

Theodore Boehm



Introduction

Theodore Reed Boehm (born 1938) is Indiana's 104th Supreme Court Justice. He retired from the bench on September 30, 2010. When Justice Boehm's departure was first announced on May 25, 2010, Indiana Supreme Court Chief Justice Randall T. Shepard complimented his colleague, "While it is disappointing to lose Justice Boehm as a colleague, we are all grateful for his fourteen years of service to our state's judiciary. He has brought powerful insight to our deliberations and enormous energy to the goal of making Indiana a better place for its citizens."^[1]

In a 2006 speech to the American Bar Association, fellow Indiana Supreme Court Justice Frank Sullivan, Jr. also lauded Justice Boehm. "[His] Harvard Law degree, U.S. Supreme Court clerkship, distinguished law practice, and record of civic leadership make him one of the most highly qualified persons ever to sit on our court," said Judge Sullivan. ^[quoted in 3, 7]

A recently-published biography, *Justices of the Indiana Supreme Court*, includes a description of Justice Boehm's legal career. Joel M. Schumm, JD, a clinical professor at the Indiana University School of Law – Indianapolis and a clerk to Justice Boehm from 1998 to 2000, authored the chapter on Boehm. ^[3]

Justice Boehm currently serves as a mediator for the Indianapolis firm of Van Winkle Baten Dispute Resolution.

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Personal life

Justice Boehm was born in Evanston, Illinois in 1938. His father was a naturalized U.S. citizen from Germany, and his mother's family could trace its roots to a pilgrim upon the Mayflower. Four years later, the Boehm family moved to Indianapolis, where his mother had grown up. They settled just south of Butler University, where Justice Boehm spent "many happy hours" playing touch football. Justice Boehm attended public schools, graduating from Shortridge High School in 1956.^[17] Shortridge is known for its unusually large number of highly accomplished alumni, including author Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. (1940), former U.S. Representative Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (1949), U.S. Senator Richard Lugar (1950), Madelyn Pugh, a television writer for the "I Love Lucy" series, as well as Pulitzer Prize winners.^[5]

In 1985, Justice Boehm married his wife, Peggy Boehm.^[10] A Certified Public Accountant, Peggy Boehm has served a number of senior positions in Indiana state government, including State Budget Director for Governor Frank O'Bannon, Chair of the State Tax Board, Executive Director of the White River State Park Commission, and Utility Regulatory Commissioner.^[14] Today she leads the Central Indiana Corporate Partnership as Chief Financial Officer. Justice Boehm proudly introduced his wife at his retirement ceremony. "[A]lmost all of you know Peggy from some connection other than as my wife. You also know what an accomplished and delightful person she is. Any attempt to describe her steadying, coaching, and loving support in both our public and private lives would fall too short."^[15] Together, the Boehm's have six grown children and twelve grandchildren.

An avid sports fan, Justice Boehm's hobbies include not only computer programming but also fantasy sports and golf. He is a season ticketholder for the Indiana Pacers and Indianapolis Colts. Now that Justice Boehm has retired from the Indiana Supreme Court, he plans to spend Februaries in Florida, watching baseball spring training.^[4]

Justice Boehm is serious and smart but also has a playful side. At a pre-Pan American Games event, he, along with former Mayor William Hudnut and Amigo, the Pan Am Games parrot mascot, danced the can-can. Some years later, at the birthday celebration of Sandy Knapp, past president and life member of the Indiana Sports Corporation, Justice Boehm dressed up as Amigo and danced around her. After "wondering what crazy idiot was inside that costume," Knapp discovered it was Boehm. "I was speechless," she said. "And I'm rarely speechless."^[4]

At the end of his retirement ceremony, Justice Boehm humorously answered the timeless question about what judges and justices wear under their black robes. The courtroom filled with

applause and laughter as he unzipped his robe to reveal an Indiana Pacers jersey of No. 33 player Danny Granger.^[13]

