## R E M E M B E R I N G . . . Professor Marc Feldman

## BY PROFESSOR RICHARD BOLDT



Professor Marc Feldman died last September, after more than a year-long battle with cancer. With his death at the age of 49, the University of Maryland School of Law community, the world of legal education, and the legal services bar lost a unique lawyer/teacher whose singular vision and enormous talents enriched all who knew him.

Marc was my teaching partner at the law school. He was also my dear friend. For a number of years, we jointly taught a first-year course entitled Legal Theory and Practice: Torts. For several consecutive summers, we took a house together at the Delaware shore, where we would repair to work on our respective scholarly projects. The evenings were spent sharing what we had produced during the day, and, over good food and wine, we offered one another encouragement and honest criticism. I am proud of the work that emerged from our collaborations.

I "met" Marc in 1985 the year I began my law teaching career at a small law

school in the Midwest. I remember the event clearly. I was at my desk working on a lesson plan, when two colleagues rushed into my office waving a copy of the Georgetown Law Journal. They just read a remarkable essay entitled "Pedagogy and Politics," authored by Professors Marc Feldman and Jay Feinman, of the Rutgers School of Law in Camden, N.J. They insisted that I put aside what I was working on to look at this most rare of all objects, a genuinely useful law review article.

I took "Pedagogy and Politics" home with me that evening and discovered in it the key elements that characterize all of Marc's work. At the very least, the article was a description of an experimental course that Professors Feldman and Feinman had taught at Rutgers. But, it was really much more. Importantly, it was a clarion call for a vision of teaching that I had not seen discussed by legal educators or attempted in law school classrooms. As Jay Feinman said in his remarks at Marc's memorial service at Westminster Hall on Oct. 7, "Marc believed that students could learn, really learn, intensely and in a way that would alter their lives. He believed that students could excel, not just a few students, but many students, most students. He believed that we

had the capacity to teach them

And then there is the admissions function, which continues to be run by a real professional in the person of Associate Dean for Admissions and Registration Jim Forsyth. The competition for the best and brightest law students has reached new levels, and Gifford finds nothing so frustrating as seeing a bright and talented Maryland resident leave the state, pay more money at a private institution and get a lesser education.

"Very few adminstrators in legal education," claims Gifford, "perform the dual role that Jim Forsyth has, both as the lead person in the admissions process and a leading administrator of our academic program in areas such as registration, the exam process and course scheduling." That is why, this year, the Dean brought Gary Wimbish on board to serve as Director of Admissions Programs. Wimbish, formerly with the financial aid office at the Georgetown University Law School, will search for outstanding students and help them find the way to the University of Maryland School of Law.

The faculty plays an important role in the leadership of the University of Maryland School of Law as well. Throughout the last couple of decades, faculty committees have been chaired

by a wonderfully talented and dedicated group of leaders with familiar names like Quint, Tomlinson, Reynolds and Bogen. Their wisdom and their dedication to the law school remain critical components of the school's success. Increasingly, however, faculty committees are chaired by those who have joined the law school faculty more recently: Hellman, Hoffmann, Ifill, Singer and others. Gifford points especially to Professor Deborah Hellman, who chairs the Faculty Appointments Committee this year. "I put Deborah in that position because I knew that she personally understood the values we were looking for in new faculty members-a commitment to quality teaching and to quality scholarship." Gifford continues, "I now realize that she is an adept and effective administrator as well."

There is much that is new and different about this leadership team. It is younger, more racially diverse and a more gender-balanced group than ever before. But listen carefully to what they say about quality education and caring for students, and you hear the echoes of former Dean Roger Howell. Their aspirations for academic and intellectual excellence mirror the lessons of Mike Kelly. The more things change, the more they stay the same.

or, better, to help them learn. I came to believe this, too, not just because the educational literature said so, but because I saw him over and over make a crucial difference in students' lives."

Equally important, this article was an utterly uncompromising analysis of what was wrong with standard legal education and what was required for effective learning. This refusal to compromise was apparent in the critique that Marc and Jay offered, as well as in the course they had constructed in response. For a junior faculty member without tenure to have staked out such a principled, and confrontational, position on central questions of legal education was an eye opener for me, and, I subsequently learned over the following months, for many other young law teachers throughout legal education.

The third element apparent in Marc and Jay's article, which appeared again and again in Marc's work, was a deep belief in the transformative potential of law practice. Marc knew that laws function more often than not against the interests of people in poverty, but he believed deeply that law could be a tool for achieving social justice, for helping people in need. The force of this conviction was palpable in Marc's early work, and it remained a guiding principle throughout his professional life.

Upon leaving Rutgers, Marc took his insights about teaching and law practice to California, where he served as managing attorney for a large legal services program. When the School of Law's then Dean Michael Kelly, Professor Michael Millemann and others at Maryland began casting about for national leaders to design and implement their new Legal Theory and Practice (LTP) curriculum in the late 1980s, it was only natural that Marc Feldman be among those they first sought. Marc accepted their offer and, along with Professors Barbara Bezdek and Alan Hornstein, was responsible for conceptualizing and nurturing the LTP enterprise that helped move Maryland into the forefront of American law schools.

During the next decade, Marc worked with scores of LTP students, and taught numerous others in the torts and criminal law courses he offered. Speaking at his memorial service, Elizabeth Harris, one of Marc's last students, captured the feelings of many of those with whom he had worked when she said that Marc's teaching carried "lessons of self-reflection that never leave his students. It's that part of him that stays with us. He's right here with us making us ask those hard questions about ourselves, the decisions about how to use one's time and one's talents for others."

For Marc, being a teacher was not a job, it was not a role that he assumed in the classroom and then shed when he left work at the end of the day. In everything that he undertook, his legal advocacy, his community work, his relationships with others, Marc was a teacher. As Dan Friedman, another of Marc's students who spoke at the memorial, put it:

"Marc did not share with the legal academy its cramped definition of the job description of 'teacher.' To Marc, each of the relationships he had with me—supervisor, mentor, co-author, friend, colleague were just component parts of Marc's being a teacher. He was first, last and always a teacher."

Marc was also a scholar. Several years after arriving at Maryland, he published a groundbreaking article on the delivery of legal services to the poor. In this piece, he reviewed the history of federally funded legal services programs to identify the roots of an institutional culture that he believed limited the potential of contemporary practice.

Marc worked to develop courses and a practice focused on state constitutional law, which he viewed as an area of great untapped potential for public service lawyers. But perhaps most characteristically, Marc devoted the majority of his time and attention in the last years of his life to the topic of public education. Indeed, in the year before he became ill, Marc spent his sabbatical leave teaching at two public high schools in poor neighborhoods in New York City. He also worked closely with a neighborhood school board, and created a library in one of the schools in which he taught.

Marc's friends, colleagues, and students will never forget him. To ensure that future generations of law students at the University of Maryland will know of his work, the School of Law has established a memorial fund in his name. The Marc Feldman Memorial Fund will be devoted to encouraging students and recent graduates in their pursuit of careers that provide legal services to poor clients. Marc's efforts are already woven into the essential fabric of our law school community. Those of us who were fortunate enough to spend time with him will always teach and learn and practice law differently as a consequence of his example and leadership. The establishment of a memorial fund in Marc's memory will serve to institutionalize this legacy and guarantee that Marc's work continues.

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