Alumni continue the push for reform in Eastern Europe
A partisan judiciary? A Chicago Policy Initiative considers the evidence
3 All Too Human

The Chicago Judges Project, the inaugural Chicago Policy Initiative, has released its first set of findings. Dean Levmore, Professor Cass Sunstein, and Lisa Ellman, '04 explain how appellate judges' findings appear to be influenced, and how the Policy Initiatives will bring to the world the power of the Law School's ideas.

6 Building the Rule of Law

The fall of the Soviet Union didn't immediately deliver on its promise of freedom and justice for the former Soviet bloc. A surprising number of Law School alumni are struggling there to create the infrastructure and mindset that underlay a rule-of-law regime, something that most Central European and Eurasian nations have never known.

14 Student Life

Students find that their study of the law takes them places they would never have expected. These student-written articles highlight the Greenberg Seminars, informal discussion groups which meet in professors' living rooms, and Streetlaw, a program that finds law students in high school classrooms teaching some of the same cases they have trained with.

2 Message from the Dean
Message from the Dean

I wish you could all have been at the tribute we held in memory of Norval Morris at the end of March. The weather was mild (although the fountain, as is not uncommon on windy days, gave a few of our guests a refreshing shower), and the Law School was nicely decorated in preparation for the event. The Green Lounge—busy these days as our auditorium pavilion undergoes reconstruction—was filled with Norval’s family, many friends, and admirers sharing stories and remembrances of an important life and body of work. The speakers shared warm, funny, and meaningful stories about their mentor, friend, teacher, and inspiration. When we heard that Norval often slept in the maximum security prisons he visited and monitored (in order to better understand them), our attention was focused on what it was that made Norval not only a significant scholar and teacher, but also a successful reformer.

While the tribute honored our friend and colleague, it also served as a reminder of the importance of community. It made me think hard about the wonderful community we have at the Law School. While we can not all be so lucky to live in Kenwood next door to the Neals and Meltzers, all of us, here at the Law School and wherever our graduates go, can engage with our students, associates, partners, and clinical colleagues more than we do and to good effect. Norval stopped to smell the roses, and did so in a way that enriched those around him.

I am committed to finding ways to strengthen the Law School community even further. Our new seminars and programs and attention to student life are first steps. Our investment in the revitalization of our building is another; we are constructing attractive spaces that will in turn encourage student-student and student-faculty engagement. Similarly, our Chicago Policy Initiatives, a new set of programs you can read about in the pages of this Record, will build upon our already enviable record of fostering collaboration between our students and faculty. Going forward, I will continue to try to find ways to make sure that our extended family of alumni and friends are included in the life of the Law School; I welcome your suggestions on how to best accomplish this.

Another event of recent note was our Admitted Students Weekend, held at the start of April, and now a fixture in law schools’ admissions cycles. One hundred and fifty admitted students arrived and met one another, though many had earlier encounters at other schools’ competing programs. They attended a town hall meeting with the dean (Why is Chicago different? Is it more conservative than other schools? Convince us to come here in ten minutes); watched and laughed at a trivia contest, where the faculty always seems to lose by two points and where some students seem to know everything, or at least everything about popular culture; attended a faculty panel and a student panel; participated in real classes and then in a mock class with Socratic dialogue; breakfasted with Professor Emily Buss; and mingled at a downtown gathering spot.

By Saturday afternoon I was reasonably sure that we had provided an excellent, if exhausting, experience and that a very large percentage of these admitted applicants would come our way. Success should be measured not in terms of high yield, or high yield alone. It is instead a question of whether we did a good job describing our unique character and values, and in turn attracting those students who will thrive here. I will let you know in due course. But judging by the questions we were asked over the weekend about our clinical programs, the seriousness with which we take the classroom experience, and our new Hormel Public Interest Program, I think that Norval Morris would have been proud of all that will follow him at this great place.

Paul Lemmoe
The Chicago Judges Project—recently compiled an initial set of findings. The project is the first of a planned series of Chicago Policy Initiatives, research efforts led by Law School faculty, supported by student research assistants, and dedicated to finding practical solutions to difficult social problems. Three of the key players behind the Judges Project spoke recently about their work. Saul Levmore is Dean of the Law School and William B. Graham Professor of Law. Lisa Ellman, the project coordinator, is a law student in her third year of a joint J.D./M.P.P. program with the Harris School of Public Policy Studies. Cass Sunstein, the principal investigator in the Judges Project, is the Karl N. Llewellyn Distinguished Service Professor in the Law School. Their comments have been assembled into a loose conversation.

Saul Levmore: The idea behind the Chicago Policy Initiatives is that we have assembled here in and around this one Law School a significant number of very smart people—students, faculty, and alumni. And while many are known for theoretical work, they actually have very practical ideas. The plan is to pick a project with social implications, about once a year, in such areas as health care, immigration, and child welfare. We will commit to developing a new approach or proposed solution in a two-year period. At the end of that time we will offer a plan, or a suggestion for experimentation. Chicago’s ideas will in this way be applied to important problems and broadcast to the nation and to relevant policymakers.

Lisa Ellman: I’m interested in making the law work better. Professor Sunstein’s research really works toward that, as he works at the intersection of law and policy. The Judges Project grew in part out of an article I wrote with him and Professor David Schkade at the University of Texas [who will be here next year teaching a mini-course in Statistics and Law]. Professor Sunstein had hired me as a research assistant. We studied judges and how they voted in environmental cases. The article that came out of our work reported on our findings, and it serves as a preliminary investigation for the Judges Project. Now we’ve got a larger group of students looking into relevant cases in a variety of areas of law in order to assess the voting patterns of judges.

Cass Sunstein: The project fits into my ongoing work on democracy and deliberation. Last year I published a book, Why Societies Need Dissent, that emphasizes the pressure to conform and the risk that like-minded people will go to unjustified extremes. The Judges Project grows out of that general topic.
Levmore: This is a great project, and I've enjoyed the way Cass Sunstein has inspired student interest—and shown all of us that there are surprising lessons to be extracted from the available data about judicial voting patterns. This is something one might not initially think of as a "social problem" but it is precisely that if only because our fellow citizens and our politicians talk a great deal about the perception that the judiciary is far more politicized than in days past. The first question is whether this is demonstrably true—in terms of actual judicial decisions or votes rather than pre-confirmation perceptions. The second question, as least as presently framed by Professor Sunstein, is whether this might be true in some areas of law and then not in others. A third question is about group effects; if panels of judges with mixed political backgrounds behave very differently from unmixed panels or individuals, then that is something we ought to know and perhaps something that the political and legal system can exploit to good effect. In terms of our Chicago Policy Initiatives, this stands as an example of a pressing issue that is ripe for inquiry by some of the best minds in the nation. I predict that Cass will come up with a terrific and provocative idea for improvement—even apart from the better understanding we will all have because of the work his group is engaged in.

