into smaller chunks," she said.

"My sense is that the illusion of movement is very important on Zoom, and I've also read that actual physical movement is important, too," she said. Some professors are incorporating "brain breaks" by asking students to stand up and do calisthenics, she added. "I don't know if I'll go that far, but I do believe that it's important to be enthusiastic and expressive because the professor sets the tone for the entire class and I like a lively class."

She gave an example format: She'll start with a 10-minute PowerPoint, followed by a three-question poll for students to apply what they just learned. After reviewing the answers, she may repeat this sequence a few times.

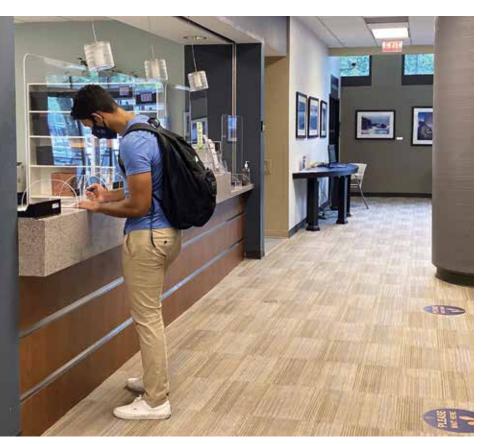
"Then I'll send students to the breakout rooms to collaborate on an exercise that gives them a chance to practice more," she said. "They'll watch a short video containing an object and then they'll create a deal associated with that object and practice drafting parts of the contract memorializing that deal. When I bring them back to the main Zoom classroom, each group will share their work with the entire class."

POSSIBLE PRACTICE APPLICATIONS

As fall term began, the chief justice of the Georgia Supreme Court had just extended (for the fifth time) an emergency order prohibiting jury proceedings statewide because COVID-19 continued to spread.

Randall Kessler 88L, a partner at Kessler & Solomiany, taught Civil Trial Practice: Family Law in spring. He later wrote about the final exam, held online. He saw aspects of remote proceedings that could remain helpful when the pandemic ended.

"On Friday, April 17, perhaps the first trial by Zoom was held in Georgia," Kessler wrote for the Daily Report. "It was the final exam for the Emory Law School Jury Trial class." (It was a divorce.) "We all learned that not only could trial



by Zoom work, but there were quite a few unanticipated benefits," he said.

It was easy to sequester witnesses in a waiting room and objections were more civil due to the use of "objection paddles." Exhibits were uploaded and shared on participants' screens. And in metro Atlanta, the elimination of traffic, parking, security screening, and having to navigate the courthouse are not inconsequential, he pointed out. Finally, in a truly heated trial, perhaps it's better for opponents not to be in the same room, he wrote. Of course, some situations would still require, or be better served by an in-person hearing, he said, but we'd be wrong not to consider the benefits.

"We may have been forced to evolve," Kessler said. "But trial by Zoom looks like it is here to stay, so let's make the best of it."

And students and professors around the country already have. Purdom says, "In March, 100% of law schools went online, and as of this writing, over two thirds are teaching in purely online or hybrid formats. This represents the single largest change in legal education since ... the early 1900s."

"We all learned that not only could trial by Zoom work, but there were quite a few unanticipated benefits."

Randall Kessler 88L

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

THE 19TH AMENDMENT

and

ELÉONORE RAOUL'S

ROLE IN THE STRUGGLE

BY LAURA KUECHENMEISTER



ALAMY STOCK PHOTO

MORE THAN A CENTURY AGO, ATLANTA'S TRAFFIC WAS ALREADY MAKING HEADLINES—

FOR OBSTRUCTING THE CITY'S FIRST WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE PARADE.



Women supported the movement for different reasons. Often, they were motivated by the desire for a greater legislative focus on issues like child labor laws, temperance, and public safety. Among common reasons for suffrage detailed in the Equal Suffrage Party's pamphlet were the unfairness of women's taxation without representation, the idea that women are not idential interests by voting, and s, women have the

"Georgia suffragists were indignant over difficulties encountered downtown yesterday," *The Atlanta Constitution* wrote on November 17, 1915, "when their procession moved through a maze of traffic suddenly loosened in their route which made progress exceedingly slow and cumbersome."

Led by **Eléonore Raoul 1920L 1979H** on a white horse, the parade gathered between 500 and 1,000 marchers who were undaunted by the traffic, the paper reported. The obstacles in the women's path were a fitting symbol for their fight for the right to vote in Georgia: four years later, it would become the first state to reject the 19th amendment.

The beginnings of the women's suffrage movement in Georgia were modest. In 1890, Helen Augusta Howard and ten other women in Columbus, Georgia, formed the Georgia Women's Suffrage Association. In the group's constitution and bylaws, it invited "all persons of either sex, who admit the justice of women's demand to be raised about the political level of minors, lunatics, felons, and traitors, with whom they. . [were] classed by the Constitution of Georgia." The state's "one unpardonable crime," the association argued, was being a woman; minors would gain the right to vote with age, and even criminals could have their full rights restored with a pardon.

Without Howard's influence, Georgia would likely have taken much longer to gain momentum in the fight for women's right to vote. In 1895, the National American Women's Suffrage Association (NAWSA) planned to hold its first convention outside of Washington, DC, a location originally chosen for the possibility of influencing Congress with its presence in the city. However, Howard convinced delegates to vote for Atlanta, arguing, "The Georgia papers and the far Southern papers still insist that women do not want the ballot. Until you hold a convention in the South and prove to them that this is not so, they will keep on saying it is." Howard suggested that Atlanta's Grand Opera House would be "packed from ceiling to pit" and noted, "While a great many of them would come to laugh, many of them would go away with NAWSA membership tickets in their pockets." Ultimately, Howard was correct: on January 31, 1895, the Atlanta convention attracted significant media attention and 2,000 attendees from across the country, and inspired the formation of a NAWSA-affiliated organization in the city.

Eléonore Raoul: A leader in the cause

At only age eight, Eléonore Raoul was not in attendance—but she soon became a prominent organizer, as well as the first woman to graduate from Emory University in 1920.

"You might say I was brought up with the suffrage movement," Raoul said in a 1977 interview with the *Emory Wheel*. "Mother was very much for women's rights. It seemed a natural thing to do."

By 1914, there were three state suffrage organizations: the first Georgia Women's Suffrage Association, which counted more than 1,000 members, the Georgia Woman Suffrage League, with 500 members primarily located in Atlanta, and the Equal Suffrage Party, which Eléonore's mother, Mary Millen Raoul and her sister, Mary Raoul, founded with Emily C. McDougald in the hopes of creating an organization that would more aggressively work for suffrage. By 1915, the Equal Suffrage Party had a membership of nearly 2,000 women. None of these organizations admitted women of color in Georgia, and the efforts of women like Lugenia Burns Hope, a suffrage advocate with the Atlanta community organization Neighborhood Union, or Mary A. McCurdy, the African American suffragist editor of Woman's World in Rome, Georgia, have been rarely acknowledged or totally neglected in published histories of the movement until recently.

In the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia, Raoul served as organizer and press agent and chair of the Suffrage Parade Committee. She also served as organizer and later chairman of the Fulton and DeKalb Counties Branch until her resignation in March 1916. During Eléonore's involvement, the state organization published a number of materials, including "Why Georgia Women Should Vote" and a leaflet titled "Chief Justice Clark, of North Carolina, on White Supremacy." cal with men and must represent their special interests by voting, and the sentiment that as the mothers of citizens, women have the "greatest possible stake in the government and deserve the greatest possible honor and power." In an interview with *The Atlanta Journal and Constitution Magazine* later in her life, Raoul said, "I went into suffrage because I thought it was just and that it was the most effective way for women to uphold their chief interests—the home and children. Women's interests must be represented in government."

Particularly in the South, suffragists frequently argued that a woman's right to vote was expected to strengthen white supremacy in the region. In its leaflet, the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia made this argument directly, quoting Chief Justice Walter Clark of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. According to the leaflet, Clark was asked if white supremacy was endangered by the prospect of giving Black women the right to vote. Instead, Clark answered that equal suffrage would "save the day" for white supremacy, stating, "...the 260,000 votes of the white women of the State will be one solid obstacle to any measure that would impair either for them or their children the continuance of white supremacy."

