Richard Orlikoff  
**December 10, 2015**

Orlikoff attended the Law School on the GI Bill following his service in World War II. During the anti-Communist scare of the 1950s, he was a vocal advocate for the rights of those with unpopular political opinions and was also active in political organizations that included the Independent Voters of Illinois. He cofounded the Chicago law firm of Orlikoff and Flamme, where his clients included independent theater operators, newspaper distributors, the Hyde Park Herald newspaper, and the Compass Players theater group.

1951  
**Charles Pressman**  
**October 2, 2015**

Pressman earned both an undergraduate degree and a JD from the University. He was a founder of Chicago’s Pressman & Hartunian law firm, which specialized in consumer fraud, civil rights, and employment discrimination cases, including the Zipes v. Trans World Airlines class-action suit decided by the US Supreme Court. He also served as director of the Chicago chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. Pressman left his firm in the early 1980s but continued to practice law for many more years.

1961  
**James C. Conner**  
**November 19, 2015**

A graduate of Cornell Law School, Conner had served as a law clerk to the Honorable Elbert P. Tuttle of the US Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit and attended the University of Aix-Marseilles in Aix-en-Provence, France, before earning a Master of Comparative Law degree from the University of Chicago. The founder of two law firms, he practiced law in Philadelphia and in Washington, DC; he also worked as senior counsel at the International Finance Corporation (the private financing arm of the World Bank) and was an attorney in Singapore with the English law firm Freshfields before his 1998 retirement.

1962  
**Gerald A. Cohn**  
**November 26, 2015**

Cohn practiced law in San Francisco, California, for many years and taught at Stanford Law School in the 1970s. He also spent 17 years as a special master in the US District Court for the Northern District of California.

1965  
**Christopher M. Mould**  
**July 10, 2015**

Mould’s long career in public and nonprofit service began in 1965 when he joined the US Department of Justice as a principal negotiator and conciliator for race and civil rights in the department’s Community Relations Service. He later helped to develop President Lyndon Johnson’s Model Cities Program in the Department of Housing and Urban Development and was an organizer of the National Urban Coalition. Mould was the first director of the US Office of Voluntary Action, where he later supervised the Peace Corps, VISTA, SCORE, and the Foster Grandparents program. From 1973 until his retirement in 1997, Mould held leadership roles with the YMCA of the USA.

1967  
**Marvin Chirelstein**  
**February 16, 2015**

Chirelstein, professor emeritus at Columbia Law School, was a well-known scholar in the fields of federal taxation, corporate law, and contracts. He worked briefly at Columbia after earning his JD, then worked for the US Department of the Treasury, Rutgers School of Law, and Yale Law School. He returned to Columbia in 1981 and spent the rest of his career there. Three textbooks authored by Chirelstein—*Concepts and Case Analysis in the Law of Contracts; Federal Income Taxation: A Law Student’s Guide to the Leading Cases and Concepts; and Cases and Materials on Corporate Finance*—have been cornerstones of US legal education courses for decades.

1970  
**Robert W. McCray**  
**July 19, 2015**

McCray was a resident of Evanston, Illinois.

1975  
**Thomas B. Rutter**  
**September 27, 2015**

After earning his undergraduate and JD degrees from the University, Rutter joined the Philadelphia law firm of Schnader Harrison Segal & Lewis LLP. He cofounded...
W. Thomas Huyck  
July 10, 2015  
Huyck worked as a prosecutor in Chicago for the US Department of Justice and the office of the US Attorney. He later went into private practice, where he specialized in employment law and litigation. In 1984, he successfully argued Liparota v. United States before the US Supreme Court.

1964  
Guy H. Leekley  
September 4, 2015  
A resident of Weaverville, North Carolina, Leekley was a teacher, a poet, and an accomplished translator of the Tao Te Ching.

1965  
Kenneth L. Pursley  
October 21, 2015  
Pursley cofounded the Givens Pursley law firm in Boise, Idaho, in 1977. He retired from the firm—now one of the largest in the state—in 2005, after which he started a real estate investment and development company.

1967  
James G. Hunter  
June 20, 2015  
After earning his JD, Hunter joined the Chicago law firm of Kirkland & Ellis, where he practiced for several years before enlisting in the Navy and serving in Vietnam as an officer in the Judge Advocate General’s Corps. In 1976, he cofounded Hedlund, Hunter & Lynch (which later merged with Latham & Watkins). Hunter retired from practicing law in 2004.