Sunstein: We've analyzed about 16,000 judicial votes so far, focusing on areas such as affirmative action, disability, environmental regulation, campaign finance, abortion, capital punishment, property rights, gay rights, criminal appeals, and more. We have found a large difference between Republican appointees and Democratic appointees (the biggest on gay rights)—and also some surprising commonalities (we see no difference in results, for example, as between property rights cases and criminal appeals). We also find that judges are much influenced by whom they're sitting with. As a result, the political affiliation of the appointing president is a pretty good predictor of judicial votes, but the political affiliation of the other judges on the panel is an equally good predictor of judicial votes. There are big conformity effects. When a Republican appointee sits with two Democrats, the Republican gets pretty liberal.

Ellman: What we're really doing is observing human behavior. And you learn that all law is human. Last year, when I started working on the project, I got to read all these cases, go through all these votes—and received something of an education in the cognitive sciences. But I'm also seeing how we can make the law better, how we can make the system work. You're forced to come up with solutions. You look at the data you find, the empirical findings, and then you wonder where we go from here.

Sunstein: The most interesting finding, for me, is that judges get much more extreme when they're sitting with judges appointed by the president of the same political party. If you're challenging an affirmative action program, you're in great shape if the court consists of three Republican appointees—and in terrible shape if it's three Democratic appointees. This finding creates a real problem for the rule of law; it suggests that legal outcomes are much affected by personnel. Also, it's real-world evidence that like-minded people go to extremes.

Ellman: What we want to do is apply the findings to questions of politics and jurisprudence. We aim to see how judges apply the law in practice.

Sunstein: The United States debates many questions about judicial behavior, as we have seen in recent confirmation fights between Bush and the Senate Democrats. Those debates have been empirically uninformed. We think we can inform them. Also, there have been countless discussions about legal reasoning and whether and how it's "political." We think we can inform those discussions too. More broadly, there are discussions, in many fields of the humanities and social sciences, of social influences on human behavior. We can study these issues in a real-world setting and show what happens.

Ellman: We're coming up with a great data set. The senators I've spoken to—Carl Levin and Richard Durbin, who sits on the Senate Judiciary Committee—have been really excited about it. And our first paper was already cited in House Judiciary Committee hearings.

Sunstein: At a minimum, the data suggest that it's foolish to say that judges just follow the law. We have clear evidence
that this idea is unhelpful. Also, they suggest that the law imposes some discipline. Republican appointees often agree with Democratic ones. So the crudest picture of ideology—Republicans give conservative votes, Democrats liberal—is quite wrong. If you care about particular issues, we can show where political party matters. More ambitiously, I think that our data demonstrate the importance of having a range of views on the federal bench. If you have mostly Democrats, or mostly Republicans, unjustified movements in the law should be expected.

Ellman: We have all of this information about Republicans and Democrats—but what about the appointing presidents? How do they differ from each other? That’s our next step.

Sunstein: In time, we hope to have a far more complete picture of how judges have voted, in order to see, for example, the different behavior of Roosevelt nominees, Reagan nominees, Bush I nominees, Bush II nominees, Clinton nominees, Johnson nominees, and so forth. We should also be able to tell you which judges are conservative and liberal on particular issues—and which judges are most susceptible, and least susceptible, to other judges’ influences, and exactly when.

Levmore: I’d predict a practical result at the end of two years, perhaps in the form of an interesting idea about how judges ought to be nominated. It is after all our goal to produce not only great research but also concrete proposals.

Ellman: It’s one thing to sit in class and learn about law—though I admit to loving my classes. But it’s quite another thing to study law as it happens, so to speak, and to work on ways to change it—hopefully for the better.

Levmore: This Law School, perhaps more than any other, is associated with ideas. “One hundred years of ideas and action” is an accurate description. We are also associated, correctly I think, with critical thinking. For every decent Chicago idea, there are several good Chicago-trained lawyers who will puncture the idea. Critics might say “Oh, there are a lot of eggheads in Hyde Park, and what do they have to do with my world?” Others might ask why our small Law School is not even more evident in newspapers and in public discourse. The truth is that we are involved in public debates. I’ve never seen a faculty work so hard on so many interesting things. The Chicago Policy Initiatives—and the Judges Project—will help us show that we have important ideas that have legs of their own. We can develop ideas that lead to concrete suggestions. We will influence the design of legal institutions even as we continue our famous thinking (and criticizing). Our brilliant, hard-working faculty have ideas worth talking about and worth putting into action.—R.M.

WHERE IT ALL BEGAN:

The project before the Judges Project

The Law School has a tradition of conducting practical research that addresses social problems. In fact, the model for the Judges Project—and for the Chicago Policy Initiatives—is the groundbreaking Chicago Jury Project, begun in 1953 by Law School Professors Harry Kalven and Hans Zeisel.

“People thought that the jury was sacrosanct,” says Dean Levmore. Kalven and Zeisel treated it as a human institution, and they subjected it to rigorous scrutiny. “They asked: What does a jury do? What happens when it deliberates? Does the judge agree with its decision?” One result of their research, The American Jury, was a landmark effort to bridge the gap between social science and legal scholarship—and to bring academic research into public debate.

“It was a pathbreaking social science and law research project,” says Levmore. “Now we’re accustomed to that kind of thing. We regularly ask questions like why teenagers have guns, what causes crime spikes and declines, and what causes bankruptcies. And we use social science to answer these questions and then to understand and fashion legal rules.” Not so long ago, in the days of the Chicago Jury Project, this way of going about things was revolutionary.”

Levmore notes that graduates who studied here during the Jury Project still remember it—both as important work and as part of a great education. That is the model for the present initiatives; “work as a group on a specific problem that might lend itself to practical solutions and to yet better education.”—R.M.
When future historians look back on the development of rule of law in Eastern Europe and Eurasia, they will note the names of a diverse group of University of Chicago alumni who were there at the beginning, and who applied their knowledge, wisdom, and training—and their hearts—to improve the lives of others and to strengthen the present stability and future prospects of the world we all live in.