In her letter of resignation from the Equal Suffrage Party, it's evident that Raoul had a distinct vision for the suffrage movement in Georgia and felt at odds with the state president, then Emily C. McDougald. She said, "Our President has taken our desire to consult with her on the best method of attaining the desired end of unification of suffrage societies in Georgia as a personal matter. My belief in the necessity for this unification is so strong, I am so positive that without it an effective fight for the ballot can not [sic] be made that I deem it unwise for the cause that I longer remain in office when I am at variance with the president on so vital a point." Raoul specifically notes her "failure to work in harmony with the state president" and her strong feelings that she could not "conscientiously carry out" policies with which she disagreed.

In two letters Raoul received in August 1916, it appears her resignation may have caused her later problems. "When I invited you to make the report of the work in Atlanta, I thought it wise to write to the three presidents in Atlanta," Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association writes. "I thought it would be very nice to give you the opportunity to make the report and thus, to introduce you to the Convention. One of them objected... Since she does object, I think it will be better that you do not do it." Catt wrote a second time to ask Raoul to refrain from all speaking at that time, but also suggested that Raoul would be offered the opportunity to develop that ability in the future.

> "Around about 1913 and 14, the world was all aflame because women were demanding the right of suffrage," Mary Raoul Millis wrote in her memoir The Family Raoul. She notably did not include her family's involvement with the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia but did describe her sister's other suffrage work. After her resignation, Raoul traveled to support the suffrage campaign, spending time as a paid worker in New Jersey, organizing in West Virginia, and at the national NAWSA office in New York. Mary noted Raoul always "attain[ed] success in what she chose to do," and wrote that although she was placed in West Virginia's most difficult areas, the only two counties in the state that voted for suffrage in the next election were Raoul's responsibility.

Raoul frequently corresponded with her mother from the campaign trail, and they were demonstrably close. Mary observed that their mother was "always an ardent proponent of the rights of women" who "gave both money and time to the campaign in Georgia and Atlanta, finding great happiness in the companionship of Raoul in this most vital work." Raoul frequently corresponded with her mother about her work with NAWSA. In a letter dated September 25, 1916, she related praise from Dr. Effie Jones, the national field secretary, and wrote, "...she said she had written Mrs. [Carrie Chapman] Catt that I had certainly handled a very difficult situation here well. The difficult situation was trouble between my new campaign committee and a few of the older suffragists. It is all straightened out now. I was delighted of course that she had written that to Mrs. Catt but it never occurred to me that she would. Now I suppose you will think my head is turned."

Raoul also shared ideas on how to reach more supporters as she traveled back to Georgia, while also demonstrating her thriftiness: "I am going to ask the National if they will send a speaker with me and pay half of the traveling expenses to Georgia if I take my car back after the election. We will hold meetings all of the way down and it would be an excellent add for suffrage." In December 1916, Raoul appeared confident in the skills and experience she'd gathered, and wrote her mother from New York, "We will have quite a good crop of Georgia workers at this rate and some good material ready for Ga. when she is ready. The more I see of things the better position I think I have." Other organizers thought highly of her as well; six months later, she received a letter dated June 16, 1917, from the National Women's Party that asked her to visit Washington, DC, to help with their work, which at the time included the famous picketing of the White House.

In her letters, Raoul is frank, independent, and focused on her future. She often discussed her salary as an organizer with her sister Rosine ("...I am going to write her that I am absolutely unwilling to work for a salary of less than one hundred a month and expenses. That is what several of the other workers are getting."), and directly made her case for what she believed was fair pay with NAWSA. She shared her successes with Rosine, noting many compliments on her work from other established suffragists. However, she also frequently expressed self-doubt, being particularly concerned about her public speaking ability despite frequently reporting her speeches were well-received; her papers contain a number of jokes, anecdotes, facts, and verse she presumably found successful.

Driven to public service

Raoul was also driven to public service. On August 6, 1916, she weighed her options in a letter to Rosine, and said, "The only thing I can think of taking up at home is recreation work with the idea that eventually I can work up something big-public baths etc. and even something for negroes which is needed very badly." She mentions the possibility of law school over continuing suffrage work, which would require living away from home for several years: "Then I have even thought of my lawyer idea again. I think there will be a continually growing demand for women lawyers and it occurred to me that I might just settle down to that and start by taking the Atlanta law course."

As the story goes, Raoul enrolled at what was then the Lamar School of Law in 1917 while Chancellor Warren Candler was away and unable to block her entry, given his strong objections to graduate education for women. With her experience fighting for women's equality and her independent nature, it's no surprise she chose to enroll one year after Georgia granted women the right to practice law. Raoul became the first woman to graduate from Emory University in 1920, three months before the ratification of the 19th amendment. After practicing law for one year, Raoul chose to focus on her work with the League of Women Voters. She told the Emory Wheel, "I didn't appeal a case I ought to have appealed and I said to myself, 'I've got to make a decision.' There were plenty of good lawyers around, but no one to do the kind of work I was interested in."

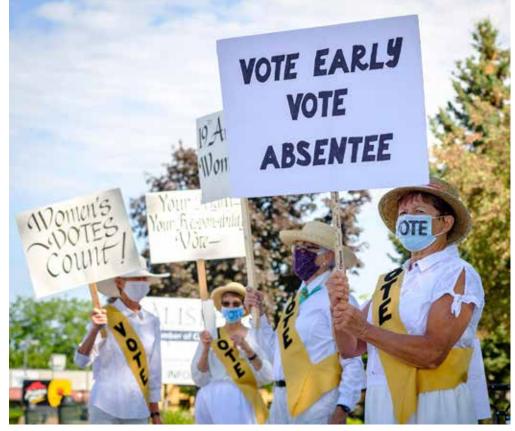
While in law school, Raoul was still active in the Georgia suffrage movement. In 1918, Alice Paul, national chairman of the Women's Party, wrote requesting she accept the role of chairman in the branch in Georgia, which Paul described as "nonexistent."

Instead, in 1919, Raoul was the chairman of the Central Committee of Women Citizens, where she led a massive voter registration campaign. That year, women would be allowed to vote in Atlanta's white Democratic primary. On August 3, 1919, *The Atlanta Journal* reported on the campaign's progress toward its goal of registering 5,000 women, and Raoul felt positive about their progress, stating, "You must remember that this trial at citizenship came upon us rather suddenly, and we have had a comparatively short time to get the message to the average woman." Ultimately, 3,784 women registered, The Constitution reported, with the promise that their \$1 poll tax would be collected and spent on the public project they chose. After the election, Raoul's legal training background became even more valuable when the money was not turned over to the women's committee as promised; legal action was eventually settled in 1930 in the women's favor.

AS OF JULY 1, 2020, GEORGIA WOMEN MAKE UP A LARGER PERCENTAGE OF ACTIVE VOTERS THAN MEN. THEY VOTED IN **GREATER NUMBERS THAN MEN IN THE NOVEMBER 2014, 2016, AND** 2018 ELECTIONS.

In Georgia, anti-suffrage groups outnumbered activists. They warned that giving women the vote would cause civil unrest, violence, and the loss of traditional gender roles. It's no surprise that the state was the first to vehemently reject the 19th amendment; in fact, ratification resolutions were introduced to the legislature solely for the opportunity to defeat them. "If you pass the Nineteenth Amendment you ratify the 15th and any southerner [so doing] ... is a traitor to his section," said Representative J.B. Jackson. Ultimately, even with the passage of the 19th amendment in 1920, women in Georgia were still unable to vote in a national election until 1922: Georgia law required that voters register six months before an election, and the state congress refused to waive this rule with an Enabling Act. Additionally, Georgia laws created to inhibit the votes of Black men would also prevent women of color from benefiting from women's suffrage in 1920.

With the right to vote came the need for voter education. Raoul's dedication to this effort resulted in the founding of the Atlanta chapter of the League of Women Voters in 1921, an organization she led as president and remained involved with throughout her life. In an April 1922



A group of women dressed as suffragists celebrated the 100th anniversary of the passage of the 19th amendment of the US Constitution in Kalispell, Montana

letter to registered voters signed by Raoul, the Atlanta League said, "The Committee believes that the people should have what they want but that before they vote they should be willing to give enough attention to all sides of the question to be sure that they want that for which they vote."

Looking forward

Traditionally, the women's suffrage movement is considered the start of first-wave feminism in the US, marked formally at the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention. As of July 1, 2020, more than 150 years later, Georgia women make up a larger percentage of active voters than men. They voted in greater numbers than men in the November 2014, 2016, and 2018 elections. However, women are still underrepresented in elected office in Georgia and across the nation, and they experience many other socioeconomic disparities.