1968  
Paul Heinz Keck  
October 16, 2015

1969  
Alfred Elliott  
December 25, 2014  
Elliott, who was known as Alfred Volkuwitz while at the Law School, practiced corporate law in Chicago for more than two decades, including many years as a partner in the firm now known as Schiff Hardin. He spent his retirement in Kansas City, Missouri.

1964  
Laurin A. Wollan Jr.  
July 4, 2015  
After receiving his JD, Wollan went on to earn an MA in Public Administration from the University of Illinois. He began his career teaching political science at Millikin University before embarking on a legal career that included corporate practice as well as time spent as the assistant state’s attorney in Sangamon County, Illinois, and as an attorney in the US Department of Justice. For three decades, Wollan was a professor of criminology and criminal justice at Florida State University in Tallahassee; he coauthored Introduction to Law Enforcement, a widely used textbook.

1963  
Norland K. Hagen  
June 30, 2015  
Hagen was a resident of Missoula, Montana.

1968  
Jerry B. Wallack  
September 4, 2015  
Wallack was managing partner and founder of Kutak Rock LLP’s Chicago office, where he was instrumental in developing bond issuer clients in the City of Chicago and at the state level. He earned an AB from Oberlin College and an AM from the University of Chicago.

2001  
Grace Jee Chang  
December 30, 2014  
Chang loved to travel and write; she spent six months in Greece writing a book on race relations and enjoyed trips to countries that included Spain, Italy, Turkey, and Costa Rica.
Justice Antonin Scalia, 1937-2016

During US Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia’s return visit in 2012 to the University of Chicago Law School, where he taught for five years, a law student asked him what was the most important issue that had not yet come before the Court.

Scalia paused before responding, “What is the meaning of life?” It was a fittingly expansive answer from a justice known for his wit, keen intellect, and the belief that many of the most important questions, in life and public policy, are outside the Court’s authority.

Scalia, a defining figure in modern conservatism who was also known as a gracious colleague and teacher, died unexpectedly on February 13 during a hunting trip in Texas.

“The Law School mourns the passing of Justice Antonin Scalia, our former faculty member, whose theories of statutory and constitutional interpretation have been among the most influential ideas in law in the last half century,” Dean Thomas J. Miles said. “Justice Scalia’s connections to the Law School were many and deep. After he left the faculty and later was appointed to the Court, Justice Scalia was a mentor to dozens of our graduates whom he hired as his law clerks. He was also the father of a distinguished graduate of the Law School, Eugene Scalia. The power and clarity of Justice Scalia’s reasoning, as well as his lively writing style, ensure that his judicial opinions will be widely read and widely debated for many years to come.”

At the University and in his thirty years of service on the Court—the longest of any current justice—Scalia was known as a standard bearer for originalism, an approach to constitutional interpretation that focuses on the text’s meaning as people at the time would have understood it. Professor Geoffrey R. Stone, who was a young faculty member when Scalia arrived at UChicago in 1977, described “Nino” as “tough, brilliant and kind.” He said Scalia’s positions have often prevailed, though his originalist philosophy has not become as widespread as Scalia might have hoped.

“He was a brilliant analyst, an extraordinary writer, and fervently committed to his views,” wrote Stone, the Edward H. Levi Distinguished Service Professor of Law. “In the end, I suspect Nino’s greatest disappointment was that he could never persuade his colleagues to embrace his originalist vision of constitutional law.”

A graduate of Georgetown University and Harvard Law School, Scalia taught at the University of Virginia and served in the Nixon and Ford administrations before coming to UChicago. He helped organize the Law School’s first chapter of the conservative Federalist Society in 1982—one of the society’s first three chapters nationwide—and served as its first faculty advisor. The subjects that he taught included administrative law, and Stone recalled that he was an engaging and witty participant in a monthly poker game.

Scalia was nominated to the Court by President Ronald Reagan in 1986, four years after Reagan appointed him to the US Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. He was known as a gifted writer and a brilliant participant in oral arguments, often using historical evidence as an aid in determining the original meaning of laws and the Constitution. He cast his originalist approach as a safeguard against ideologically motivated decisions and a limit on the temptation for unelected judges to give themselves more power at the expense of elected representatives.

“Justice Scalia’s powerful arguments for originalism and textualism changed the way all Justices, liberal and conservative, approached cases,” said Aziz Huq, the Frank and Bernice J. Greenberg Professor of Law. “One of his great victories is that many tenets of his approaches to legal problems are now conventional wisdom. And for better or worse, Scalia’s pungent and forceful opinions did not merely appeal to law professors or other jurists. Rather, he spoke directly to the public, making him, in a sense, one of the democratic Justices of our age.”