The crumbling of the Soviet Union into seventeen independent states, the fragmentation of Yugoslavia into five new nations, and the democratization of former absolutist regimes in Eastern Europe have introduced new possibilities and new dangers across a vast, strategically vital, and often inflammatory area of the world, from the Balkans to the Chinese border. Success or failure at establishing and sustaining the rule of law within that region may well determine not only the fates of individual nations, but the durability of regional and even global stability.

Graduates of the Law School are lending their knowledge and experience to the challenging task of creating enduring legal institutions in many of those countries, through a widely lauded project of the American Bar Association: the Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative, CEELI for short. Alumni working with this group are helping to reconstitute judicial systems and eradicate judicial corruption, to revamp dysfunctional commercial and administrative laws, to combat human rights violations, and to change perceptions about rule of law within the legal profession and among entire citizenries.
John Phillips, '73 arrived in Serbia in 2001 as CEELI's rule of law liaison only months after Slobodan Milosevic had been arrested and extradited to The Hague to be tried for war crimes. Phillips describes his mandate as liaison in terms similar to those used by others who have filled that position, whatever country they were serving in: "Real reform must be driven by the people of the host country. Working within approved areas of focus, you look for opportunities to make a difference. Then you figure out together with the host country's reform leaders how you can be most helpful, and plunge in with your sleeves rolled up." Joel Martin, '77, who was liaison in Moldova and now heads the CEELI Institute in Prague, adds this description of the overall mission: "CEELI exists to respond to the needs and requests of countries, not the objectives of American lawyers; to provide technical legal service, not prescriptive; and to be a pro bono public service project, not a means for developing private business."

Collaborating with an array of Serbian government entities and legal associations and with international governmental and non-governmental organizations, Phillips worked to increase the transparency of legislative processes, strengthen judicial ethics, and create a judicial training center. To help fend off corruption, he assisted judicial and government leaders in a successful drive to double judges' salaries, which raised them from a starting point below Serbia's subsistence income level and made them more comparable to officials in other branches of government.

Phillips has seen significant progress, but he has also seen some of that progress undone by the fragility of Serbia's democracy. After Milosevic's removal, a persistent opponent of that regime's despotism, Leposava Karamarkovic, was named president of Serbia's Supreme Court. Phillips worked with her on several projects and calls her efforts to invigorate the judiciary "as inspiring and courageous as anything I've ever witnessed." (Karamarkovic received CEELI's inaugural Reformer's Award in 2002 at a ceremony in Moscow.) However, during the state of emergency declared after the assassination of Serbia's prime minister in 2003, Judge Karamarkovic and other reformers in the judiciary were unlawfully replaced by political appointees.

Tom Jersild, '61 has served Serbia and many other nations. Last year Jersild helped Serbians draft a new company law, applying skills he had honed during thirty-eight years at Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw and had previously utilized with CEELI as the only American on a team that drafted a new company law for Macedonia. Jersild observes that the previous codes were "very lengthy and wordy and formalistic," and that they impeded commercial transactions rather than furthering them. "You can tell they weren't written by people who have actually done deals," he says. As an example, he explains that in some countries incorporating a business could take up to six months because of highly detailed requirements and extensive involvement of courts. "When things are so complex and susceptible to corruption," Jersild says, "many people don't have a private property interest in society, and without that, you can't really
develop all the other aspects of rule of law.”

At the other end of CEELI's territory, Inge Fryklund, ’79 served as rule of law liaison in Tajikistan. On the 2003 corruption index created by Transparency International, Tajikistan ranks 128th out of 133 countries. Fryklund describes a country once held together by authoritarian systems now struggling for identity and survival: “Under the Russians, infrastructure functioned; education was free; women were promoted; the legal system didn’t require bribes. Russia connected the region with the outside world and Russian was the lingua franca. Now, as local rulers promote local languages and new borders impede movement, this commonality is breaking down.

Law school in Tajikistan is entirely theoretical: no moot court, no mock trial, no legal clinic—not even class discussion. Many clients feel that it is a better investment to bribe the judge than to hire an advocate. CEELI conducted a ten-day mock trial boot camp for thirty-two students. The students got so wrapped up in the final domestic violence murder case, and so competitive, that all of them worked through the night before their final trials. It was their first glimpse of what an attorney can do, and of the excitement of doing whatever preparation is necessary to fight and win a case. —Inge Fryklund, ’79

and Central Asia is turning inward. It’s the Tower of Babel collapsing in slow motion.”

Fryklund has focused her efforts primarily on working in what she calls a “bottom-up” or demand-side way to train and inspire Tajik law students, practicing lawyers, and judges, instilling not just knowledge of national laws and international covenants but also a passion for independent thought and forceful advocacy. “The hardest thing to change here—and in my view the most important—is the mindset,” she says. “The amazing and inspiring degree of hard work and activity in the personal lives of Tajiks is matched only by the degree of passivity and helplessness toward governmental institutions.” She recounts the aftermath of a planning discussion she facilitated with judges, advocates, and prosecutors from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan: “That night, over many cups of tea, an impromptu group of legal professionals, joined by my Kyrgyz driver and an Uzbek border guard, held an impassioned discussion about their visions, with ideas ranging from a Central Asian E.U. to stopping border guard harassment. It was a totally new idea that they could have dreams and choices instead of passively accepting the latest
directive from the khan, Soviet, or president."
Tony Barash, '68 is Fryklund’s geographic next-door neighbor, serving as liaison in Uzbekistan, another country where rule of law has yet to fully take hold—Freedom House ranked it last year as one of the world’s fifteen most oppressive nations. The United States used its airbase there, acquired in October 2001, as a staging area for troops bound for Afghanistan and Iraq.

"Judicial independence may not be natural, but it can be learned."
—Joel C. Martin, ’77

Barash’s focus is more “top-down” than Fryklund’s—he’s working with the country’s Supreme Court and its association of judges on judicial reform, facilitating training throughout the country on human rights, judicial ethics, and other pertinent topics.

Last year he accompanied eight Uzbek judges to Washington, D.C. for a weeklong class on ethics that kicked off a project to revise and reform the Uzbekistan Rules of Judicial Ethics. He calls that trip “one of the most fulfilling experiences of my life,” and reports that the results have been gratifying: “Since returning, we have had the opportunity to speak about ethics to more than eighty percent of the 944 judges in Uzbekistan. I believe that the majority of judges accept
Judicial ethics reform in Uzbekistan is controversial. There are powerful forces that prefer the system as it is, because they believe they can control it. Judges in this country are in constant jeopardy; they are under enormous pressure; they are grossly underpaid, and thus vulnerable to corruption; they have little or no job security; their working conditions are poor, and in some cases abysmal. Ethics training gives confidence to judges who want to judge honestly; it shows them they are not alone, and allows them to point to international standards as a reason why they have to follow certain norms.—Tony Barash, ’68

the fundamental premise that a truly independent, ethically informed judiciary is imperative, both on paper and in practice. They want change; they want professionalism; they want international acceptance; and they want independence.

