

Myrna's impact was great on those of us who were fortunate enough to be her daily colleagues, but her impact was also felt by many others. Her magnificent career as a lawyer, law professor, legal scholar and justice advocate started with her education at Hunter College for her undergraduate degree followed by a law degree from New York University and an LL.M. in Trial Advocacy from Georgetown University. She was a member of the bar in California and New York as well as the District of Columbia. She taught and co-directed the Criminal Law Clinical Program at the University of San Francisco Law School and practiced as a litigator in the law firm of O'Melveny & Myers before joining the Southwestern Law faculty. Surely, Myrna had a positive impact on her firm's clients as a litigator, but that was just the beginning.

As an incisive teacher, Myrna has informed and inspired not just her students at USF and at Southwestern, but also judges when she taught at the National Judicial College. Additionally, she trained practicing lawyers—especially prosecutors and criminal defense counsel—in her work with the American Bar Association. She informed and taught Congresspeople and government decision makers every time she advocated for and testified about her work on domestic violence, female offenders and the children of incarcerated women, whether she was at the White House, with congressional staffers or at governmentally sponsored conferences.

Myrna was a prodigious scholar. She wrote textbooks on evidence and chapters for American Bar Association reports on the State of Criminal Justice.¹ She wrote law review articles too numerous to count. She wrote about women—primarily women in the criminal justice system.² She is most noted for her work on women prisoners and, in particular, mothers as prisoners, but she also wrote about women in legal education.³ Additionally, Myrna wrote about evidence.⁴ Her interests and brilliant ideas covered

1. See, e.g., PAUL F. ROTHSTEIN, MYRNA S. RAEDER & DAVID CRUMP, EVIDENCE: CASES MATERIALS AND PROBLEMS (4th ed. 2013); ABA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SECTION, THE STATE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE (Myrna S. Raeder ed., 2012).

2. See, e.g., Myrna S. Raeder, *Gender-Related Issues in a Post-Booker Federal Guidelines World*, 37 MCGEORGE L. REV. 691 (2006); Myrna S. Raeder, *Remember the Ladies and the Children Too: Crawford's Impact on Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Cases*, 71 BROOK. L. REV. 311 (2005).

3. See, e.g., Myrna S. Raeder, *Reflections About Who We Were When Joining Conveyed a Message*, 80 UMKC L. REV. 703 (2012).

4. See, e.g., Myrna S. Raeder, *Finding the Proper Balance in Hearsay Policy: The Uniform Rules Attempt to Stem the Hearsay Tide in Criminal Cases Without Prohibiting All Nontraditional Hearsay*, 54 OKLA. L. REV. 631 (2001).

challenges that the move presents.⁷ Another new scholar impacted by Myrna who presented is I. Bennet Capers, who explored the deeper meanings behind the term “violence against women” to reveal a range of abusive practices—both physical and psychological—against a larger group of vulnerable people beyond women.⁸

There were also seasoned scholars who counted Myrna as a friend and colleague. Marina Angel presented her work, which explores the need to reform evidentiary codes to allow the admissibility of prior acts of abuse to be admitted in both the prosecution of batterers, as well as the prosecution of women who fight back and kill their batterers in self-defense.⁹ Another example is Paul Rothstein, one of Myrna’s co-authors on her Evidence text book, whose work explores the difficulty in determining the “primary purpose” of statements made by victims of sexual assault and child abuse for purposes of their admissibility, or non-admissibility, under the Confrontation Clause.¹⁰ We are fortunate to have both Professor Angel and Professor Rothstein’s works published in this In Memorium issue.¹¹

And because this was a symposium in honor of Myrna, there were contributors who are not legal scholars. For example, there was Dr. Angela Irvine, the Director of Research for the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, whose presentation focused on empirical evidence showing the dramatic differences in the ways the police treat LGBT people across gender identity, gender expression and race.¹² And there was Norma Cumpian, a former incarcerated mother, who spoke of both her own resilience in putting her life back together after serving eighteen years in prison for killing her batterer, as well as her own dedication in working to make a difference with

7. Rachel VanLandingham, Assoc. Professor of Law, Southwestern Law Sch., Presentation at the Southwestern Law Review Symposium: Locking up Females, Failing to Protect Them, and Punishing Their Children & Families (Nov. 14, 2014).

8. I. Bennet Capers, Professor of Law, Brooklyn Sch. of Law, Presentation at the Southwestern Law Review Symposium: Locking up Females, Failing to Protect Them, and Punishing Their Children & Families (Nov. 14, 2014).

9. Marina Angel, Professor of Law, Temple Univ. Beasley Sch. of Law, Presentation at the Southwestern Law Review Symposium: Locking up Females, Failing to Protect Them, and Punishing Their Children & Families (Nov. 14, 2014).

10. Paul Rothstein, Professor of Law, Georgetown Univ. Law Ctr., Presentation at the Southwestern Law Review Symposium: Locking up Females, Failing to Protect Them, and Punishing Their Children & Families (Nov. 14, 2014).

11. Marina Angel, *Propensity Evidence in Cases of Woman Abuse: An Essay in Memory of Professor Myrna Raeder*, 44 SW. L. REV. 484 (2015); Paul F. Rothstein, *Ambiguous-Purpose Statements of Children and Other Victims of Abuse Under the Confrontation Clause*, 44 SW. L. REV. 508 (2015).

12. Dr. Angela Irvine, Dir. of Research, Nat’l Council on Crime and Delinquency - Oakland, Presentation at the Southwestern Law Review Symposium: Locking up Females, Failing to Protect Them, and Punishing Their Children & Families (Nov. 14, 2014).

her life through her work with the Center for Restorative Justice Works, by providing support to help incarcerated parents connect with their children.¹³ This mix of both legal and policy scholars and activists revealed—just a bit—of the breadth and depth of the impact of Myrna’s intellectual concerns and passionate advocacy.

I think Myrna would have loved this symposium. When I had the pleasure to talk with her husband, Terry Kelly, and her two sons during the event, I could see the pride in their eyes for her and the impact of her work and personality. When I think of how humbly Myrna handled her acceptance