"The feminist movement made great strides toward formal equality under law—same treatment for similarly situated individuals," said Deborah Dinner, associate professor of law at Emory. Dinner is a legal historian whose scholarship examines the interaction between social movements, political culture, and legal change. She continued, "They also fought hard for a welfare state that would support women's gendered experiences—as pregnant persons, primary caregivers, divorced

homemakers, mothers, and daughters. They advocated universal childcare, protective labor laws, the expansion of disability insurance, paid family leave, and just labor conditions for domestic workers and home health care workers."

But, she noted, there is still work to be done. "Social and market conservatives thwarted these more ambitious goals. This is the agenda left for feminists today. We need to continue to combat gender stereotyping, including that which inhibits the freedom of LGBTQ people, while also fighting for state support for care work, paid and unpaid."

On July 25, 1919, The Atlanta Constitution quoted Senator Dorris (presumed W.H. Dorris, but unclear in the texts) as he lamented Georgia's rejection and hoped, "Some day some future legislature sitting in the same seats now occupied by us will see the light, the great light of the rising suffrage sun, and that day they will remove from the name of the state of Georgia that blot which we are now imposing on it. May that day come soon."

Although the state eventually ratified the amendment, it wasn't soon, and arguably did not restore the state's reputation: In 1970, Georgia made a symbolic gesture by ratifying the 19th amendment rather than supporting the Equal Rights Amendment.

Today, the state continues to struggle with accusations of voter suppression, and the work to ensure equal voting rights continues across America. When asked about the next legal step towards guaranteeing voting rights to all Americans, Dinner commented, "In his eulogy for John Lewis, Barack Obama called for a series of reforms that would secure voting rights. These included: ending partisan gerrymandering, restoring the full Voting Rights Act in response to the Supreme Court's decision in *Shelby County v. Holder*, guaranteeing the franchise to felons, making Election Day a federal holiday, extending the franchise to citizens living in Washington, DC, and Puerto Rico, expanding early voting, and protecting the voting rights of students. We would make great strides toward a more equal democracy if we heeded Obama's impassioned call."

In an undated draft of a speech found in her papers, Raoul made a similar call to action. She asked, "Shall we align ourselves with the ones who talked against the Constitution and harped on state sovereignty, or shall we be on the side of the Washingtons, Jeffersons, and Hamiltons and be willing to give up national sovereigntiy [sic] if necessary for the progress of the world to a fuller democracy?"

Research assistance provided by: Atlanta History Center, Emory University Rose Library, Gary Hauk, and League of Women Voters Atlanta.

FIGHTING FOR THE RIGHT TO

BY ERIC RANGUS







ADAMKAZ/ISTOCKPHOTO

EVERY ELECTION DAY,

when she was a little girl, **Jill Pope 18L** would tag along with her maternal grandmother on the way to the polls. She was a poll worker, checking voters' names as they arrived to cast their ballots, fulfilling a democracy's most



cherished and important tradition. "When I became old enough to vote, it was so exciting getting to talk about it with my grandmother," says Pope, who grew up in Kentucky and has lived in Georgia for more than 12 years.

Jill Pope 18L

Pope did more than talk about it, though. She wanted to get more deeply involved with the process, and volunteering with Election Protection Georgia was a way to do that.

The nonpartisan coalition works yearround to make sure citizens of all backgrounds have the opportunity to exercise their constitutional right to vote. Sometimes, volunteers work the phones and provide answers and other information remotely. Other times, volunteers serve as nonpartisan election observers, spending part of election day on site at polling places. Observers can

only approach voters more than 100 feet from the polls, but they can help make the process smoother by assisting with logistics as well as providing a watchful eye on the proceedings to make sure irregularities are kept to a minimum.

Recent elections have seen an uptick in those irregularities.

In Henry County, Pope's first time as an election observer in 2008, she saw a great number of voters being turned away from the polls. For many of them it was because they presented an expired driver's license or other ID. Pope had a copy of the state statutes in her hand and upon showing those voters that an expired ID was not a disqualifier, they were able to get back in line. The precinct captain wasn't happy about it, but Pope was pleased with having done her job.

Successive elections that Pope worked enlightened a whole host of other questionable situations. Late changes to precinct locations that confused voters. Names missing from voter rolls. Power and internet outages or no power cords for voting machines at all. One year, she received a call from a precinct where a sign that read "English speaking only" had been hung on a table.

"What people saw in June of this year, when we had the big problems, I wasn't

surprised," Pope says. "Because it always goes on."

A COMPLETE MELTDOWN

Delayed from April to June because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Georgia primary election made news for all the wrong reasons. Photos of long voting lines appeared in publications around the country and on websites all over the internet. There were broken voting machines at polling places, and poll workers weren't fully trained in solving the problems. Many absentee ballots weren't delivered on time, which just increased the number of people voting in person. Some waits in predominantly Black areas of Fulton County stretched to five hours or more.

Few problems were reported in rural counties around the state, but in the areas where most Georgians live—and especially where most people of color live-voting in the June primary was a nightmare. The Atlanta Journal-*Constitution* unsubtly called it an all-caps "COMPLETE MELTDOWN."

For the past several years, incrementally but with purpose, Georgia has tightened its laws around voting registration and accessibility. For critics of that process, the June primary was a perfect storm. With five months before the presidential election, could the state fix all



of the problems that emerged over the summer? Did the state even want to?

FROM JIM CROW TO SHELBY COUNTY

The subject of voting rights in Georgia has been front and center for years-decades, actually. For nearly a century following the Civil War, voting rights in Georgia were basically about who could vote (whites) and who couldn't (everyone else). The post-war 15th Amendment to the Constitution prohibited federal or state governments from denying citizens the right to vote based on their race, but that didn't mean they actually were able to vote. Even after the 1920 passage of the 19th Amendment, which extended the vote to women, it was really only white women who could take advantage.

"It has certainly been the case that just because something has been written into the Constitution, it doesn't mean it's actually

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guaranteed on the ground," says **Robert** Schapiro, Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law. Indeed, many states—mostly in the South and certainly including Georgia-created a host of new laws to deny African Americans and many poor whites the right to vote. Literacy tests, poll taxes, and straight-up intimidation successfully prevented generations of African Americans from exercising their Constitutional rights.

Pope had her students in one of the college classes she teaches take a sample literacy test that African Americans were required to pass in order to vote. Pope's students were shocked and struggled to pass the test.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965, which prevented the denial of the right to vote because of one's race, changed that. Under its guidelines, and because of the state's past discriminatory practices, Georgia was one of the states that required federal clearance before making changes to its elections. For nearly 50 years, the Voting Rights Act was one of the most steadfast laws in the nation, and it was reauthorized by Congress multiple times.

But in 2013, the Supreme Court struck down one of the paramount elements of the Voting Rights Act. Section 4(b), which included a formula that determined which jurisdictions required federal clearance for voting changes, was determined to be out of date.

"Things have changed dramatically," Chief Justice John Roberts wrote for the Court. He rightfully noted that minority voting rates had increased and that minority candidates held office at unprecedented levels.

New voting laws were free to be made, and since then things have certainly been changing.

Since Shelby County v. Holder removed federal clearance requirements, a host of new ways to either limit voting directly or at least make the process harder to accomplish have emerged, and the vast majority have had adverse effects on minority populations.

Across the country (including in many places outside the South) more than 1,000 polling places (including many in predominantly African American areas) have closed, early voting options have been cut back, voter rolls purged, and strict voter ID laws passed.

"It's been a long time since electoral tampering was stuffing a ballot box. That was ages ago," says **Rebecca Shoot 19L**. "For decades now, it has been the lead-up to an election and the gradual process of disenfranchising voters."

Shoot's expertise is in international democracy, but, like Pope, she has also volunteered as an election monitor, and she says the irregularities she saw in American elections are far beyond anything she has seen at the more than a dozen international elections she's worked.

"Historically, often it is the majority that is imposing these restrictions on a minority. So,



have seen courts retreat from their historical commitment to vindicating the voting rights of minority groups in the United States."

it's an area where the

democratic process

well," Schapiro says.

may not function

"For all of these

reasons, it would

appear that this is

an appropriate area

for judicial interven-

like Shelby County, we

tion. But in cases

VOTING RIGHTS V. VOTER SUPPRESSION

Voter ID laws predate Shelby County by more than a decade. In 2001, fourteen states had some sort of voter ID law on the books, but just four of those required photo identification. By 2014, 34 states had passed voter ID laws, and half of those required photo identification. Between 2001 and 2012, nearly 100 voter ID laws of some sort were adopted throughout the United States.