College and law school

Upon graduating from Shortridge High School in Indianapolis, Justice Boehm traveled to Providence, Rhode Island to attend Brown University. During his junior year, Justice Boehm studied at the University of Munich.^[2] While overseas, he became interested in philosophy. Although he had already completed the coursework for a degree in mathematics, Justice Boehm switched majors.^[17] Before leaving Brown, Justice Boehm was inducted into Phi Beta Kappa, an academic honor society for the liberal arts and sciences. In 1960, he graduated *summa cum laude* with an A.B. in philosophy.^[1, 2] Today, Justice Boehm stays connected with his alma mater as trustee emeritus.^[1]

Justice Boehm graduated *magna cum laude* from Harvard Law School in 1963, where he also served as an editor of the *Harvard Law Review*.^[1] Justice Boehm spent his summers working for firms in Washington, D.C.^[17]

Early legal career

U.S. Supreme Court Law Clerk

Formally assigned to retired Justices Reed and Burton, Justice Boehm worked for Chief Justice Earl Warren of the United States Supreme Court from 1963 to 1964.^[1] The majority of his work included working on cert petitions and writing memos to Chief Justice Warren.^[17]

Notable cases and issues

Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U.S. 533 (1964)

Justice Boehm describes *Reynolds v. Sims* as “the most important case that the Warren court decided because it really restructured the American government and revived Federalism and brought the states into the 20th Century.”^[17] This case dealt with an equal protection claim regarding the drawing of legislative districts in Alabama. In this case and others, the Court developed the “one person, one vote” principle.

While clerking in Washington, D.C., Justice Boehm also experienced the formation of the President’s Commission on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.^[4] The Commission took its unofficial name—the Warren Commission—from its chairman, Chief Justice Warren. It concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the shooting of Kennedy and that Jack Ruby acted alone in the murder of Oswald two days after Kennedy’s assassination.^[16] Though the Commission’s findings have been disputed, Justice Boehm believes that it came to the correct conclusion.^[4]

Private practice

Baker & Daniels, LLP

Justice Boehm was about to confirm employment with a Washington firm when the city was shut down following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963. During that time, Justice Boehm evaluated his career path and decided to return to his home state to “make a meaningful contribution.”^[17] In 1964, Justice Boehm joined the Indianapolis law firm of Baker & Daniels, where he had worked as a messenger after college.^[17] He became partner in 1970 and the firm’s first managing partner in 1980.^[2] In 1988, Justice Boehm left to explore a career in corporate counsel; however, he returned to Baker & Daniels in 1995.^[1]

As managing partner, Justice Boehm changed the business model at Baker & Daniels to control the firm’s growth. This involved a reformation of the partnership agreement and a plan for regional growth. Justice Boehm was also responsible for the construction of the firm’s current location at 300 North Meridian in 1986.^[17]

At Baker & Daniels, Justice Boehm started out primarily doing corporate work for companies like L.S. Ayres and Eli Lilly. As a young associate, he also volunteered as a criminal defense attorney. Justice Boehm did a lot of tax work and a bit of municipal bond work and corporate litigation. During the 1970’s, Justice Boehm increased his involvement in litigation, driven in part by the corporate takeover boom.^[17] He appeared primarily in federal courts and argued two cases before the U.S. Supreme Court.^[14]

Cases before the U.S. Supreme Court

Davis et al. v. Bandemer et al., 478 U.S. 109 (1986).