They want to break the cycle of corruption. I am not relying on promises or inferred intentions. Recently, there have been some very positive results, and I have no indication that that this positive direction will reverse.”

Earlier this year, Barash helped organize an unprecedented seminar on relations between the judiciary and the media. The seminar was attended by over ninety judges, journalists, and advocates from countries that included Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Georgia. Barash describes the discussions at the seminar as “open and candid,” and notes that they were later broadcast on national television in Uzbekistan. “This was a real sign of demonstrable progress toward improved media and public access to the country’s courts,” Barash says.

Of all the Law School graduates serving with CEELI, perhaps none had a deeper personal reason for joining than Gahmik Markarian, ’91. “I’m of Armenian descent,” he
says, "and I was in law school when communism started collapsing in Eastern Europe. Armenia, once a Soviet state, became an independent country a few months after I graduated. I knew I wanted to become involved." After several years as a rising associate at a New York firm, the call of CEELI's opening for a rule of law liaison in Armenia was too great for him to resist.

Armenia has the potential of becoming an international flashpoint. Its long history of conflict with Azerbaijan over the Nagorno-Karabakh region, for example, threatens to involve large powers such as Russia and Turkey, and has been called "the tiny knot at the center of a big international security tangle."

From 1997 to 1999 Markarian helped solidify the judges' association that had been established just before his arrival, to establish a bar association and expand the services it provided to its members, and to implement Armenia’s first-ever judicial qualification exam. He remained in Armenia as a contractor for three more years. During that time fellow alumnus Doug Francis, ’66 assumed the rule of law liaison position in Armenia. Their efforts sometimes intersected as they worked on the daunting project of putting all the country's appellate and economic court decisions, never before available in a single place, onto a judicial Web page, searchable in Armenian.

Francis also helped create Armenia's first judicial training center, which holds twice-monthly training sessions that are also videotaped. These tapes are part of the Bulgarian Bar Association's video library, which are available to any of the country's 10,000 attorneys. "A lot of what we help create would be nothing new to an American lawyer," he says. "It's things we just take for granted in the U.S. But without these basics, there's no way to have a vital and trusted legal system."

Most of the Law School graduates came to CEELI from firms or corporate practices, but Charles Marvin's work with CEELI continues a highly accomplished career in the field of law and development. A 1968 J.D. who earned a master's degree in 1970 from the Law School's trailblazing comparative law program, Marvin found himself in Kazakhstan just a year after the disintegration of the Soviet Union, helping to revise that fledgling country's administrative code. "It was probably too early for our work; the difference in systems was too great," he says. "It didn't work out as well as we had hoped." However, armed with what he had learned from that experience he went on to provide assessments of constitutions and statutes in Albania and Moldova and to teach administrative law in Bulgaria. In the last three years he has been active as a teacher and adviser in Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania. He co-chairs the ABA's Central European Law Committee.

CEELI aims to render its services unnecessary as host countries increase their capacity to direct their own legal affairs; the organization has already closed its offices in countries that include Poland, Hungary, and Slovakia. The one CEELI entity designed to last in perpetuity is the CEELI Institute, headquartered in Prague and led by Joel Martin. The Institute offers a range of courses for judges, lawyers, and legal reformers. Its first offering was "Judging..."
in a Democratic Society.” That workshop, Martin says, 
“proceeds from the assumption that judicial independence 
may not be natural, but it can be learned.” Other courses 
include “Justice in a Market Economy,” which is a two-
week study of commercial law, and “Protecting Human 
Rights in Democratic Societies.”

Acknowledging that changes in fundamental practices do 
not come easily, Martin says, “We generally invite three 

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— Doug Francis, ’66

people at a time from any country so they’ll have someone 
back home who shares their knowledge, someone they can 
talk with, network with. It can be mighty lonely out there 
for reformers.”

Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O’Connor has said, 
“CEELI volunteers are an inspiring example of global 
community service. These splendid, dedicated, talented, 
and selfless lawyers have interrupted their lives and careers 
to make a difference in the world.” Abner Mikva, ’51, 
senior director of the Edwin F. Mandel Legal Aid Clinic, 
serves on CEELI’s eight-member executive board and calls 
CEELI “the best thing the ABA has ever done.”

According to many of the graduates involved, the Law 
School can take some of the credit for the quality of the 
difference they are making in the world. Charles Marvin 
lauds the breadth and intensity of the Law School’s pio-
nering comparative law program, which was led by Max 
Rheinstein. “It was a time when old colonial empires were 
breaking up and people were starting anew,” Marvin says. 
“What I learned then has informed everything I’ve done 
since, and is highly relevant to the work I’m doing in 
Central Europe and Eurasia.”

Gahmk Markarian says that he found the big-picture 
thinking at the Law School “indispensable for deciding 
what to do and how to go about it in a situation where so
"I had practiced law and taught part-time in Albuquerque for almost thirty-five years. My sons were grown. I thought I should do something interesting and fun for the next thirty-five years. But, like most people I know, I probably would never have done anything about it. Why give up a comfortable life? What really happened is that I became too deaf to go to court. I was becoming a walking malpractice case. I had to quit my court-driven bankruptcy practice and was unable, or unwilling, to make anything else work. A good friend of mine was with CEELI in Azerbaijan. A liaison had to go home early and I agreed to finish the last six months of her tour. Two months after I finished in Azerbaijan, CEELI needed someone in Armenia; from Armenia, I went straight to Bulgaria. Now I'm in Serbia and Montenegro. My wife joins me for long visits. And my deafness is not a problem, because I have an interpreter and some great hearing devices. What could have been a disaster has turned into a most interesting, entertaining, and satisfying life!"—Doug Francis, '66

"When I was in Law School they taught an old-fashioned reverence for 'The Law' as such—as a somehow rocklike and objective thing that had formed us and made us different and better. The slant was even slightly religious although no one would have used that word for it. We heard it especially from Karl Llewellyn but, really, the whole faculty rubbed it into us whether they knew they were doing it or not. Anyway, that old attitude stuck and it is what pulled me into CEELI after I 'retired' and what kept me going inside CEELI—and still does."—Tom Jersild, '61

much was so fluid and there was so much to be done."
Inge Fryklund says her friends kid her that the demand-side approach she's taking in Tajikistan is "pure University of Chicago." She proudly agrees: "I find that I am looking at things in economic terms—in terms of incentives and interests. This helps greatly in analyzing a very different and exotic-seeming system. Political decisions and the endemic corruption seem inexplicable on the surface, but a focus on the incentives and interests at work cuts through the surface differences to show the motivations and interests at stake. With these identified, it is much easier to identify leverage points and see how change might be effected."