Proponents suggest that voter ID laws prevent fraud, but there is scant evidence that this is true. What voter ID laws can do, though, is make it harder for some citizens to cast ballots.

"It doesn't say anything about race, and, in theory, anybody can get a state-issued ID or a driver's license," Schapiro says. "But as a practical matter, it's clear that the impact of that kind of requirement is felt more strongly in traditionally underrepresented areas and among minority groups."

When a state government is trending conservatively, stronger voting ID requirements generally follow.

Writing in the journal Political Research Quarterly in 2015, William Hicks, associate professor of political science at Appalachian State University, and three colleagues, stated that "because the participatory rates of the social groups comprising the main supporters of the two major parties are highly unequal, it provides an incentive for some party elites to pursue a demobilization strategy."

This suggests that while one side works hard to register as many voters as



BILL OXFORD/ISTOCKPHOTO

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possible-mobilize them-the other side works since the Civil War. During the 2016 presidenjust as hard to lower that number. Georgia has tial election, nearly one-quarter of all votes were received by mail.

In 2005, Georgia was one of the first states to pass what's known as a "strict voter ID" law. Following court challenges, it didn't take effect until 2008, but when it did, the law required voters to show a government-issued identification document that included a photo. If the voter didn't have one, they would be issued a provisional ballot. If they did not return to an elections office within a few days with the proper ID, their vote wouldn't count.

been one of the leaders in this area.

"If the effect of a measure is to make it more difficult to vote, without a very strong justification, then it is fair to call it voter suppression."

Robert Schapiro, Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law

Georgia is also one of the few states that removes voters from the rolls if they skip a certain number of elections. Again, this is defended as a safeguard against fraud, and in 2017 the state removed more than 500,000 people from the voter rolls. In 2018, the Supreme Court upheld Ohio's voter-purge law, which was similar to Georgia's. Later independent investigations showed that more that 300,000 of those voters were removed improperly, and while many of those purged re-registered, many others did not.

Now, in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, the safety and security of absentee balloting is being called into question at the highest levels of government, even though mail-in voting has been a staple of the process

solutions." For Schapiro, that requires federal action. "There is a critical role for the national

"I've only voted in person once in my life. I've always voted absentee," says Shoot, who will also vote absentee in the 2020 election. "Now, have all of my previous ballots been called into question? As well as the ballots of our servicemen and women overseas? I think that is incredibly dangerous."

Like every other law or measure that restricts voter enfranchisement, voter purges, voter ID laws, and even belt-tightening at the Postal Service is defensible, even if voter fraud has not been proven to be widespread. So do they actually cross the line of voter suppression?

"Part of the point of the Voting Rights Act is to say, 'let's look at what the effect of a measure is," Schapiro says. "And if the effect of a measure is to make it more difficult to vote, without a very strong justification, then it is fair to call it voter suppression."

BATTLING VOTER SUPPRESSION

Whatever impediments there are to voting these days really do pale to what earlier generations—particularly men and women of color—had to deal with. From the 1880s to the mid-1960s, Black men or women who tried to vote in certain sections of the country could lose their lives.

"I would never want to compare what we are going through now to what they went through then," says Daraka Satcher 99L, whose father, former Surgeon General David



Daraka Satcher 99L

Satcher, participated in the Civil Rights movement in the early 1960s as a student at Morehouse College.

"But their work did not fully resolve the issue," he says, soberly. "This is the next phase. We have to build on what

they established. For most problems, it can take more than a generation to come up with government to guarantee the effective right to vote for all citizens of the United States wherever they live," he says. "And that if the state and local authorities are not vindicating that right, as has often been the case, it really is the responsibility of the national government to step in, and we have not seen that lately."

Satcher agrees. He served two years as chief of staff to Georgia Rep. Hank Johnson and two more years as deputy assistant secretary in the Department of Commerce. He has seen the effectiveness of federal action first-hand.

"If only to emphasize the importance of it, involvement on the federal level is crucial," Satcher says. "It sends a message."

One thing is for sure, whenever voting rights issues have been presented to actual voters, those voters tend to favor expanding them. For instance, in 2018, nearly 65 percent of Floridians voted to amend the state constitution to restore voting rights of the state's citizens with felony convictions once they completed their sentences. That numbered nearly 1.4 million people. Almost immediately, the Florida legislature began work to undercut that result, most effectively by passing a law that required payment of all fees and fines as a prerequisite for voter registration. A district judge, saying that an "overwhelming number" of ex-felons would not be able to make these payments, found the law unconstitutional. But the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals overturned the ruling, and in July 2020, the Supreme Court declined to intervene, leaving many of these potential voters in limbo.

There are also rumblings of federal action in Congress.

The Voting Rights Enhancement Act was passed by the House of Representatives in 2019. It creates a new coverage formula to replace the one Shelby County struck down and also establishes a targeted process for reviewing voting changes in jurisdictions nationwide, among other reforms.

On July 22, 2020, Sen. Pat Leahy of Vermont reintroduced the bill as the John Lewis Voting Rights Enhancement Act to honor the legendary civil and voting rights leader and Georgia Congressman who had died from cancer five days earlier.

The full Senate has yet to take up the legislation.

class notes

FROM THE ALUMNI BOARD PRESIDENT

Like many of us, Emory Law is reimagining many things about how to educate the next generation of law students in the face of the current pandemic.



They are doing a phenomenal job of this and are also in the midst of a strategic planning effort to think even farther into the horizon.

In 2016, more than 40% of eligible voters did not fill out a ballot. As a group of people that took an oath to defend the Constitution of the United States, I hope we will all spend some time thinking about how that figure came to be and what—on both sides of the aisle—we can do to improve that number. What a day it will be for our democracy when we see that number rise to 90% or even 95% for a presidential election. May it be so.

Women have had the right to vote in this country for just 100 years. This important milestone for the women's

suffrage movement has gotten a lot of press this year, but I bet many of us do not know about the very important contributions of our fellow alumnus **Eléonore Raoul 1920L 1979H** towards achieving this goal. I learned many new and inspiring things from Laura Kuechenmeister's article on the subject. Staying on the very timely topic of voting, Eric Rangus's article in this issue on voter suppression in the 21st Century is an excellent examination of how this kind of behavior has played out in our nation and in Georgia.

If you have not already had the chance to learn about **Natasha Patel**, the new senior director of Emory Law's Center for Professional Development and Career Strategy, let me be the first to tell you what a major coup it is for the law school to have landed her to head the Career Center. She has already shown herself to be an ingenious, out-of-the-box thinker and problem solver, and that is exactly the kind of strength we need now. Do you have a way to help lift up an Emory Law student for a summer or after graduation? Reach out to Natasha with your ideas and opportunities.

I am thankful to find myself among the ranks of a phenomenal community of graduates of Emory Law, young and old, with a rich array of chosen career paths. I know that my wishes for health, happiness, impact, and prosperity reach you in homes, corporations, law firms, courtrooms, non-profits, and government agencies across the country and around the world. I recognize the daily grind can wear on us all, but my challenge to all of you is the same one I give myself: Look for the ways you can give back to those who need it most and to those who helped you most.

I look forward to hearing your thoughts, ideas, and feedback. I can be reached any time at annalisa.bloodworth@opc.com.

Annalisa M. Bloodworth 04L is senior vice president and general counsel for Oglethorpe Power Corporation. She is president of the Emory Law Alumni Board.

5

Joe Newman 73L, a former federal prosecutor, has served as a pro tem judge for the State Court of Chatham County, Georgia, since September 2016

Luther J. Battiste III 74L received the National Bar Association's Civil Trial Advocacy Master Trial Award at the association's annual convention. Battiste is a founding shareholder of Johnson Toal & Battiste, in Columbia, South Carolina.

James R. Kelley 75L 77L has been recognized in the 2020 Chambers USA directory of lawyers, in the category of bankruptcy and restructuring. His firm, Neal and Harwell in Nashville, Tennessee, was also recognized for general commercial litigation.

Alan E. Lubel 75L was named a 2020 Georgia Super Lawyer and recognized for distinction in the practice of business litigation. No more than 5 percent of Georgia lawyers are selected.

Pat McKee 77L has published Ariel's Island, a

legal techno-thriller that asks whether artificial intelligence can learn morality. It is loosely inspired by Shakespeare's The Tempest.

80

Jess Austin 80B 80L marked his fifth season as a whitewater raft guide with the Nantahala Outdoor Center in western North Carolina This year, he was a lead guide and trip leader.