Added William Baude, the Neubauer Family Assistant Professor of Law: “Justice Scalia had a gigantic influence, and he inspired a generation of law students to see the importance of legal craft. He was brilliant and witty, but even more important, he had integrity. Some of his most important opinions—in sentencing, trial rights, and government searches, for example—upheld the rights of criminal defendants toward whom Scalia was not particularly sympathetic. But he took pride in trying to follow legal principle regardless of whether he liked the results.”

Scalia’s legacy at the Law School includes strong family connections. His son Eugene Scalia, ‘90, served as editor-in-chief of the University of Chicago Law Review and has sometimes taught courses at the Law School since graduating.

In addition to Eugene, Scalia is survived by his wife of 56 years, Maureen McCarthy Scalia, their eight other children, and numerous grandchildren.
Gary H. Palm, ‘67, 1942-2016

A professor in the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic for thirty years, a tireless advocate for clinical legal education, and a formidable litigator, Gary H. Palm, ‘67, Professor Emeritus of Law, passed away on February 14, 2016. He was 73.

“For almost three decades Gary was the face of clinical legal education not only at Chicago but throughout the United States,” said Randall Schmidt, ‘79, Clinical Professor of Law, who was both a colleague and student of Palm’s. “He fought fiercely for both the rights of his clients and clinical teachers. He was a mentor and role model to hundreds of law students and clinical teachers, including me. He will be missed.”

“Gary Palm was a pioneer in clinical education,” said Douglas Baird, Harry A. Bigelow Distinguished Service Professor of Law and former dean of the University of Chicago Law School. “His leadership of the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic brought distinction to the Law School, and his hard work was instrumental in creating the Kane Center.”

In 1970, Palm became Assistant Professor of Law and Director of the Law School’s Edwin F. Mandel Legal Aid Clinic, returning to his alma mater and the clinic he worked in as a student. Under his direction, the attorneys transformed the clinic to focus on impact litigation and community-based advocacy with a deep emphasis on clinical education for law students. He and his fellow clinical faculty members offered one of the first trial practice programs taught through trying actual cases in courts under the Illinois student Practice Rule. The Mandel Clinic grew under his leadership to become a vital advocate and legal representative for the indigent, and remains so today.

In a retrospective on the first fifty years of the Law School’s Clinic, Tom Stillman, ‘68, who worked as a clinic attorney with Palm, said, “Gary came in with a commitment from the Law School to create a more formalized teaching model. When I got back to the Clinic as a teacher, things had changed. Students were interviewing clients on their own, discussing the cases with the attorneys, and then they would both go to court. It was no longer that the case belonged to the lawyer and you were there to help out. It was more like the case belonged to the students and the attorneys were there to help out.”

While continuing to direct the clinic for twenty years, Palm also practiced employment discrimination law for plaintiffs and engaged in welfare-to-work advocacy for clients seeking job training benefits and child support enforcement. At the Law School, he taught Trial Practice, Section 1983 Civil Rights Litigation, and Public Interest Practice. Palm and his students won many important cases in the federal and state courts including *Logan v. Zimmerman Brush Co.*, in which the United States Supreme Court, in a unanimous decision, reversed the Illinois Supreme Court on due process grounds with four judges concurring on equal protection grounds.

Palm was also a staunch advocate for clinical faculty and clinical legal education during and after his time at the Law School. He worked with clinical professors around the country on programmatic and curricular advances to improve clinical legal education. He also served as the first clinical teacher on the ABA Accreditation Committee and served for six years on the Council of the ABA’s Section on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar.

Palm graduated from Wittenberg University and the Law School. During his time as a student at the Law School, Palm volunteered in the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic and was elected to the Order of the Coif. He practiced law for three years at Schiff, Hardin and Waite.

In his later life, Palm continued his work on behalf of those in the city of Chicago most in need of assistance, often tenaciously litigating cases that others would not. Among his accomplishments in recent years is the landmark case of *Palm v. 2800 Lake Shore Drive Condominium Assoc.*, which clarified the state’s authority in “home rule” cases and settled an important but difficult-to-challenge point of condominium law.

Palm’s transformative role at the Law School and in the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic will be long remembered by generations of faculty and students. “Gary Palm transformed clinical education at the Law School and across the country,” said his long-time colleague Mark Heyrman, ‘77, Clinical Professor of Law. “He cared deeply for his clients and his students. During his many decades at the Law School, he inspired generations of students to care about pro bono work and to engage in efforts to reform the law.”

“Everywhere I traveled,” said Saul Levmore, William B. Graham Distinguished Service Professor of Law, “I encountered graduates who looked back on their experiences with Gary as the very best and most valuable part of their Chicago education.”