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**HARVARD LEGAL AID BUREAU**

**In lives of others, a compass for his own**  Via Harvard Gazette

It took Pedro Spivakovsky-Gonzalez several years and nearly 10,000 miles, on a journey that included several cities around the world, to find his calling in his hometown.

The son of political refugees from the former Soviet Union and Spain, Spivakovsky-Gonzalez, J.D. ‘17, was born in Boston but grew up in Spain and Canada. He studied economics at the University of California at Berkeley, completed a master’s in development studies at the University of Cambridge in England, and went to work as a research economist in Washington, D.C.

It was after his stints in Cambridge and Washington that he experienced “the dissonance” of studying poverty and inequality in wealthy institutions, and the limits to making a direct impact on people’s lives as a researcher.

Yearning for a career that resolved that discord, he applied to Harvard Law School. When he was accepted, it felt like a homecoming of sorts. The first house he lived in was three blocks from the Law School.

But the real epiphany came while working at the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau, one of the School’s clinical programs and the oldest student-run organization in the United States. The bureau provides free civil legal services to people who cannot afford an attorney. It was there that he found his passion.

“We help people who are often forgotten and live different lives from what we often see either in Washington, D.C., or the Law School,” said Spivakovsky-Gonzalez on a recent morning near Harvard Yard.

Entering his second semester as the bureau’s president, he plans to become a public-interest lawyer. As a student attorney with the bureau, he has represented East Boston residents facing eviction in Boston Housing Court, and helped veterans apply for benefits at the Legal Services Center in Jamaica Plain. Both experiences left deep marks on him.

“Before, I felt a little bit removed from a lot of the populations that are most affected by the decisions and policies that are made in Washington,” he said. “Here, I can help people more directly.”

Case in point: In August 2015, Spivakovsky-Gonzalez represented tenants of a four-unit apartment building on Bennington Street in East Boston, who were being forced to either pay twice their past rent or lose their homes. With his legal advice and representation and that of three other students, the cases were settled in favor of the tenants, who stayed put.

“Many people are unaware of the law,” he said. “They think they don’t have legal rights but in fact under the law they have rights and leverage to improve their situation.”

Spivakovsky-Gonzalez kept his poise throughout the trial, said instructor Eloise Lawrence, who supervised the students. “He was the picture of grace under pressure,” said Lawrence.

“It’s hard to know where one will end up,” he said of his return to Boston. “But it’s nice to be back to the place where I’m originally from to work in public-interest law and give help to people who need it.”
NH Ban on Ballot Selfies Held Unconstitutional

On September 28, 2016, the First Circuit issued its opinion in Rideout v. Gardner, holding that New Hampshire’s prohibition on sharing photos of marked ballots (or “ballot selfies”) — N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 659:35 (as amended in 2014) — is unconstitutional. In its opinion, the First Circuit held that “intermediate scrutiny is not satisfied by the assertion of abstract interests.” New Hampshire’s claim that the law was necessary to prevent voter fraud and intimidation was belied by the complete lack of evidence of vote buying in the state since the late 1800s. Therefore, the Court found a “substantial mismatch” between the law and its proffered rationale. There was also little evidence of any potential future fraud. Small cameras and digital photography have given people the capacity to share ballot selfies for years; yet there was no proof of voter fraud involving the sharing of digital images occurring anywhere across the country. Moreover, “several states have now expressly authorized ballot selfies, and those states have not reported an uptick in vote buying or voter intimidation.”

In addition, the Court found that the law was not narrowly tailored because it violated the constitutional rights of all voters to protect against the “unsubstantiated and hypothetical” abuses of only a potential few:

Mass SJC Issues Ruling on Cell Phone Seizure

The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court this week issued its decision in Commonwealth v. White, SJC–1197 (Sept 28, 2016). The case concerned the circumstances in which law enforcement officers may seize a cell phone to advance a criminal investigation. The SJC held that probable cause to seize a phone “may not be based solely on an officer’s opinion that the device is likely to contain evidence of the crime under investigation.” The Court also ruled that the Commonwealth had not met the burden of demonstrating that the delay between seizure of the phone and application for a search warrant — a delay of sixty-eight days — was reasonable.