 This summer, Mary Radford 81L retired from Georgia State Law after 36 years of teaching Radford, Marjorie Fine Knowles Professor of Fiduciary Law, specializes in elder law and wills and trusts

Mark Shriver 73B 81L, a William and Mary

alumnus, has relocated to Williamsburg, Virginia after spending 48 years in Atlanta. A smaller city and less traffic "makes dealing with my disability due to the rare disease of amyloidosis easier. he said.



2 Jeffrey Berman 82L has been named among 2020's "Best Lawyers in America," for the practice of mergers and acquisitions.



celebrated his first anniversary as priest and rector of an Episcopal parish and preschool in Killeen, Texas, home to the US Army's Fort Hood.

Michael Sage 88L has oined Sozo Investment Partners as senior partner and general counsel.







92

Berman Fink Van Horn was ranked the sixth astest-growing law firm (by revenue) in the 2020 Atlanta Business Chronicle Annual Book of Lists. The business law firm was founded by Jeffrey Berman 82L, Benjamin Fink 92L, and Charles Van Horn 94L.

Benjamin I. Fink 92L was named a 2020 Georgia Super Lawyer, included among the top 100 attorneys in the state for





90 Jeffrey B. Coopersmith 90L joined Orrick Herrington & Sutcliffe last year as a partner in the firm's white-collar practice group

92

3 In April, Maria Saltiero Doughty 88C 921 became the new

business litigation. He was also named as one of 2020's "Best Lawyers in America," for the practice of labor and employment law

Kellye L. Walker 92L oined Eastman Chemical Company on April 13, 2020, as executive vice president, chief legal officer.

94 William Atkins 94L

and co-author Zack Greenamyre 09C published an op-ed in the Daily Report that discussed modifying official immunity.



96

4 Carrie N. Baker 94G 94L 01G published a second edition of her book, Sexual Harassment Law: History, Cases, and Practice (with co-authors Jennifer Ann Drobac and Rigel C. Oliveri). Baker is professor and chair of the Program for the Study of Women and Gender at Smith College.

Charles H. Van Horn

94L was named a 2020 Georgia Super Lawyer and recognized for distinction in the practice of business litigation. No more than 5 percent of Georgia lawyers are selected. He was also named one of 2020's "Best Lawyers in America," for the practice of commercial litigation, real estate litigation, and construction litigation.

This spring, Donzetta Workman Thomas 95L became the first Black woman to serve in a permanent management position in US Environmental Protection Agency's Region 3 Office of Regional Counsel in Philadelphia.

In March, Julie Mayfield 96L won the Democratic primary for Buncombe County North Carolina's 49th Senate seat. She is an Asheville City Council member and co-director of MountainTrue. A Woodruff Scholar, Mayfield is former director of the Turner Environmental Law Clinic.

Loraine DiSalvo 97L, a partner with Morga & DiSalvo, has been named a 2020 Georgia Super Lawyer for estate planning

Michael A. Morse 97L

a partner at Pietragallo Gordon, was published in the April 2020 issue of Compliance Today, an article titled "Best Practices for Responding to Internal Whistleblowers."

William J. Piercy 97L was named a 2020 Georgia Super Lawyer and recognized for distinction in the practice of business litigation. No more than 5 percent of Georgia lawvers are selected.

Angela M. Playle 97L has ioined Nashville's Waller Lansden Dortch & Davis, in the firm's Healthcare Department, As counsel she will represent REITs, hospitals and health systems, healthcare investors, and other healthcare organizations.

Scot Burton 00L joined Phoenix Senior Living as general counsel two months before the coronavirus surfaced nationally, which affected many nursing homes. In addition to monitoring pandemic legal issues, Burton directs other aspects of the 1,500-employee company.

Gwendolyn "Wendy" J. Godfrey 05L joined Polsinelli in March as a shareholder, part of the firm's expanded financial services litigation team. Based in Atlanta, she focuses on financial services and creditors' rights, business

bankruptcies, commercial

transactions, and

workouts

Chad Slieper 05L has

ioined the faculty of Georgia Tech's School of Public Policy and directs a program in Law, Science, and Technology. He also oversees Tech's pre-law initiatives and teaches undergraduate courses in constitutional issues tech law, internet law, and judicial process.

h Kurt Kastorf 02C 06L launched Kastorf Law, a boutique litigation firm

that assists organizations and other attorneys with litigation, appellate, and regulatory problems.

5 Deidré Keller 06L was named dean of Florida A & M University College of Law in Orlando this spring and began work in July.

Neal F. Weinrich 06L has been named a Georgia 2020 Super Lawyers Rising Star for business litigation. The recognition goes to no more than 2.5 percent of the state's attorneys who are 40 and under or have practiced 10 years or less.

Mathew Titus 07L 07T and partner Brandon Smith formed Titus Smith earlier this year. They were featured in a Daily Report story on employing technology

to keep cases moving forward during the coronavirus pandemic.

8 Daniel McNamara 08L

joined A10 Associates this April as a partner and serves as general counsel and senior vice president. He was previously at BGR Group in Washington, DC.

Lynsey Barron 09L has joined Miller & Martin in Atlanta as a member in its litigation department. She previously served as a federal prosecutor with the US Attorney's Office in Atlanta.

6 Ashley Edwards

09L, a partner at Parker Poe Adams & Bernstein, has been elected to the leadership team of the North Carolina Bar Association's Bankruptcy Section

Joanna Jang 04C 09L, a

partner at Swift, Currie, McGhee & Hiers, has joined the Korear American Association of Greater Atlanta board of directors, and also, the Korean-American Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta, Georgia.

Sonette T. Magnus 09L

has joined Lewis Rice in St. Louis as a member She counsels corporate clients in commercial litigation and also practices in the Governmental Solutions and Administrative Law Department.

In February, Christine Norstadt 09L was

elected shareholder at Chamberlain, Hrdlicka, White, Williams and Aughtry. She practices commercial real estate law in Atlanta, representing owners, managers, and users of office, retail and industrial properties. apartments and land.

Oderah C. Nwaeze 11L has been promoted to partner at Duane Morris. As a trial lawye in the firm's Wilmington Delaware, offices, he

litigates complex corporate and commercia matters involving state and federal law.





Katherine Silverman 11L has been named a Georgia 2020 Super Lawyers Rising Star for civil litigation (plaintiff).

The recognition goes to

of the state's attorneys

no more than 2.5 percent

who are 40 and under or

have practiced 10 years

🕜 Stephen Alicanti

Piper in New York City

on April 1, 2020. A

lawyer, he focuses on

underwriters in domestic

and international capita

markets transactions.

to partner at DLA

or less.

Lauren S. Frisch 10C 13L has been named a Georgia 2020 Super Lawyers Rising Star for business litigation. The recognition goes to no more than 2.5 percent of the state's attorneys who are 40 and under or have practiced 10 years or less.

Casson Wen 08Ox **10C 13L** is Oxford College's 2019-2020 "Outstanding Young 12L 12B was promoted Alumnus." He is a shareholder in the real estate practice of Roberts Markel Weinberg Butler corporate and securities Hailey, in Houston, Texas. representing issuers and

In memoriam

John H. David 57C 58L on April 10, 2020.

Steve Hood Finch 61L on May 30, 2020.

Robert W. Walker 63L on February 9, 2020.

Benjamin Landey 62C 65L on April 7, 2020. Charles "Brett" Merrill

Jr. 66L on February 12, 2020. **Barry Earl Billington 68L**

on April 28, 2020. Edward A. Crudup 68L on April 8, 2020.

Wayne J. Moulton 64C Kenneth Raymond 68L on April 20, 2020. Carlson 76L on March

Richard Lee Mullins 70L

Jack B. Albanese 72L on

Francis Earl Wiggers Jr.

72L on February 9, 2020.

Robert Steven "Bobby"

John Lansing Kimmey III

74L on February 13, 2020.

Barbara Vaughn Tinsley

71C 75L on May 6, 2020.

Nancy Becker Hewes

Bevan 76L on June 23,

Horowitz 73L on June

9, 2020.

2020

on March 4, 2020.

February 24, 2020.

Cheryl B. Kragh 76L on May 8, 2020.

Arnold William Umbach Jr. 76L on May 30, 2020.

Gerhardt M. Hoff 82L on April 22, 2020.

Davis Kingsley Loftin 96L on June 13, 2020

2, 2020.

Q: You have a lot of work ahead of you. Where do you start? A: We'll start with a



review of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Taskforce recommendations previously approved by former interim dean Jim Hughes Jr. And we've built our committee, which

was a vital first step. The committee includes seven faculty members, four staff members, and four student representatives. We've gathered this team to represent a cross-section of the Emory Law community, which is vital to meeting the needs of every person in our community.