"In the long run," Fryklund adds, "I'm hoping that my work may lead to indigenous initiatives that can transform the Central Asian mindset. Outsiders cannot simply promote the adoption of Western institutions and expect them to take root."—G. de J.
The Greenberg Seminars encourage a rigorous yet informal exploration of ethical questions, professional responsibilities, and current ideas or disputes. Small groups of students meet in their professors’ homes for the wide-ranging discussions. Susan Steinhauser and Dan Greenberg, ’65, provided the seed money for this important and popular intellectual program, which was launched last year.

Attempts to acquaint themselves personally with members of the Law School faculty met with unexpected results for law students: several were confronted by a four-foot-tall anti-globalization protester and his three-foot penguin sidekick; others were surprised to discover a professorial passion for graphic novels, which to the uninitiated appear to be bound comic books.

Starting in the 2002–2003 academic year, the Law School offered a new opportunity for students, one that many consider a significant improvement to academic life. Six to fifteen participants meet in professors’ homes to talk about topics ranging from economic constitutionalism to comic books. Participants are selected by lot, and while students must attend each of the five evening sessions, the Law School provides one credit toward fulfilling Law School graduation requirements. These “informal seminars” also give students the opportunity to get to know their professors on a more individual basis.

The topics, selected by professors themselves and often presented by a pair of faculty members, reveal a remarkable range of interests. Dean Levmore and Professor Julie Roin join with visiting faculty to engage students in ethical quandaries that loosely surround the themes of “Sharing and Disclosure.” Professor Eric Posner and Visiting Professor John Yoo discuss American foreign policy. This year, Professor Martha Nussbaum and Judge Richard Posner switched from Shakespeare’s plays to those of George Bernard Shaw. Professors Cass Sunstein and Douglas Lichtman lead one group called Graphic Novels.

Students have welcomed the new offerings. “It’s nice to have interaction on an equal level,” said Marcus Fruchter, ’04. “It’s good to be able to talk to professors and other students in an environment where you’re not talking strictly about the law.” Second- and third-year law students have embraced both the free-ranging discussion, and the opportunity to get to know classmates and teachers in professors’ living rooms (a requirement).

The substance of the discussion groups gives participants the chance to read and discuss material far beyond casebooks and study aids. The Sharing and Disclosure group focused
The substance of the discussion groups gives participants the chance to read and discuss material far beyond casebooks and study aids.

The popular group examines how the law shapes one’s identity, and whether individuals can still control that identity in an era of permanent government electronic records and Google searches. Students discussed topics and materials from the witness protection program to the Return of Martin Guerre.

The seminar on Sharing and Disclosure grew out of a similar group last year that began with “The Ethicist” columns in the Sunday New York Times. The participants’ best efforts couldn’t keep Levmore’s wit submerged for long. (For those unfamiliar, the dean’s sarcastic style often resembles the abuse dished out by Dr. Romano from the Chicago television drama ER.) During a talk on the theme of disclosure, the dean drolly responded to one student’s personal revelation that in high school she had publicly exposed a higher-up’s ethical improprieties. “Let me guess—and I mean this in the nicest possible way—you then wrote your college admission essay about it, right?”

Levmore and Roin also kept discussion lively by inviting various visiting professors to join in the discussions, including Yoo, Derek Jinks, Todd Henderson, and Robin Lenhardt. But by far the most popular and reliable cameos were turned in by Levmore and Roin’s charming and precocious children, who amused students by literally parading around one evening and distributing candy in their Halloween costumes: the younger son wore a Roin-created penguin suit, and the other dressed as an anti-globalization protester, complete with a “More Grants for Iraq” placard.

Since the discussion groups’ inaugural year, the variety of topics offered this year has doubled to eight, and the number of students participating has tripled to nearly seventy. Even students who criticize course offerings and student life praise the discussion groups. One calls the seminars an “obviously great thing Levmore has done” for the school. The student added that the reading groups enhance the Law School’s “reputation for professors’ accessibility and takes the open door office hours policy several steps farther than any law school I know of.”
by Rebecca Silver, '06

Streetlaw, a student group that sends Law School students to Chicago classrooms, is a practical program of legal education that allows high school students to confront legal issues that affect their lives. Rebecca Silver is one of sixteen students who, working in mentor groups of four, bring their knowledge to Chicago youth through Streetlaw.

She reports on her time in the program so far.

On Tuesday mornings I wake up before sunrise and pile into a car with three other members of Streetlaw. We arrive at Hubbard High School at 6:55 a.m., walk through the metal detector, up three flights of stairs, and into Mr. Fitz's law class. Twenty students sit in a classroom set up to look like a courtroom. Our challenge is to talk about the formal structure of the law—and to make the law real and relevant.

Our mentor group plans for each class by studying the assigned topic and finding ways to make it come alive for the students. We bounce ideas off each other, search in Lexis, and think back to our courses to find cases Mr. Fitz's students can compare to their own lives.

Whether we wind up introducing a case about drag racing or spilled coffee, the challenge of finding a link the students will grab hold of is both exciting and daunting. The process of creating a lesson has certainly given me a heightened respect for the work of my professors, who make it seem effortless.

The high-school students in Mr. Fitz's class are filled with common sense and energy. Their common sense leads them reach to a decision in each case or hypothetical; their energy allows them to turn their common sense on its head and see a different intelligent outcome. There is something remarkable about the look on a student's face when she reconsiders her gut reaction and has
Class ends at 7:50 a.m. and we drive back to Hyde Park. In my first class at the Law School, I'm ready to return to the role of a student, happy to be the one forced to question my gut reaction and articulate why it might be wrong.

One day this winter, dozens of Streetlaw students came to the Law School for a peek into the daily lives of their mentors. They toured the school, watched a mock appellate argument in which law students debated drug testing in schools, and asked questions to a panel of law students. They asked us how we chose to come to law school, whether it was hard to leave our families, and what difficulties we had to overcome to get to this point. I'm not sure which was more refreshing, hearing my fellow students tell their tales or watching the high school students' faces as they learned that we have all missed home and struggled with obstacles similar to their own.