The case involved allegations that the defendant in question had participated with others in the commission of a crime. In seizing defendant’s cell phone, the SJC noted, detectives did not rely on “information establishing the existence of particularized evidence likely to be found” on that phone. Rather, they based their seizure on the “commonsense notion” that cell phones are necessary to social interactions and an inference that “if the defendant planned and committed multiple crimes with two coventurers, it was likely he did so, at least in part, using his cellular telephone . . . .”

The SJC rejected this line of argument, noting the breadth of the Commonwealth’s position and opining that it would effectively mean probable cause to support cell phone seizure existed in virtually all criminal cases:

First, the prohibition on ballot selfies reaches and curtails the speech rights of all voters, not just those motivated to cast a particular vote for illegal reasons. New Hampshire does so in the name of trying to prevent a much smaller hypothetical pool of voters who, New Hampshire fears, may try to sell their votes. New Hampshire admits that no such vote-selling market has in fact emerged. And to the extent that the State hypothesizes this will make intimidation of some voters more likely, that is no reason to infringe on the rights of all voters.

The state also failed to show that other laws were insufficient to tackle potential voter fraud or intimidation. An easy alternative — as the Court noted the New Hampshire legislature considered but rejected — was to “simply make it unlawful to use an image of a completed ballot in connection with vote buying and voter coercion schemes.”

Especially important was that the law restricted core political speech afforded strong protection under the First Amendment. The Court relied on briefs submitted by several amici to demonstrate the growing popularity of ballot selfies as a way that younger voters engage in the political process. It also considered that pictures have unique communicative value, ending the opinion with the adage “a picture is worth a thousand words.”

First Circuit opinion authored by Judge Lynch upheld the district court’s decision on narrower grounds, finding that New Hampshire’s prohibition was to “simply make it unlawful to use an image of a completed ballot in connection with vote buying and voter coercion schemes.”

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Via Cyberlaw Clinic

Alisha Siqueira contributed to this post.

Via Cyberlaw Clinic

White is the third case in recent years in which Massachusetts’s highest court sought the input of amici to help clarify when law enforcement may glean information from a cell phone to advance a criminal investigation. The Cyberlaw Clinic filed an amicus brief in the case, on behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts (ACLU). As set forth in the brief, ACLU argued that the ubiquity of cell phones, their powerful functionality, and their capacity to store enormous amounts of private information are reasons that they merit the very strongest privacy protections as enshrined in the Bill of Rights and the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights.
Kicking off the semester sustainably, Harvard Law School launched its first formal food donation program, in partnership with Food For Free, a local nonprofit that recovers wasted food from companies across Cambridge and Boston to redistribute to the area’s hungry. HLS will set aside excess prepackaged and retail foods from its dining halls for weekly pickup by Food For Free.

Food recovery and wasted food have long been a focus at HLS. In May 2016, HLS piloted its first food donation at a zero-waste Commencement lunch and was able to recover 900 meals that were distributed by Food For Free to local food pantries and shelters. This initiative was made possible through collaboration with Restaurant Associates (RA), HLS’s food services provider, HLS’s Sustainability Manager, and guidance from the HLS Food Law and Policy Clinic.

The Food Law and Policy Clinic is tackling food waste through work on date labeling policies, food donation policies and liabilities, and through education efforts like their recent Reduce Recover: Save Food for People conference in June.

Across campus, Harvard University Dining Services, which serves all 14 undergraduate dining halls and the Harvard Business School is also partnering with Food for Free to redistribute prepared and prepackaged foods. These efforts align with Harvard’s commitment to build and operate a healthier, more sustainable campus. As outlined in the Harvard Sustainability Plan, Harvard has a University-wide goal to reduce waste 50% per capita by 2020, and the Office for Sustainability is in the process of creating Sustainable and Healthful Food Standards, which will address food waste.

While the partnership between HLS and Food For Free will initially focus on the donation of just prepackaged and retail foods, they are looking forward to expanding donations to include all prepared foods that are safe to donate from the cafeteria and catering services on campus. Elizabeth Marble Caton, the Sustainability Manager at HLS, completed a pilot study that found that the wasted food generated through Restaurant Associates’ catered events on campus is roughly 40 percent or .59 pounds of food per attendee. “We are eager to recover this wasted food and redistribute it to those in our community that are in need,” said Marble Caton.