Q: Will there be programming to come from the committee, or is it more of an information gathering entity?

A: We will gather information by reviewing previous recommendations, as I mentioned earlier, and by reviewing information shared with us as submitted to the university's internal bias incident reporting system, but our broader focus will be developing both short- and long-term programs and initiatives that influence Emory Law's path toward becoming a diverse, equitable, and inclusive community in theory and fact.

Q: What kinds of programming can be initiated in a virtual or digital environment or is the committee waiting until we are in person again to launch anything new?

A: We will not wait. We have already held focus group meetings with faculty and staff, and we'll support a lecture series called Conversations About 21st Century Racism that is the brainchild of Professors Dorothy Brown and Joanna Shepherd. This series, held digitally, features prominent scholars from the Emory University community. A studentled forum will also occur soon. And there is more on the horizon.

A: Yes. Emory Law has embarked on a new strategic planning process, and this committee will be an integral part of that. We will work within the process to revise Emory Law's mission, values statement, and institutional goals to indicate commitment to antiracism. We are working to draft a faculty resolution supporting Black Lives Matter and a faculty resolution committing to ongoing incorporation of equal protection values in the curriculum. More important than statements, you can expect action.

A: Racial diversity is imperative, but our work includes championing diversity in gender, ability, identity, and ideas. For that reason, we support the Emory Immigration Coalition initiative and university-Led LGBTQ programs. I have joined the University's Executive Leadership Council of CDO/DEI practitioners, led by Dr. Carol Henderson, to make sure we get this right.

Q: Will your committee work to influence curriculum?

A: Yes. We hope to develop a certificate in civil rights and work with partners to increase judicial clerkship opportunities for Black students, who are underrepresented in clerkships. We will also provide guidance to the faculty on adding cultural competence instructions and dialogue to their courses. And, for after law school, we hope to support graduates by working to increase bar association membership with affinity bar groups for students of diverse cultures.

DIVERSITY, EQUITY, INCLUSION

Redefining and recommitting

Q&A with Emory Law's new Chief Diversity Officer

In the summer of 2020, Derrick Howard was named chief diversity officer (CDO), a new position he holds along with his role of associate dean for academic programs and students. He is tasked to work collaboratively on the development of the law school's academic programs and class schedules, supervising the Registrar's Office and the Office of Academic Engagement and Student Success. In his role as CDO, he is responsible for leading development and implementation of new initiatives — over and above current law school and university processes and procedures — that are designed to address racism and to promote diversity and inclusion. As part of that charge, he chairs the law school's new Committee on Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion.

At the start of the fall 2020 semester, Howard announced the committee's members and goals. In a Q&A with Emory Lawyer, he explained some of those goals and the action steps to accomplish them.

Q: I'd imagine a lot of your work begins with making it known where the institution stands on DEI issues. Can we expect any statements to that end?

Q: A lot of diversity work centers, understandably, upon ensuring racial diversity. Is that where this committee's work centers?

For more information about the new Committee on Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion, email derrick.howard@emory.edu.

2020-2021 **Committee on Diversity**, Equity, and Inclusion

STUDENTS

Rebecca Johnson 22L Mason Mariney 22L Ariana Ortiz 22L Julie Sher 21L

STAFF

Stephanie Dingle Director of Student Life

A. Kenyatta Greer Director of Communication

Natasha Patel Senior Director, Center for Professional Development and Career Strategy

Marshall Sampson Division Director of Human Resources

FACULTY

Derrick Howard Chief Diversity Officer, Chair

Dorothy Brown Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law

Mindy Goldstein Clinical Professor of Law, Director of the Turner Environmental Law Clinic, and Director of the Environmental and Natural **Resources Law Program**

Paul Koster Associate Professor of Practice

Robert Parrish Associate Professor of Practice

Teemu Ruskola Jonas Robitscher Professor of Law: Affiliated Faculty Member in Program in East Asian Studies. Department of Comparative Law, Department of History, and Department of Women's, Gender and Sexuality Studies

Joanna Shepherd (ex officio) Vice Dean and Thomas Simmons Professor of Law



An EPIC Summer

The summer was fraught with barriers to work, but Emory University School of Law students found alternative methods to get the job done.

by Cassandra Maddox

One of Emory Public Interest Committee's (EPIC) premier programs provides grants to students who spend their summers working in the public interest but are either unpaid or receive insufficient funding from other sources. For 2020, 41 students were awarded grants, funded by EPIC donors, after meeting the committee's stringent requirements.

Allison Golisch 22L

"Being in defense is frequently an uphill battle," said Allie Golisch. This summer, Golisch interned with the Federal Defender Program in Chicago where she learned how vital public defenders are to the justice system.

"I spent the bulk of my time drafting compassionate release motions for incarcer-

> ated individuals who are at risk of having serious complications from COVID-19," she said. The project focused on helping clients in their most vulnerable state, clients who

Golisch said were, "worried that their [jail] sentence might become a death sentence."

Golisch also observed the Sentencing Options that Achieve Results program (SOAR) The program allows individuals with a federal criminal case pending to participate in bimonthly court sessions in lieu of serving jail time. The court sessions helped participants address and improve in areas like sobriety, employment, and education for up to two years.

Offering alternatives to incarceration can be more effective in helping someone rehabilitate, Golisch said. She added, "Giving them resources and support to succeed in life produces better results for both the individual who committed the offense and society."

Though she didn't see anyone complete the program—which often results in a noncustodial sentence, reduction to a misdemeanor conviction. or dismissal of criminal charges—she saw participants of the program reach incredible milestones. "One participant turned his life around in order to support his child and, with the help of the SOAR team, has obtained employment, received his driver's license, and is saving up to move his family to a better home," she said.

Golisch said the courts have a habit of seeing people as numbers or cases, but being on a team like SOAR actively works against this trend. "It's clear to me how absolutely vital the work of a public defender is, especially when it comes to humanizing defendants, and I am so proud that I was able to be on that team this summer."

Claire Scavone 22L

Claire Scavone took a virtual internship with Atlanta Legal Aid Society in the Home Defense Program (HDP). Because of the pandemic, foreclosures and evictions were halted, so Scavone worked on home-theft and contracts

> for deed cases. Providing directclient services during a pandemic was not without its challenges. Because HDP couldn't see

clients in their office, it was more difficult

to collect mortgage statements and financial records, and many clients did not own scanners at home.

Scavone remained hopeful and listened intently as clients shared their stories. "Hearing clients' excitement about even a forbearance made my day," she said. "I found myself listening to a lot of challenging stories."

Scavone reflected on the nature of HDP's work: "I realized just how easy it is to undermine a family's stability and how to identify when a client needs additional Legal Aid services to make sure they can maintain homeownership after their case closes," she said.

Some stories came from HDP lawyers. Occasionally, her supervisor held team

in perseverance. "The server was severely overloaded, and I was repeatedly forced to rewrite documents, he said." Knisley reorganized his sleep schedule to begin work at 6 a.m., before others logged on, and became familiar with the network's IT chief. Despite his technical difficulties, he looked

lunches during which Scavone could listen in. "Hearing a group of lawyers think out loud showed me their thought processes and the importance of understanding the nuances of particular cases," she said.

Scavone also had the opportunity to speak with the HDP team consultant who works for the National Consumer Law Center. "I learned that making policy has many layers, "she said. "Hopefully it becomes more difficult for home scammers to take advantage of people in the future."

Scavone went on to research in disability law, guardianship law, and the rules of discovery. "Overall, I learned a lot about how rewarding public interest work is and just how hard Atlanta Legal Aid works for their clients."

Gabriel Knisley 22L

Gabriel Knisley accepted a summer position at the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Maryland where he hoped to learn how to conduct investigations, gain an understanding of trial techniques, visit Quantico, and network in Maryland and DC.

Due to COVID-19, his expectations were dashed, but Knisley turned to his research projects, for which he was required to work on the Government's VPN. His research included an international criminal subpoena on behalf of an Eastern European nation, an appellate brief pertaining to the common law rule of



justified defense, and memos regarding venue and habeas corpus. Knisley said the extensive research was not without its challenges, but he learned a valuable lesson

forward to the Office's Summer Speaker Series. "Every other week, the office would host a speaker for the interns, during which different Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSAs) would describe a case that they were working on and their path to becoming an AUSA," he said. It confirmed for him that he was on the right path to working for the International Criminal Court. "They provided me with insight into the breadth of material AUSAs are required to learn."