The day ended with lunch in the Green Lounge, where mentors and students talked over pizza. The girls I sat with were filled with questions about college, leaving home, leaving friends, and choosing careers. When one girl asked whether people care about being "cool" after high school, I really had to think. I finally said that even in law school, people care about what others think of them, but the meaning of "cool" can change depending on your environment. I told her, "Here at the University of Chicago Law School, people can be cool because they say interesting things in class."

When I joined Streetlaw, I was expecting to help people and give back to my new community. The surprise, for me, is how much my students give to me.

Streetlaw began in 1972, when Georgetown University Law Center students initiated an experimental outreach program for inner-city Washington, D.C. high-school students. Their curriculum and a text, *Street Law: A Course in Practical Law*, have since been taught by students at law schools nationwide for academic credit, for pay, or as the objective of a student organization. Some form of Streetlaw currently exists at more than sixty American law schools.
Holding all the Cards

Classmates of Steve Lipscomb, '88, should watch out when he invites them to play a little poker. Lipscomb is founder and CEO of the World Poker Tour, a groundbreaking television show that brings both professionals and amateurs to the table for high stakes Hold-em. It is surprisingly compelling viewing. In its two years on the air, WPT has spawned several imitators, spun off a number of related entertainment ventures, and made poker one of the fastest-growing spectator sports in the country. If you don't know what Texas Hold'em is now, you will soon.

"It's really been an unbelievable ride," says Lipscomb, who left his job with a major law firm shortly after paying off his student loans to produce a documentary film, Battle for the Minds, on the role of women in Baptist denominations. The film received a number of awards and was selected for broadcast on PBS's prestigious documentary series, P.O.V. That exposure got him a meeting with Norman Lear, and Lipscomb created a show with Lear and television luminary Al Burton. While producing a Comedy Central show with Mr. Burton, he produced a documentary for the Discovery Channel on a championship poker tournament.

"I found it utterly compelling," he says, "Not so much for the game itself, but for the human drama so clearly played out in the course of a game. Like all great film or television, it's really about storytelling. I felt there was huge potential, a huge untapped audience."

Lipscomb immediately set to work on drawing up a business plan for WPT. "I took it around to all of the major TV networks, and they all looked at me like I was insane. 'Poker on TV? they would ask.' Lipscomb's breakthrough was to affiliate with some of the major gambling casinos in the country, to open their houses to his televised games. Their commitment to the project didn't hurt.

The show found a home on the Travel Channel and immediately became the outlet's highest-rated series ever, drawing 3 to 5 million viewers a week out of the gate, with re-runs enjoying a 27 percent increase over their original ratings. Part of the excitement is generated by the placement of "WPT Cams"—tiny cameras embedded in the table that reveal the players' hole cards. These cameras help viewers follow the action. Interest has grown exponentially, and several other poker shows have since hit the airwaves. After two years, Lipscomb's enterprise is about to go public, and he sees it as the next PGA or NASCAR.

"Two years ago, this was just an idea in the ether of my brain," Lipscomb laughs. "Now it is a $115 million business and growing like crazy. This is just not supposed to happen."

Lipscomb, who earned his undergraduate degree at Dartmouth, gives credit to the Law School for making what is not supposed to happen do just that. "I planned to be an attorney and was looking for a truly intellectual Law School, which is why I chose Chicago. When I look back now, I remember how I loved the experience, the mental gymnastics of looking up with a Posner or a Sunstein. I don't think there is any place else in the world where one learns so well how to think and process information, to look at all aspects of any situation and think about it on multiple levels, from the highly theoretical to the utterly human. Those are assets in any line of work."—C.A.

From Advocate to Arbiter

Diana Eagon, '60, was the only woman starting with her class to graduate with her Law School class. "A few women started with me," she recalls, "but they all dropped out. As they did, a certain sense of isolation set in, but I was committed to getting through."

Get through she did, and Eagon's strength and determination are evident throughout her career and life. "I wanted to be lawyer for as long as I can remember," she says. In fact, she finished her undergraduate studies and law degree in just five years, thanks to good scores on her college placement exams and a joint A.B./J.D. program. She also married and had her first child while in law school.

Today, Eagon is a judge in the District Court of Hennepin County in Minnesota and recently received the Professional Excellence Award from the Minnesota Bar Association for her "substantial contributions to advance the legal profession."
Eagon credits the Law School with providing the legal skills and intellectual foundation needed on the bench. "The faculty encouraged you to look at the whole picture, to argue a case from both sides, to understand the interests and perspectives of all parties in a dispute," she says. "There is a kind of natural progression in this sort of analysis as one moves from an advocate to a jurist who must respect all points of view and render a fair ruling."

After post-degree studies at Sheffield University in England, Eagon spent the next twenty years in private practice handling civil and family law, bankruptcy, real estate, and criminal work. She also spent several years in the 1970s as an elected city council member in New Brighton, Minnesota, and served on several municipal commissions. In 1982, she became a referee in Family Court in Hennepin County. In 1995, she was appointed District Court judge by then-Governor Arne Carlson.

Her current case load focuses on criminal and civil block cases, but in her years on the bench she has developed a special interest in family law and domestic violence. "These are the sorts of situations that tear at the fabric of individual lives and community," she says, "and if we can find a way to deal better and earlier with domestic violence, it can at least reduce the damage done and perhaps have positive benefit down the line. If we can address violent households in a constructive way, perhaps I won't see the children who grow up in those households later in criminal court."

Eagon's husband is a retired professor of mathematics at the University of Minnesota. They have three sons. She is an expert skier and has won a number of age group championships in NASTAR giant slalom competitions. She also enjoys sailboat racing. These activities help her to stay fit and active, she says, and also help her avoid professional burnout. "I try not to bring my work home," says Eagon, "and I think that's why I look forward to going to work every day. I think the reason I always wanted to be a lawyer is I saw it ultimately as a form of public service, as a way to help others. As a judge, I really hope that I have made the most of the opportunities given to me to make my community better."—C.A.
Politics, Sports, and Culture:

A Life in Law

He has been an attorney, an advisor to presidents, a boxing promoter, and a music mogul. He has helped to shape the civil rights agenda of America. To talk with Truman Gibson, '35, is to take a personally guided tour of some of the twentieth century's cultural and social landmarks.

Gibson was born in Atlanta in 1912. His family moved to Columbus, Ohio, in the early 1920s to avoid racially directed violence in the South. He received a Ph.B. from the College of the University of Chicago in 1932, and went on to the Law School, working his way through both as a researcher on Chicago sociologist's Harold Gosnell's pioneering study *Negro Politicians: The Rise of Negro Politics in Chicago*. He played football for Amos Alonzo Stagg and roomed with Benjamin O. Davis, who would go on to become the first black general in the U.S. Air Force. Edward Levi was a member of Gibson's Law School class and would become a good friend.