In his biographical piece on Justice Boehm, Professor Joel M. Schumm describes *Davis v. Bandemer* as a “landmark Supreme Court reapportionment case . . . where the Court broke new ground by indicating a willingness to use the U.S. Constitution as a tool to prevent gerrymandering of electoral districts for partisan political purposes.”^[3] In *Bandemer*, Justice Boehm represented appellees who claimed that the reapportionment plan for Indiana state legislative districts drawn by the Republican majority was intended to disadvantage Democrats across the state, thus violating their rights to equal protection under the Fourteenth Amendment. The trial court found that the legislative district reapportionment plan, made after the 1980 census, was an unconstitutional political gerrymander. Though the U.S. Supreme Court reversed in favor of the Indiana state officials, six of the justices agreed political gerrymandering claims were justiciable. Justice Boehm remembers *Bandemer* as his biggest frustration thus far. ““In my career, he said, ‘I only lost a couple of cases.’”^[4]

Underwriters Nat’l Assurance Co. v. N.C. Life & Accident & Health Ins. Guar. Ass’n, 455 U.S. 691 (1982).

Justice Boehm successfully argued for petitioner Underwriters National Assurance Company (“Underwriters”), an Indiana stock insurance corporation which sought review of a judgment of the North Carolina Court of Appeals. As required by North Carolina law, Underwriters had

joined a state-created insurance guaranty association (“Association”), which served to fulfill the policy obligations of any member that became insolvent or otherwise failed to honor its obligations. After its financial condition was deemed questionable, Underwriters posted an obligatory \$100,000 deposit (“deposit”) for the sole benefit of North Carolina policyholders. Subsequently, an Indiana court ordered the adoption of a rehabilitation plan for Underwriters, including the deposit as a general asset. There was no appeal.

Disagreeing as to the effect of the rehabilitation plan on the deposit, the Association filed suit against Underwriters in North Carolina, seeking a declaratory judgment that it was entitled to use the deposit to fulfill the pre-rehabilitation contractual obligations to North Carolina policyholders. The North Carolina Court of Appeals found for the Association, holding that, as a matter of North Carolina law, the rehabilitation court was without subject matter jurisdiction to adjudicate pre-rehabilitation claims to the deposit. The U.S. Supreme Court reversed. Validity of subject matter jurisdiction under North Carolina law was an inappropriate ground for refusing to accord Indiana judgments full faith and credit if the rehabilitation court had fully and fairly considered the question of subject matter jurisdiction. The record established that the rehabilitation court had done so. Thus, since the Association had failed to appeal the rehabilitation order and despite Indiana’s lack of *in personam* jurisdiction over North Carolina policyowners and officials, the jurisdictional issue had been fully and fairly litigated and determined by the rehabilitation court. The case was remanded to determine whether treating the deposit as a general asset would negate North Carolina’s comprehensive statutory scheme to ensure protection of North Carolina policyowners by segregating assets of a foreign insurance company for their sole benefit. However, the only available forum to challenge jurisdiction on these grounds was Indiana.

Other notable cases

Eli Lilly & Co. v. Home Ins. Co., 482 N.E.2d 467 (Ind. 1985)

In this case, Justice Boehm represented Eli Lilly against insurers who refused products liability coverage of lawsuits worth hundreds of millions. The suits were brought by women exposed to diethylstilbestrol (DES), a drug manufactured and sold by Eli Lilly. ^[3] From about 1940 to 1971, DES was administered to pregnant women for the purpose of preventing miscarriages. However, DES was later found to cause cancerous conditions in daughters of DES-users who were exposed to the drug *in utero*. ^[6]

The Indiana Supreme Court answered questions of state law certified by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. The Court held, under Indiana law, the insurers’ proffered extrinsic evidence was inadmissible for the purpose of interpreting disputed policy provisions. Since the policy language was ambiguous, the Court construed it strictly in favor of the insured. As the insured, Eli Lilly, could have reasonably expected its purchase of insurance to cover all future liability arising from the manufacture and sale of DES, the insurers’ proffered extrinsic evidence was inadmissible. Furthermore, insurance coverage was triggered at any point between ingestion of DES and the manifestation of related disease.