Jocelyn Kirsch 22L

Joceyln Kirsch took a hybrid internship working at the Latin American Association which helped grow her desire to make a difference in immigration law. "The Latin American Association provides low-cost immigration and labor advice to low-income and working-



class immigrant families across the Atlanta area," she said. "I learned the intricacies of the consular website, how to petition for adjustment of status, and all of the specific requirements

for forms needed for various immigration services."

Kirsch worked in the office a few days per week, but in light of COVID-19, immigration proceedings were significantly affected.

All master calendar hearings were cancelled with a reschedule date still to be determined. Kirsch called the Executive Office for Immigration (EOIR) every week to check whether clients were rescheduled. As Violence Against Women Act, U-Visa, and Consular Processing work remained at a steady stream, immigration work slowed to a near halt.

Panic spread when the Trump administration announced, then retracted, a statement that it would deport all international students on F-1 visas. "Other anti-immigration rhetoric led to an influx of Deferred Action of Childhood Arrivals (DACA) requests," Kirsch explains. However, due to already compounding immigration cases, the Latin American Association did not take any new DACA cases.

"That information hasn't curbed demand for DACA assistance," Kirsch said. As a result, she participated with several informational

intakes for potential DACA clients. The information remains on file should the courts start to reopen.

Kirsch said her most notable experience was when she researched and found precedent for a principle of equitable tolling and drafted motions that were submitted on behalf of clients who already had received U-Visas for cooperating with law enforcement in investigating crime. "Often, clients will receive visas from other means, while previously having removal orders from when they were first apprehended at the border," she said.

Laurie Kim 22L

Laurie Kim interned at the Georgia Capital Defender's Office as a law clerk assisting in trial preparation. During the pandemic, Kim drafted motions and portions of briefs under the supervision of a capital defender, researching and summarizing case law on issues relevant to clients' death penalty appeals, and presenting legal issues in assigned capital cases every three weeks. While working remotely, she explored recurring issues impacting capital cases in collaboration with other regional organizations headed by prominent Georgia capital defense attorneys and mitigation spe-



these lectures and small group discussions an invaluable and intensive crash course in capital defense," she said. After ten weeks, she said she had only

cialists. "I found

begun to scratch the surface of multi-generational issues affecting communities of color. Kim was inspired and driven to do the work. "It is the solemn duty of the Court to ensure measures addressed against a capital defendant are judiciously guarded as mandated by our Constitution. Against the backdrop of an unrelenting, global pandemic and national civil unrest against systemic racial injustice, however, it was undeniable that a renewed pulse of urgency punctuated the tenor of our work," Kim said.

"In some cases, we considered whether previously unmovable judges would now be "Hearing clients" excitement about even a forbearance made my day. I found myself listening to a lot of challenging stories."

CLAIRE SCAVONE 22L

. . .

Clients were "worried that their [jail] sentence might become a death sentence." **ALLISON GOLISCH 22L**

. . .

"I found comfort in the routine that was provided for us, the memes l shared with my co-interns, and the conversations we would have as a chamber." NANCY JIN 22L

willing to expedite motions for early release due to mounting concerns over debilitating prison conditions affected by COVID-19. In other cases, we questioned whether trials needed to be postponed given that we were unable to visit our clients in person," she said.

Kim said she feels grateful for the opportunity to devote her summer to the Georgia Capital Defender's Office. "I gained a deeper understanding and an appreciation for representing indigent clients on death row."

Nancy Jin 22L

"When I started my internship at the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York under the Honorable Vera Scanlon. it had been pushed back to start in mid-June and it was completely remote," said Nancy Jin. The pandemic hadn't just pushed back her internship, but court cases, too. Most of the conference calls she dialed into discussed

> rescheduling of jury trials, depositions, and discovery.



drive docket documents on to One Note, and compiled information about all of the judge's cases. "I found comfort in the routine that was provided for us, the memes I shared with my co-interns, and the conversations we would have as a chamber," Jin said.

Every Tuesday they met as a chamber to present cases and network. "I really liked this assignment because it helped contextualize the conferences we would listen to, and I liked listening to the judge's thoughts on each case," she said. Jin also said it refreshed her knowledge of what she learned in her civil procedure course.

Jin says her internship was a unique and rewarding experience. "I observed firsthand passionate advocacy for clients, which only furthered my interest in litigation. I found a passion and hunger for client connection, advocacy, and the excitement that lives within litigation."

worth noting

NEW FACULTY

Corporate law program expands

by A. Kenyatta Greer



Emory University School of Law welcomes Kristin Johnson to the faculty beginning in January 2021. Johnson comes to Emory Law from Tulane University Law School where she is the McGlinchey Stafford Professor of Law, associate dean for faculty research, an affiliate of the Murphy Institute for Political Economy, and the Gordon Gamm Faculty Scholar. Johnson is nationally recognized as a leading scholar of financial markets regulation with research and teaching expertise in the areas of securities regulation, corporate governance, risk management, compliance, and innovative financial technology, including digital financial products and markets. Johnson's research has been published and cited by numerous leading journals, including

the William & Mary Law Review, George Washington University Law Review, University of Chicago Law Review Online, Washington Law Review, Journal of Corporate Law, Journal of International and Comparative Law, and the Georgia Law Review. Her forthcoming books Artificial Intelligence & The Law: Cases, Materials, Problems & Ethical Considerations (with Carla Reyes and Jeff Ward) and the Cambridge University Press Research Handbook on Artificial Intelligence and the Law (with Carla Reyes) will be published in 2021. She has presented her research on systemic risk, risk management, cyber risk regulation, emerging technologies-such as artificial intelligence and distributed digital ledger technologies—and macroprudential financial markets regulation throughout the United States and abroad. She teaches Business Associations, Securities Regulation, and Artificial Intelligence and the Law, among other courses.

Johnson is an elected member of the American Law Institute and an American Bar Association Fellow. She has served as a visiting professor at the University of California-Irvine, University of Florida, University of Illinois, and Washington and Lee University Law Schools.

She served as assistant general counsel and vice president at JP Morgan and an associate at Simpson, Thacher, and Bartlett's New York and London offices. She clerked for the Honorable Joseph A. Greenaway Jr., then of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, elevated to the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Before law school, Johnson served as an analyst at Goldman, Sachs & Co. She is a graduate of Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service and received a bachelor of science degree in comparative economics, with honors, and the University of Michigan Law School, where she received a juris doctor and served as a notes editor on

the Michigan Law Review.

Dean and Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law Mary Anne Bobinski noted her excitement for Johnson's hire: "Emory Law is delighted to welcome Professor Johnson to our faculty. Professor Johnson's thought leadership and active engagement in emerging policy issues related to corporate law and finance will strengthen Emory Law's national and international profile in corporate law."

CORPORATE LAW FACULTY

Johnson joins more than a dozen other Emory Law faculty members who offer expertise in corporate law, transactional law, and related fields such as tax and intellectual property law:

- Thomas C. Arthur, L. Q. C. Lamar Professor of Law (Antitrust Law)
- Margo Bagley, Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law (Biotechnology, Intellectual Property, Patent Law)
- Dorothy A. Brown, Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law (Federal Income Tax, Critical Race Theory, Corporate Tax, Tax Policy, Taxation)
- Rich Freer, Charles Howard Candler Professor of Law (Business Associations)
- George S. Georgiev, Associate Professor of Law (Business Law, Corporate Governance, Securities Regulation, Mergers & Acquisitions, Corporate Finance, Executive Compensation)
- **Tim Holbrook**. Vice Provost for Faculty Affairs, Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law (Intellectual Property, International Patent Law, Patent Litigation, Patent Law, Trademark Law and Policy)
- Jim Hughes, Jr., Associate Professor (Real Estate Sales and Finance)
- Nicole Morris. Professor of Practice and Director, TI:GER program (Technological Innovation: Generating Economic Results) (Intellectual Property Licensing, Intellectual Property Strategy, Patent Law, Patent Litigation & Prosecution)
- Rafael Pardo, Robert T. Thompson Professor of Law (Bankruptcy, Commercial Law)
- Sue Payne, William and Jane Carney Professor of Transactional Law and Practice and Executive Director, Center for Transactional Law and Practice (CTLP)
- Jeffrey N. Pennell, Richard H. Clark Professor of Law (Federal Income Tax, Federal Wealth Transfer)
- George Shepherd, Professor of Law (Corporate Law, Law and Economics)
- Martin W. Sybblis, Assistant Professor (Commercial Law, Law and Development)
- Liza Vertinsky, Associate Professor (Regulation of Healthcare Markets and Technologies, Intellectual Property, Law & Economics)

Emory Law is also home to the Emory Bankruptcy Developments Journal and the Emory Corporate Governance and Accountability Review.