FLPC and NRDC Release New Fact Sheet on Food Donation

Food donation provides a critical link between organizations with wholesome surplus foods and the 42 million Americans who are food-insecure today. Yet while there are strong federal and state protections, many food manufacturers, retailers, and restaurants cite fear of liability as one of the main barriers to donating food. The Harvard Law School Food Law and Policy Clinic (FLPC) and Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) recently created a fact sheet with recommendations to strengthen the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Act.

The Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Act, passed by Congress in 1996, encourages donations through a broad range of protections for food donors, but many seem unaware of these protections. FLPC and NRDC first looked at the challenges impacting use of the Act in 2015’s Federal Enhanced Tax Deduction for Food Donation: A Legal Guide. This newly released fact sheet strengthens the suggestions made in the legal guide, explaining five ways the law should be updated and implemented to expand and strengthen the protections—and ensure they better align with the current food-recovery landscape:

1. Assign an executive agency, such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture, to oversee implementation and interpretation of the law.
2. Extend protections to nonprofits that sell food at a discounted price, as well as their donors.
3. Extend protections to donations made by food service establishments and retailers directly to individuals.
4. Limit labeling requirement to comply with safety-related federal, state, and local laws, but not immaterial errors such as incorrect weight.
5. Explicitly extend protections to past-dated food.
In the face of highly restrictive and discriminatory health insurance plans within the Affordable Care Act (ACA) Marketplaces, the Center for Health Law and Policy Innovation of Harvard Law School (CHLPI) is undertaking a new advocacy campaign to enforce the health care rights guaranteed by the ACA for people living with HIV and other chronic conditions. Drawing upon CHLPI’s extensive research and new avenues for civil rights enforcement under the ACA, the campaign aims to strengthen protections in the health insurance Marketplaces and eliminate insurer practices that prevent vulnerable patients from receiving the care and treatment they need. These discriminatory practices include refusing to cover key medications and requiring high cost sharing for all medications used to address certain health conditions.

CHLPI, along with state partners in seven states, has filed formal administrative Complaints with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ Office for Civil Rights (OCR). OCR is charged with enforcing the ACA’s new anti-discrimination regulations in state ACA health insurance Marketplaces. “CHLPI is using the OCR process to shine a light on discrimination occurring under the cloak of supposedly neutral insurance plan benefit design. When an insurer requires chronically ill patients to pay a disproportionate share of the cost of medication it violates federal law” says Robert Greenwald, CHLPI’s faculty director and clinical professor of law at HLS. “These are landmark complaints that will benefit everyone looking to receive equitable, comprehensive health care through the Marketplaces by helping to define anti-discrimination law at a time when insurers are covering less and less.”

The campaign is designed to effectuate the major new civil rights framework created by the regulations implementing the anti-discrimination provisions of Section 1557 of the ACA. CHLPI anticipates that its OCR complaints will help define and set the standard for how these new civil rights protections are applied in health insurance markets. Recent news of insurance providers choosing to exit the health insurance Marketplaces across the country make the Complaints and related efforts to enforce the health care rights of people living with HIV more important.

CHLPI has increasingly seen insurers who offer reasonable patient cost sharing leave the Marketplaces, arguing that they cannot afford to compete with insurers practicing discriminatory plan design. This leaves individuals at the mercy of insurers charging high copayments or coinsurance for life-saving medications, and de-stabilizes the Marketplaces by reducing the number of insurers offering plans.

While recent news of insurers departing from the Marketplaces may make regulators feel reluctant to push the remaining insurers toward offering more equitable, non-discriminatory coverage, failure to enforce the non-discrimination regulations could have serious long-term implications on the success of the ACA. Greenwald says “Ultimately, our hope is to work to help stabilize the marketplace—encouraging more insurers who have experience with Medicaid managed care or community hospitals to provide coverage, and ensuring that strong regulations are in place that provide a level playing field to people relying on the Marketplaces.”

Greenwald notes, “Our campaign seeks to support the Office for Civil Rights and its charge to ensure equal access to health care without discrimination through Section 1557. This landmark effort will protect insurers who offer reasonable access to HIV medications, promote more consistent coverage patterns by insurers, and support efforts to address the care and treatment needs of people living with HIV and other chronic conditions.”