Corporate counsel

General Electric

In 1988, Justice Boehm joined General Electric as General Counsel of GE Appliances in Louisville, Kentucky. Just seven months later, he was promoted to Vice President and General Counsel of GE Aircraft Engines in Cincinnati, Ohio. ^[14] Justice Boehm's work was highly valued. In fact, the senior vice president of General Electric demanded that Justice Boehm "clone himself" before leaving. ^[3]

Eli Lilly and Company

In 1991, Justice Boehm became deputy general counsel at Eli Lilly and Company in Indianapolis. He returned to Baker & Daniels in 1995. ^[1]

Indiana Supreme Court Justice

Nomination

Although dedicated to community service, the only time Justice Boehm ran for public office – for the state legislature in 1970, he lost. Thus, when Justice Boehm was selected as Indiana's 104th Supreme Court Justice on August 7, 1996 by then-Governor Evan Bayh, he was very eager to begin work. ^[14] "It seemed like a good way to actually have a career formally in public service." ^[4]

At the time Justice Boehm announced his retirement in May 2010, he was one of the Court's three sitting justices who had not served as a judge before being elevated to the Indiana Supreme Court. ^[9] The public voted to keep Justice Boehm on the court in statewide retentions in 1998 and 2008.

Judgeship

According to the Indiana Supreme Court Annual Report, during his fourteen-year tenure of service, "Justice Boehm authored more opinions of the Court than any of the other justices with whom he served and made an enormous contribution to Indiana's jurisprudence." ^[1] He authored 467 majority opinions and 77 separate concurring or dissenting opinions. ^[9]

A self-described pragmatist and centrist, Justice Boehm added efficiencies to the Indiana Supreme Court with insights gleaned from his corporate experience as to organizational behavior. ^[4, 12, 17] His contributions are recognized by both political parties. When Justice Boehm, a Democrat, announced his retirement, Governor Mitch Daniels, a Republican, issued a statement praising Boehm's "remarkable intellect." ^[12] Daniels added, "There is no replacing Ted Boehm." ^[4]

For the last ten years, the Court has launched webcasts of all of its oral arguments at 9 a.m. To establish “network-like precision,” Justice Boehm purchased a watch correct to within 1/10 of one second. At his retirement ceremony, Justice Boehm described the time-keeping role as his “only significant contribution to the judiciary.” He continued, “Until now I have not claimed public credit for this achievement, accomplished over considerable tripping, stumbling and dithering by those behind me. In the future Justice Rucker will be the herder of this gaggle of felines, and as a token of my respect and sympathy, I am pleased to present him with this genuine used atomic watch. Good luck Bob.”^[15]

Justice Boehm credits the excellent reputation of the Indiana Supreme Court not only to its opinions but also due to administrative improvements during the tenure of Chief Justice Shepard.^[15] One such improvement was the Court’s Jury Pool Project, led by Justice Boehm. This project focused on adding a substantially greater cross section of citizenry to jury pool lists. Justice Boehm proudly explains, “We got the Department of Revenue and the Bureau of Motor Vehicles to work together to develop a list from tax returns and from driver’s licenses and IDs. The voter lists from many counties had only about 60 percent of the people on them. By merging the lists, we got something that’s more current and updated frequently. And more inclusive.”^[4]

Other administrative efficiencies include a 2000 constitutional amendment that changed the Supreme Court’s jurisdiction to a mostly discretionary role.^[9] This amendment greatly reduced the number of appeals which were automatically referred to the Court. Justice Boehm says that he is most proud of his role in eliminating the backlog of cases waiting, some up to four years, to gain a Supreme Court hearing.^[12]

Justice Boehm also led the 2007 negotiations for office space for ancillary Court operations, which saved taxpayers nearly \$1,000,000.^[10] “It was a good institution before I got here,” says Boehm, “And it will be a good institution after I leave.”^[17]

Justice Boehm wishes to be remembered for these efficiencies as well as for a couple of dissenting opinions in death penalty cases that led governors to commute the sentences.^[11]

Notable cases

Woods v. State, 701 N.E.2d 1208 (Ind. 1998).