CAREERS

Working from home

Career Center prepares students for careers in altered market

by A. Kenyatta Greer

The Center for Professional Development & Career Strategy serves as the professional link among students, alumni, and employers, providing one-on-one advising appointments, training on job search skills, and educational programming from the first year of study. Staff work closely with employers to introduce them to our highly skilled graduates and create networking opportunities that transition students into their chosen career paths. Natasha Patel joined as the interim director of the Career Center in July 2019 and took on the permanent role of senior director in March 2020. She oversees recruitment policies and supervises the Career Center team. She also advises students in their 3L year. Patel has more than 14 years of experience advising professionals and law students at Columbia Law School's Office of Career Services and Professional Development, where she also served as interim dean and director of the office. Previously, she was an associate at Morrison & Forester in Palo Alto, California, and staff attorney at Cravath, Swaine & Moore in New York. She holds a JD from the University of California, Hastings College of Law, an MA in psychology from Columbia University, and a BA from the University of Georgia. She is admitted to the State Bars of California, New York, and Georgia. Pandemic aside how is the ich of a career center

Patel has dynamic approaches to the work of the Career Center that align with the changes in the job market; she outlines several below.

How does the pandemic alter the traditional work trajectory of law students, and what is the Career Center doing to help manage those differences?

At the beginning of the pandemic, so much was uncertain about how the legal world would operate. Law firms, courts, and companies quickly transitioned to the remote and virtual working world, with the likely assumption that this would be a temporary setback. Students experienced great uncertainty about the commitment of their summer internships. When the entire world first shifted to the virtual working world, our office had several town hall meetings with students that relayed information about how the pandemic was affecting employers,

AS WE ENTER OUR SEVENTH MONTH OF THE PANDEMIC, SOME OF THE CHANGES INSTITUTED BY LEGAL EMPLOYERS COULD BECOME PERMANENT ONES.

and these meetings helped to set new expectations for the students. Thankfully, most of the employers kept their commitments to the students and provided some summer legal experience, even if it may have been abbreviated. For the students who were unable to secure a summer internship, our office worked collaboratively with other departments to create opportunities through a tuition-free summer externship program, a virtual judicial internship program, or research assistant opportunities with professors. The most important message to our students is experience matters.

Now, as we enter our seventh month of the pandemic, some of the changes instituted by legal employers could become permanent ones. The manner in which legal services provided to clients changed during the pandemic, with courts holding virtual hearings and M&A deals closing over secured software platforms. Some of these changes could become the new standard for the industry, because they reduce the cost of delivering legal services to clients. This could negatively impact some entry level legal positions by lowering the salary or limiting the number of new hires. Furthermore, the virtual platform is now a professional one, with a new set of professional expectations.

Through individual and group advising, the 1L Career Strategy & Design Class, and student town halls, the Career Center is keeping students apprised of the changes to the legal marketplace, ensuring they

Pandemic aside, how is the job of a career center different today than it was five years ago? Ten?

I began in the law school administration and advising profession in the fall of 2005 after practicing law for seven years. The job has evolved tremendously since I began. The position now demands a legal marketplace expertise and the cultivation of employer relationships. Knowledge of the variety of legal employers, the work they do, and the everchanging landscape of the legal market is critical to advising students. For example, arbitration is a rare practice for a student graduating from law school. Most lawyers who practice in arbitration began as litigators. Sports and entertainment law is essentially contracts, employment law, licensing, trademark, and copyright. Bankruptcy work increases during a recessionary cycle. M&A work increases when the economy is stable and growing (the pandemic being an exception, given that interest rates have been kept low). If students are interested in environmental law, they should consider opportunities with the Army Corps of Engineers. Through programming and education by the Career Center, students learn the value of the billable hour, the investment of employers in students as well as their expectations and demands, and the practical mechanics of the working world. All the components that make an attorney successful, from professional behavior, meeting deadlines, and communicating with clients, are the skills the Career Center staff emphasize.

Are there specific efforts geared toward students who are traditionally underrepresented in various job types?

Our office works on many efforts to increase diversity in the legal profession. We help coordinate the large Southeast Minority Job Fair (SEMJF). In addition, we make sure that all employer DEI events, initiatives, and opportunities are communicated to students and encourage the applications. I sit on the law school's DEI Committee and attend strategic conferences held by the National Association of Law Placement (NALP) regarding employer diversity initiatives. Most significantly, all the career advising professionals in our office who are former attorneys are also first-generation lawyers themselves, including me. We can relate to students on a personal level regarding the transition to legal practice.

What's your approach to the mission of the Career Center?

I grew up with the philosophy that "knowledge is power." And that is our mission. Educate, inform, and guide our students to best navigate the working world so that they are ready to become the next generation of legal leaders that this world needs.

If you are an alumna/us or employer looking to connect with the Career Center, reach them at **law.emory.edu/careers**.

GIVING BACK

Generosity through tough times

Even within the pandemic, donors help expand Emory Law's reach by A. Kenyatta Greer



BLSA scholarship endowment

The Black Law Students Association (BLSA) Alumni Advisory Board recently surpassed its \$100,000 fundraising goal. The campaign started after the board learned that the difference in a student of color choosing a peer institution over Emory Law sometimes comes down to only a few thousand dollars in scholarship support to aid with moving costs, living expenses, etc.

In collaboration with BLSA, the BLSA Alumni Advisory Board set out to establish a scholarship fund for entering 1L students to complement the current 2L BLSA scholarship fund that provides support to students who have been instrumental in assisting BLSA with achieving the goals of the organization.

The group raised more than \$112,000 from 120 donors, mostly through peer-to-peer outreach to alumni and supporters of BLSA including 25 faculty members.



Coopersmith and Snow make EPIC donations

Jeffery B. Coopersmith 90L and Stefanie H. Snow 91L recently made a generous gift to support two Emory Public Interest Committee (EPIC) grants for students undertaking public interest internships over the summer. Their gift also establishes an endowed scholarship that will provide much-needed financial support to Emory Law students. They remarked, "Particularly in the current times, we strongly believe that Emory Law students should have options to experience and pursue public interest work, and it is our pleasure to help fund these opportunities."



Volunteer Clinic for Veterans receives grants

Over the last year, the Volunteer Clinic for Veterans received more than \$150,000 in support through philanthropic grants. The three grants provided by private foundations will allow the clinic to expand their service of providing pro-bono legal assistance to veterans who face barriers to employment and a meaningful life because of conditions caused by service to our country or because of the character of their service discharge.

Rita Sheffey, assistant dean for public service, said, "We were particularly delighted to receive these grants which enabled us to hire a junior staff attorney and senior paralegal to support existing work and to offer an expanded series of virtual clinics to reach more veterans during the pandemic."

Plan Big.



Here's to the dreamers, the visionaries, and the planners, like Ruth Rocker McMullin 00L.

With a desire to help recruit and retain a more diverse student population at Emory Law, the Honorable Ruth Rocker McMullin established her version of Sankofa—a way to pay it forward.

Because Ruth is passionate about diversifying the legal field, she made a bequest to support scholarships to alleviate financial concerns and enable students to pursue their passions.

People like Ruth—who envision all the ways they can change the world by making a planned gift to Emory—are the ones who do.

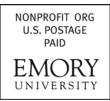


To learn more about supporting Emory Law with an estate or legacy gift, call Emory's Office of Gift Planning at 404.727.8875

or email giftplanning@emory.edu



Office of Marketing and Communication Emory University School of Law 1301 Clifton Road NE Atlanta GA 30322-2770



Emory Law Presents: Conversations about Racism in the 21st Century

Conversations is a lecture series open to law faculty, staff, students, and alumni. The series features distinguished Emory Law and Emory University scholars who share their expertise on race in relation to the law, healthcare, economy, and human behavior. The first three lectures are available for replay.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3 Associate Professor of Law Fred Smith Jr., on policing and qualified immunity.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1

Charles Howard Candler Professor of Behavioral, Social, and Health Education Sciences **Kimberly Jacob Arriola** on racial disparities in healthcare.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5

Charles Howard Candler Professor of African American Studies **Carol Anderson** on voting and race.

Watch the replays at **law.emory.edu/** conversations.

Emory University School of Law Presents: CONVERSATIONS ABOUT RACISM IN THE 21ST CENTURY