CHLPI has partnered with other state partners, including AIDS Alabama, AIDS Research Consortium of Atlanta, AIDS Foundation of Chicago, CrescentCare (formerly the NO/AIDS Task Force) in Louisiana, Nashville CARES, AIDS Resource Center of Wisconsin, and AIDS Law Project of Pennsylvania. CHLPI and its state partners have filed complaints against the following insurers:

- Humana: Complaints filed in Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Texas
- Cigna: Complaints filed in Georgia, Tennessee, and Texas
- Highmark: a Complaint filed in Pennsylvania
- Independence Blue Cross: a Complaint filed in Pennsylvania
- UPMC Health Plan: a Complaint filed in Pennsylvania
- Community Health Choice: a Complaint filed in Texas
- Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield: a Complaint filed in Wisconsin

The insurers flagged by CHLPI and its state partners have routinely denied coverage for HIV medications or limited access to needed medications through prohibitively high cost sharing plans. “Unaffordable cost sharing is just as much a barrier to care as outright refusal to cover medications,” says Greenwald. “Left unchecked, these practices will drive individuals out of the health insurance market, leaving them once again without meaningful access to care. We need to make sure that doesn’t happen.”

In addition to filing the OCR complaints, the campaign has also launched an education and media initiative to increase public pressure on federal and state government regulators and insurers via social media, traditional press, and additional outreach activities. CHLPI and its state partners are working to ensure that people living with HIV and their allies understand the patterns of discrimination found in their local insurance markets and how to advocate for an end to health insurance discrimination.

Andrea Weddle, Executive Director of the HIV Medicine Association, supports the campaign, adding “Health and social services providers, advocates, and individuals living with HIV should be proactive about raising their voices, and using tools like complaint letters to challenge health plan policies that discriminate against individuals living with HIV. These actions are critical to ensure the enforcement of the ACA’s nondiscrimination protections.”
A former student of Everest Institute filed a lawsuit yesterday in federal court to challenge the government’s continued collection of defaulted federal student loans from low-income people who borrowed in order to attend a school operated by the disgraced and defunct Corinthian Colleges chain. The Project on Predatory Student Lending, part of the Legal Services Center of Harvard Law School, represents the plaintiff in this lawsuit, Darnell Williams.

Mr. Williams, a resident of Dorchester, Massachusetts, attended a massage therapy program at Everest Institute, formerly located in Chelsea, Massachusetts. The lawsuit alleges that the government has been illegally seizing funds from borrowers who have defaulted on their loans from Corinthian schools. Although the government has broad powers to collect on defaulted federal student loans, it may not seize funds from borrowers when it knows that the defaulted student loan debts are not legally enforceable due to a school’s fraud.

The government has already acknowledged the widespread fraud at Corinthian schools. Speaking earlier this year, Secretary of Education John King Jr. stated that, “[w]hen Americans invest their time, money and effort to gain new skills, they have a right to expect they’ll get an education that leads to a better life for them and their families. Corinthian was more worried about profits than about students’ lives.”

Mr. Williams is not the only Corinthian borrower affected by the government’s refusal to stop seizing money from borrowers it knows were defrauded. Massachusetts Senator Elizabeth Warren released shocking information in a letter to Secretary of Education King this morning that the Department of Education, with the assistance of Treasury, is collecting from nearly 80,000 former Corinthian students, a figure that does not include collections against students who defaulted on loans borrowed to attend Corinthian before July 2010.

In calling attention to the data and the Department’s general inability or unwillingness to grant relief to Corinthian borrowers, Senator Warren stated, “[i]t is unconscionable that instead of helping these borrowers, vast numbers of Corinthian victims are currently being hounded by the Department’s debt collectors — many having their credit slammed, their tax refunds seized, their Social Security and Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) payments reduced, or their wages garnished — all to pay fraudulent debts that, under federal law and the Department’s own policies, are likely eligible for discharge and thus, invalid.”

HARVARD IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE CLINICAL PROGRAM

Nancy Kelly: A Top Women of Law Honoree

Massachusetts Lawyers Weekly has named Senior Clinical Instructor and Co-Managing Director of the Harvard Immigration and Refugee Clinic at GBLS, Nancy Kelly, as one of its Top Women for 2016. A ceremony will be held on October 27th at the Boston Marriott Copley Place to recognize her and the other honorees.