Justice Boehm describes *Woods v. State* as one of his most important cases “in terms of actual practical effect.”^[17] This case clarified when and how the claim of ineffective assistance of counsel is supposed to be raised or not. In this case, the defendant’s court-appointed defense counsel had been allowed to withdraw due to possible conflict of interest. The Court affirmed the trial court’s denial of relief, holding first that the claim of ineffective assistance of trial counsel, if not raised on direct appeal, may be presented in post-conviction proceedings. Second, in this particular case, the court-appointed defense counsel’s conflict of interest and failure to disclose such conflict to the defendant’s new counsel had no adverse effect.

McIntosh v. Melroe Co., 729 N.E.2d 972 (Ind. 2000).

This case addressed the product liability limitations period, with the goal of clarifying State constitutional limitations.^[17] The plaintiff, injured in an accident involving a skid steer loader ten

years after the loader had been initially delivered, brought a products liability action against the defendant manufacturer. The Court affirmed the grant of defendant manufacturer's summary judgment motion, on grounds that the statute of repose for products liability actions was constitutional. In fact, the provision was "a permissible legislative decision to limit the liability of manufacturers of goods over ten years old."

Retirement

On May 25, 2010, Justice Boehm announced his intention to retire from the Indiana Supreme Court the upcoming September 30th.^[1] Though Justice Boehm had three years before the state-constitutionally mandated retirement age of 75, his desire to spend more time with family, his wife's approaching retirement, and other personal factors outweighed the cons of stepping down early. "It's been an honor, but it would have to happen in the next three years," he said. "This is the best time for me."^[9]

Later, when interviewed by WISH TV 8, Boehm added, "I want to do this while I'm still alert and able to move on to the next chapter of my life. . . All good things come to an end."^[11]

In a statement, Attorney General Greg Zoeller said Justice Boehm's opinions, both those in the majority and in the dissent, "will shape our state's jurisprudence for years to come."^[12]

Over 200 people attended Justice Boehm's retirement ceremony, held inside the ornate third-floor courtroom of the Indiana Supreme Court. Governor Mitch Daniels and representatives from the Indiana State and Indianapolis Bar Associations as well as the Indiana Judge Association made remarks. "We're so fortunate that he [Justice Boehm] came our way," Daniels said. "That a person of this degree of talent was willing to lend and invest in year after year, chapter after chapter, in [a] diversity of ways to the like we haven't seen. He's been a major part in [the] establishment of a national reputation that Indiana has as fine a Supreme Court as the country knows. He leaves to his successor and to his colleagues a very, very high target in order to maintain that stellar reputation."^[13] Indianapolis Mayor Gregory Ballard and former-Mayor Bart Peterson were also present as well as a number of Justice Boehm's former law clerks.^[15]

As a parting gift, Indiana Supreme Court Chief Justice Randall T. Shepard (99) as well as Justices Brent E. Dickson (100), Frank Sullivan, Jr. (102), and Robert D. Rucker (105) presented their colleague with a 3 wood golf club, engraved "104 TRB" to honor his status as the state's 104th justice.^[13]

Justice Boehm summed up his fourteen years on the Indiana Supreme Court by thanking his supporters. "Everyone here has played some important role in my life, some for 40 years, others more recently," he remarked. Many of you have opened opportunities for me. Others have been colleagues, mentors, role models and supporters in efforts from various chapters of my life. To start naming each would keep us far too long. Please just look around the room and know that I am grateful to all of you for being here today and for what you have contributed to my life and to the public."^[15]

Senior judge & mediator

Upon retirement, Justice Boehm joined the Indianapolis-based firm of Van Winkle Baten Dispute Resolution as a mediator and arbitrator. Van Winkle Baten was founded in 1995 and describes itself as the state’s first and oldest ADR-devoted firm. ^[13]

Justice Boehm also currently serves as a senior judge in the Indiana courts. ^[15]

Other activities and associations

Justice Boehm has an interest in a wide range of sports-related and cultural activities.