Following graduation, Gibson was an attorney in Chicago, where he worked on a landmark open housing case filed by the father of *A Raisin in the Sun* playwright Lorraine Hansberry. In 1940, he was called to Washington to become an assistant civilian aide to Secretary of War Henry Stimson, becoming the civilian aide in 1943 specifically assigned to investigate issues related to black troops serving in World War II. Following the war, Gibson was appointed to President Harry Truman's Advisory Committee on Universal Military Training. As part of that work, he assisted in drafting the document that would become Truman's landmark order to desegregate the military, in many ways the incipient event of subsequent civil rights rulings and legislation. In 1947, Gibson became the first African American to receive the Medal of Merit Award for Civilians.

Two years later, Gibson helped boxing champion Joe Louis with some tax problems and took on the management of Joe Louis Enterprises. He and business partners formed the International Boxing Club, which became the official worldwide promotional and regulatory agency for the sport. So far-reaching was the organization's hold on the sport that it would eventually be declared to be in violation of antitrust regulations and subsequently disbanded. Its regulatory functions can be found today in the WBA and WBC, but Gibson jokes, "heck, you could say that Don King has as much of a monopoly on fight promotion as we did."

Gibson assisted in forming J & D Records in Jamaica in the late 1950s. This label was the first to record a young Bob Marley, who was at the time a backup singer for the company's biggest star, Johnny Nash ("I Can See Clearly Now"). He has remained an active and respected member of Chicago's legal community since, works in his office every day and has served over the years on countless corporate and charity boards.

"The Law School really taught you to think through all aspects of any situation," says Gibson. "It taught you never to regard any problem as simple, and never to regard fairness and justice as unattainable."—C.A.

Investing in Education, Building Community

Robin Steans, '92, is one of Chicago's young leaders in school reform and educational innovation, bringing new approaches to some of Chicago's most disadvantaged neighborhoods and new hope to young people there.

Steans, along with other family members, leads the work of the Steans Family Foundation in Chicago's North Lawndale neighborhood. They have developed a novel and holistic approach to community development, one that places particular emphasis on strengthening the public schools in that West Side neighborhood.

Steans, who describes herself as a "teacher at heart," has also devoted a great deal of energy to establishing a charter school there, the North Lawndale College Prep. Following graduation from Brown University, Steans became a high-school teacher in Boston, and then received a master's degree in education from Stanford. She returned to Chicago to teach at Sullivan High School. Once she made the decision to go to law school, she was immediately attracted to the University of Chicago. "I knew the School's reputation for rigor and intense intellectual activity, and I found that very compelling. Plus I had begun to work in Chicago, and
I wanted to stay here to continue to work for change.”

In 1986 Steans began working with the I Have A Dream Foundation, in which a family “adopts” a class of low-income students in the hope of getting them to college. Robin and her two sisters, Heather and Jennifer, became very involved with the program. At about the same time, their father, banker Harrison Steans, had begun talking to the University of Chicago about the family endowing a project at the University that would bring the latest social science research to bear in practical ways to improve communities in Chicago. That project came to fruition in the Steans Initiative for Urban Policy Development.

Even though she pictured herself going to work for the U.S. Attorney’s Office following Law School, her family’s commitment to the community, and the students she met through the I Have A Dream program drew her back toward improving individual lives and communities. The family decided to concentrate their efforts and resources in North Lawndale because “by focusing on one area with great needs, yet where there was already a foundation of community action going on, we could have the greatest result,” Steans says.

She also worked with a group called Leadership for Quality Education, a nonprofit organization that has developed a number of charter schools throughout the city. Bringing that experience to North Lawndale, she focuses on the charter school, while other family members work on such issues as social services and economic development. “School is not the only issue in these kids’ lives,” Steans says. “There is a whole range of social and economic issues that affect a student’s performance in school, or even their ability to just get to school every day.”

Accordingly, North Lawndale College Prep has a challenging curriculum, but also puts much thought and effort into counseling, mentoring, and internships. Steans is committed to keeping the per-pupil cost low, about $8,500 per student per year, so that the school becomes a realistic and scalable model for others. She has worked intensively to refine the school’s approach and improve its results.

“Even though I am not working directly in the legal field, my Law School education has been immensely valuable to me in pursuing this work,” Steans says. “The University of Chicago Law School teaches you to see beyond the situation at hand, to look for the broader connections and how they have an impact on other issues. Once you are able to ask the right questions, answers and actions follow.”—C.A.

L.A. Lawyers: Show Business and Civil Rights

Their relationship has had some twists and turns that, appropriately enough, would not be out of place in a light-comedy screenplay.

Steven Krone, ’92 is president and chief operating officer of Village Roadshow Pictures, a company that produces about eight feature films per year. Those films have included the Matrix trilogy, Three Kings, Training Day, Analyze This, and the recent Oscar-winning Mystic River. Heidi Rummel, ’93 is an Assistant United States Attorney in the Civil Rights Section of the Criminal Division of the U.S. Attorney’s Office in Los Angeles.

Krone’s path to the Law School was a bit unconventional, though given his current job, it appears to be part of a well-planned career. A native of Florida, he went to the University of Chicago as an undergraduate for one year, then transferred to the University of Southern California to study film. He worked during college to finance his studies, then worked in advertising for a couple of years before deciding to attend law school.

Rummel knew from an early age she wanted to be a trial lawyer. She had grown up in the Midwest and pursued her undergraduate studies at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, before applying to the Law School. She found the Law School challenging, but she excelled. And, she adds, “I got to be a part of a lot of Steve’s fun—he brings his own fun wherever he goes.”

“For me, Law School was a lot like college is supposed to be,” Krone says. “I did have fun. In college, I had always
worked, and I worked when I got out of college. This was the first time I had been able to just concentrate on my studies, and as a result it felt like I had much more time to do other things." He was a part of Wine Mess and the Law Review, and produced the 1992 Third Year Show.

Krone and Rummel met at an Over the Hump Party. He was headed to Mardi Gras—later that night—with friends, and ended up calling her from New Orleans and asking her out when he returned. They agreed to go out on their first date the following Thursday. What neither of them realized at the time was that the following Thursday was Valentine's Day. "It didn't hit me until the day of the date," Steve recalls. "I scrambled and got some flowers."