Ms. Kelly has worked as a Harvard Law School Human Rights Program fellow and also as an adjunct professor of immigration and asylum law at Northeastern University School of Law. At the Human Rights Program, she initiated the nationally and internationally prominent Women Refugees Project, a centerpiece of the Harvard Immigration and Refugee Clinic’s work. Among other honors, Ms. Kelly received the 2000 John G. Brooks Award of the Boston Bar Association for her work with refugee women and children, and for her teaching at the clinic.

Each year Lawyers Weekly honors women attorneys who have made tremendous professional strides and demonstrated great accomplishments in the legal field, which includes: pro bono, social justice, advocacy and business. The awards highlight women who are pioneers, educators, trailblazers, and role models.

Our office extends heartfelt congratulations to Ms. Kelly on this great achievement!
Now that we’re in the rhythm of the semester, it’s time to introduce some new faces in the International Human Rights Clinic. We’re thrilled to welcome five new clinical advocacy fellows, all accomplished lawyers with different expertise and experiences. They’re leading clinical projects this semester on a range of new topics, from human rights protection in investment treaties to armed conflict and the environment.

In alphabetical order, here they are:

**Fola Adeleke** is a South African-trained lawyer who specializes in international economic law and human rights, corporate transparency, open government and accountability within the extractives industry. This semester, his projects focus on human rights protection in investment treaties and reconfiguring the licensing process of mining to include more consultation with communities.

**Rebecca Agule**, an alumna of the Clinic, is an American lawyer who specializes in the impact of conflict and violence upon individuals, communities, and the environment. This semester, her project focuses on armed conflict and the environment, with a focus on victim assistance.

**Juan Pablo Calderón-Meza**, a former Visiting Fellow with the Human Rights Program, is a Colombian attorney whose practice specializes in international law and human rights advocacy and litigation. This semester, his project focuses on accountability for corporations and executives that facilitated human rights abuses and atrocity crimes.

**Yee Htun** is the Director of the Myanmar Program for Justice Trust, a legal non-profit that partners with lawyers and activists to strengthen communities fighting for justice and human rights. Born in Myanmar and trained as a lawyer in Canada, Yee specializes in gender justice and working on behalf of refugee and migrant communities. This semester, her project focuses on women advocates in Myanmar.

**Salma Waheedi** is an attorney who specializes in international human rights law, Islamic law, gender justice, family law, comparative constitutional law, and refugee and asylum law. Born in Bahrain and trained as a lawyer in the U.S., Salma currently holds a joint appointment with Harvard Law School’s Islamic Legal Studies Program, where she focuses on family relations in Islamic jurisprudence. This semester, her project focuses on gender justice under Islam.

We’re so pleased to have the fellows as part of our community this semester. Please swing by at some point to introduce yourself and say hello.
Heather Williams and Amy Soto honored with Dean’s Award for Excellence

Congratulations to Heather Williams (Hospitality Coordinator in the Office of Clinical and Pro Bono Programs) and Amy Soto (Administrative Director in the Criminal Justice Institute) on winning the Harvard Law School’s Dean’s Award for Excellence for their exceptional work and commitment to the law school’s mission.

Here’s what Dean Minow had to say about them:

Heather Williams

“Heather is the Clinical Hospitality Coordinator for Clinical and Pro Bono Programs, which is to say she is the face to the entire community. She serves the world in our justice vision at Harvard Law School. Heather is deeply committed. She has continually demonstrated her dedication to the work of the various clinics and the student practice organizations. She is the window to Harvard Law School. She is the face of Harvard Law School. She is the voice of Harvard Law School. The people who are in serious need, the Clinical community, and the Law School are better every day because of what she does.

Heather greets clients when they come for appointments. She makes sure they get to the right place at the right time. In each and every situation, she will do whatever it takes to make sure that the clients’ needs and expectations are met, and at the same time, alleviating the needs of those who seek guidance.

She’s very helpful to so many clients who call or who email or who walk in or who otherwise find some way to communicate looking for legal support services. And again, many of these people are people not in the best of circumstances. She’s very good at getting enough information about their problems, and then connecting them to one of the clinical programs or to other resources elsewhere in the community that may be able to assist them.