Indiana sports

In *Justices of the Indiana Supreme Court*, Professor Joel M. Schumm praises Justice Boehm as “a leading architect of the successful strategy [beginning in the 1970s] ‘to use amateur sports as a way to spark development and put Indianapolis on the map.’” ^[3] He adds that, “With a big assist from Boehm, a city described as some in the 1970s as ‘a cemetery with lights’ was transformed into the amateur sports capital of the world.” ^[3]

Justice Boehm began his strategy as the first president and CEO of the Indiana Sports Corporation. ^[1] He remains a life member of the board of directors. ^[2] The Indiana Sports Corporation is widely regarded as a national leader among community sports development organizations, bringing international and national attention to Indianapolis. ^[3, 14] Originally, Justice Boehm and other civic leaders had hoped to land a NFL expansion team. However, after Congress passed the Amateur Sports Act in 1978, which mandated creation of a separate body for each Olympic sport, the board turned to amateur sports for economic development. With the goal of hosting major events, the Indiana Sports Corporation began to build sports facilities to give IUPUI – then a medical school with some night programs – an identity. The Indianapolis Tennis Center was built in 1979, followed by the Michael A. Carroll Track and Field Stadium and Natatorium in 1982. ^[4] Justice Boehm is quick to credit others. “Some people have called me the architect of the amateur sports strategy,” Boehm said. “Jim Morris is the architect. I might be the engineer. Or maybe the plumber. He’s the architect.” Jim Morris, president of Pacers Sports and Entertainment and life member of the Indiana Sports Corporation, disagrees. “A lot of people were [instrumental in attracting amateur sports to Indianapolis],” says Morris. “But there are few people who’ve made more of a contribution to Indianapolis over the last forty years than [Boehm] has.” ^[4]

The Indiana Sports Corporation has hosted and will host numerous sporting events, including Big Ten Men’s & Women’s Basketball Tournaments, NCAA Men’s and Women’s Final Four games, and the Super Bowl XLVI in 2012. ^[16] Its first major event, the National Sports Festival, its first major event, was held in 1982. The goal was to provide an Olympic-like experience for American athletes. Justice Boehm describes the Sports Festival as the event that had “the biggest, the most leverage” in the development of Indianapolis. ^[17]

In 1987, Justice Boehm served as Chairman and CEO of the organizing committee for the 1987 Pan American Games in Indianapolis. ^[1] Boehm and then-Mayor William Hudnut traveled to Mexico City to bid for the games which brought an estimated \$175 million to the city's economy and earned Indianapolis the distinction of being the first host city to break even financially on the games. At the time, Justice Boehm was finishing his last year as managing partner at Baker & Daniels. He says that he promoted sports as if it were just another project. ^[4]

Justice Boehm was already an Indiana Supreme Court justice when he served as Co-Chair of the Organizing Committee of the FIBA World Basketball Championships held in Indianapolis in 2002. ^[3] From 2004 to 2006, he chaired the Nominating and Governance Committee of the United States Olympic Committee; Justice Boehm is also a current member. ^[3, 14] Always willing to help, he serves on the board for the National Art Museum of Sport. ^[4]

Civic involvement

Making Indianapolis a more interesting place to live is one of Justice Boehm's top priorities. ^[17]

After Justice Boehm returned home from clerking in 1964, he was one of the organizers of the Meridian-Kessler Neighborhood Association. This association dealt with concerns about white flight from the city and the destabilization of established neighborhoods. ^[4]

Justice Boehm later joined the Penrod Society, founded in 1967. The Penrod Society supports arts in central Indiana in part through its annual fair hosted on the grounds of the Indianapolis Museum of Art (IMA). Justice Boehm served as president in 1974. Justice Boehm cites the Penrod Society as a catalyst for economic and cultural growth in Indianapolis. Under Justice Boehm's guidance, the Penrod Society was a principal organizer of the Economic Club of Indianapolis in 1975. ^[17] "We were just trying to make Indianapolis a more interesting place," says Justice Boehm. He also drafted legislation that created the White River State Park. ^[4]