Over the years, she has learned a lot about what information is needed, about the resources that can be provided, about how to solve problems. One of her nominators said:

‘Heather is the woman that our clients—those we at HLS live and work to serve—see, speak to, get to know, trust and look for on a daily basis. She is the window and the face of the Harvard Law School clinical community. She is the epitome of the reliable, go-to person. She is the definition of a good citizen. And above all, Heather Williams enriches the law school each and every day that she unlocks the doors at 6 Everett Street- and the hearts of our clients.’

Amy Soto

“Amy’s empathy, compassion and positive attitude, set the tone, when she is dealing with CJI clients and their families. Many clients shared with the nominating group, how much they appreciated the way Amy treated them: with both kindness and respect. Amy listens with empathy, will drop everything if something is urgent, and will go out of her way to find solutions to problems. Amy isn’t just a reliable member of the team, she goes the extra mile to ensure the success of every task.

The success of the Trial Advocacy Workshop (TAW) over the past 5 years are due in large part to Amy’s professionalism, efficiency and incredible people skills. Fall enrollment has increased to over 100 students, and winter enrollments to 144 with wait-lists of over 200 students. Amy ensures the TAW is a world-class program by keeping track of all 144 students’ schedules, coordinating teaching materials, and travel arrangements for 90 visiting attorneys and judges.

Amy’s dedication to students, both enrolled in the clinic and in TAW, is demonstrated by how well she manages the large number of students, while providing guidance and counsel. Every student is treated with dignity and respect. Amy genuinely enjoys helping students, and has an open door and a listening ear. Students are often found debriefing in Amy’s office after a long day in court, finding refuge in her humor.

This spring, Amy was awarded a Master’s Degree in Higher Education from the Harvard Graduate School of Education (HGSE) and is a member of the Diversity and Inclusion Advisory Council at HGSE. As HLS, Amy was an active member of Harvard Law School’s Impact Initiative to increase the hiring, retention and promotion of administrative staff of color. Amy’s tireless efforts to promote diversity and inclusion earned her an invitation to present at the Latina Leadership in Higher Education: Princeton University’s Graduate Student Association’s Annual Voz Latina Symposium. Amy also distinguished herself as a model of innovations for HLS clinicians and staff when she collaborated with Prof. Dehlia Umunna to present a workshop for the entire clinical community: “Incorporating Inclusive Practices into our Clinics”. Helping shape conversations on inclusion and diversity requires taking risks, embracing new frames and self-reflection, which are all Amy’s strong suits. Congratulations Amy”

And congratulations to our colleagues around the law school who also won the Dean's Award for Excellence.
Senator Elizabeth Warren urges support for the David Abraham Grossman Fund for Social Justice at Harvard Law School

On Saturday, September 10, family, friends, and colleagues of the late Harvard Law School Clinical Professor David Grossman gathered at HLS to celebrate his life, honor his community activism, and support his fight for social justice.

Grossman, who passed away in 2015 after a long battle with cancer, was a passionate and tireless advocate for underprivileged and marginalized people in Boston and beyond, particularly those being displaced from their homes through foreclosure.

An expert in housing law, he dedicated his career to fighting on behalf of struggling tenants, homeowners, and communities. As the managing attorney of the Housing Unit at the Legal Services Center of Harvard Law School and later as the faculty director and managing attorney of the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau, Grossman fought for the rights of Bostonians in need, while mentoring and inspiring hundreds of law students at Harvard Law School to do the same.

As one of his former students, Sam Levine, said, “It’s easy to forget the impact the law has on ordinary people’s lives, especially people without the privileges we have. As a teacher and mentor, Dave never let his students forget.”

In honor of this commitment, Professor Grossman’s widow, Stacy Grossman, created the David Abraham Grossman Fund for Social Justice to support first-year lawyers from HLS dedicated to using the power of the law to advance social justice and effect positive community change.

“...the best way to honor David Grossman.”

The inaugural DAG Fund fellowship, initially funded by HLS, was awarded to a recent HLS graduate, Joey Michalakes ’16, who represents Professor Grossman’s ideals and beliefs. Michalakes will spend his fellowship term in the housing and employment units in Greater Boston Legal Services developing strategies to combat displacement in gentrifying neighborhoods in Greater Boston.

Every $55,000 raised by the David Abraham Grossman Fund will support an additional fellowship, and the fund’s ultimate goal is to raise $1 million to permanently endow a fellowship.