Since 2002, Justice Boehm has served as Chair of the Indianapolis Cultural Development Commission, established by the Indianapolis Capital Improvement Board and the Lilly Endowment. ^[3, 14, 17] The group first focused on developing cultural districts. Justice Boehm explains, "[W]e felt that there was a lot to be gained by creating a perception and a reality in Indianapolis that there are areas and neighborhoods that had their own distinct quality of life, flavor, character. Those included Broad Ripple for the young professionals, Mass Ave more artsy, and Fountain Square, a little funkier yet. But all with a distinct identity and with the hope that at some point in the not too distant future, those places, just like Soho and Greenwich Village today, conjure up an image of what's there and what sort of place it is. And I think we've largely succeeded." ^[17]

The Commission also installs public art and supports the local artistic community. This artistic slant complements the Commission's efforts to attract tourism by advertising in cities such as Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati, Dayton, and St. Louis. Today, the Indianapolis Convention and Visitors Bureau, where Justice Boehm also serves on the board of directors, has adopted the advertising campaign begun by the Commission. ^[17]

Justice Boehm is also on the board of the Metropolitan Indianapolis Public Broadcasting, Inc.^[1] and the Indiana Humanities Council.^[8]

Bar associations

Justice Boehm is a member of the American Law Institute and the American, Indiana State, and Indianapolis Bar Associations.^[2] He has published and works on securities litigation and related topics and has spoken on panels sponsored by American Bar Association, American Law Institute, Seventh Federal Circuit Bar, and legal education organizations in several states.^[14]

In 1987, Justice Boehm was the subject of a “heavy hitter” article in the *American Lawyer*.^[3] He also served on the inaugural board of editors of the *National Law Journal* in 1978.^[3]

Awards and honors

Justice Boehm was awarded the Michael A. Carroll Award by the *Indianapolis Business Journal* in 2010. The award recognizes those who have demonstrated the qualities and priorities demonstrated by the former deputy mayor and Lilly Endowment executive: determination, humility, and devotion to the Indianapolis community. Carroll was killed when two small planes collided in Marion County on September 11, 1992. The Carroll Award was of special significance to Justice Boehm. “Mike Carroll was a friend of mine whom I admired a great deal,” he said. “We were all very, very sorry to see his productive life cut short so terribly. So this, unlike many awards, does have a significance to me that transcends the usual.”^[4]

“I’m of the JFK generation,” Justice Boehm explains, adding President Kennedy’s famous words, “Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.” Explaining his lifelong motivation, Justice Boehm adds, “That message resonated with me as a person right out of college, in first-year law school. I found it a very satisfying way to contribute, and I’ve had an interesting life as well as a successful profession.”^[4]

“See also” for Wikipedia

See also

- [Davis v. Bandemer](#)
- [Shortridge High School](#)
- [Warren Commission](#)

External links

- [Remarks of Indiana Supreme Court Justice Theodore R. Boehm at his retirement ceremony September 30, 2010](#)

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- ¹⁵ [Remarks of Indiana Supreme Court Justice Theodore R. Boehm at his retirement ceremony September 30, 2010](#)
- ¹⁶ "[Warren Commission.](#)" Wikipedia article. 3 Jan. 2011.
- ¹⁷ Interview by Judge Nancy Vaidik with Justice Theodore R. Boehm, retired Indiana Supreme Court Justice, in Indianapolis, IN (July 19, 2010) (an oral history project of the Indiana Historical Society & Indiana State Bar Association).

Legal offices	
	Senior Judge 2010-present
Preceded by: Roger O. DeBruler Succeeded by: Steven H. David	Indiana Supreme Court Justice 1996-2010
	U.S. Supreme Court Law Clerk 1963-1964

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