"I picked him up, because he had no car, which pretty much set the pattern for our dating," Heidi teases. "We had a very nice first date."

"We each got our dream jobs at the same time—except on opposite coasts"

"We had dinner at the Frontera Grill, then went to John Barleycorn and Kingston Mines," Steve says, "A very Chicago first date."

After he was graduated from the Law School, Steve clerked for Abner J. Mikva, '51 on the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit and then for Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan, Jr. While he was clerking at the Supreme Court, Heidi clerked for U.S. District Court Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson and then landed a job in the United States Attorney's office in Washington, D.C.

"It worked out perfectly," she recalls now. "I always wanted to be lawyer in Washington, and I could join Steve there."

"Then," Steve laughs, "I got my dream job in Los Angeles." Adds Heidi: "We each got our dream jobs at the same time—except on opposite coasts."

They were married in Ohio, where Rummel's family lives, then spent the next eighteen months in a commuter marriage before she was able to transfer to the Los Angeles United States Attorney's Office.

Now, in the Civil Rights Section of the Criminal Division, Rummel focuses on prosecuting those involved in human trafficking. Some cases involve women brought into the United States to work as domestic servants, for which they are paid very little or nothing at all; other cases involve organized crime syndicates importing young girls for use as sex slaves. She has recently handled a number of high-profile forced prostitution and human trafficking prosecutions.

Krone was an attorney at the Beverly Hills law firm of Gang, Tyre, Ramer & Brown, where he represented a number of film producers, directors, actors, writers, and executives before moving to Village Roadshow as executive vice president for business & legal affairs.

The couple lives in Studio City with their children, Jonathan, four, and Charlotte, two.

"Even though my career has been totally unplanned, the Law School provided me with great background to do what I do now," Steve says. "It is really the perfect combination. In college I had experience actually writing and making films, then I worked in advertising, which gave me some insight into marketing, and the Law School provided the legal and business background. More importantly, it taught me how to think clearly and to write clearly, and how to approach any situation analytically.

Krone has returned to the Law School several times as an instructor, teaching entertainment law. He adds that Chicago also gave him a kind of confidence in his abilities.

"Since I always worked full-time in college, my grades were not very good. The Law School was a kind of academic redemption for me, a chance to show myself that I could really do well. And, I met Heidi."

Heidi says that the Law School "was absolutely critical to my career and my life. I received really great legal training there, had the opportunity to do a clerkship and work as an AUSA, and the credibility of a Chicago law degree is really without parallel. And, of course, I met Steve."—C.A.
Norval Morris Remembered

Norval Morris, Julius Kreeger Professor of Law and Criminology Emeritus, former dean of the Law School, and founding director of the Law School’s Center for Studies in Criminal Justice, died February 21 in Mercy Hospital in Chicago at the age of eighty. Morris was an internationally recognized expert on the criminal justice system and prison reform. He had been a member of the Law School faculty since 1964 and was a resident of Hyde Park.

Morris was born in Auckland, New Zealand, in 1923. Following service in the Australian army in World War II, he completed LL.B. and LL.M. degrees at the University of Melbourne. In 1949, he received a Ph.D. in law and criminology and was appointed to the Faculty of Law at the London School of Economics. Subsequently he practiced law as a barrister in Australia and held academic appointments at the University of Adelaide, where he was the Bonython Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Law, from 1958 to 1962, and at the University of Melbourne, in the Department of Criminology, where he was Secretary and Foundation Member, from 1951 to 1958, and Associate Professor of Criminology, from 1955 to 1958, as well as Senior Lecturer in Law, from 1950 to 1958. He later taught in the United States at Harvard University, the University of Utah, the University of Colorado, and New York University. From 1962 to 1964, he was founding director of the United Nations Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (Asia and Far East) in Tokyo, and for his service the Japanese government awarded him the Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure, Third Class.

As dedicated and accomplished as he was in his academic career and in his advocacy for prison reform, Morris was at various times in his life also the publisher of a small weekly newspaper in Maine, a fierce amateur tennis player, a private pilot, a lifelong devotee of chess with playing partners around the world, and a participant in entrepreneurial ventures.

Morris, regarded as among the most influential writers in the field of criminal justice, was the author, co-author, or editor of fifteen books and hundreds of articles during his fifty-five-year academic career. Among his recent books are *Maconochie’s Gentlemen: The Story of Norfolk Island and the Roots of Modern Prison Reform* (2003); *The Oxford History of the Prison* (1995) with David Rothman; *The Brother Boy and Other Parables of the Law* (1992); and *Between Prison and Probation: Intermediate Punishments in a Rational Sentencing System* (1990) with Michael Tonry.

Albert Alschuler, the Julius Kreeger Professor of Law and Criminology, said Morris’s 1990 book with Tonry is “perhaps the most cited scholarly work in criminal justice.”

Morris’s 1974 Cooley Lecture at the University of Michigan offered a scholarly vision of prison reform and described how an ideal prison for serious offenders might be structured. His proposal was implemented shortly thereafter by the Federal Bureau of Prisons at a new penitentiary at Butner, N.C., and other facilities, and remains a model for humane confinement.

Among many professional affiliations, Morris was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a Fellow of the American Bar Foundation, a Fellow of the American Society of Criminology, and a board member of the Chicago Bar Foundation from 1982 to 1988, and he had received numerous honors and honorary degrees. He also was a chairman of the board and board member of the National Institute of Corrections, and throughout his career was invited to participate on national and international bodies related criminal justice and public policy, including service on the Police Board of the City of Chicago from 1979 to 1987.

“With Norval’s passing, incarcerated individuals around the world lost a friend and a powerful advocate,” said James Coldren, president of the John Howard Association, a prison reform organization based in Chicago. Morris had served on the Board of Directors and the Advisory Council for twenty years. “He appealed to the humanity in everyone, including both the jailed and the jailers. There is no way to tally the immense positive impact he had on so many lives.”

“For all his wonderful gifts, his brilliance, his wit, his greatest quality was his capacity for friendship,” said Locke Bowman, ’82, Director of the MacArthur Justice Center at the University of Chicago Law School. “He was a wonderful friend. And he shared this gift with all kinds of people: world leaders, aspiring scholars, lawyers, and activists all over Chicago and the world, and, of course, with lonely prisoners.”

Abner Mikva, ’51, who had known Morris for forty years, said, “I have never met anyone like him. He was a rigorously tough legal thinker yet a totally decent and gentle soul.”

Morris is survived by his wife, Elaine Richardson Morris; three sons, Gareth Morris, married to Elizabeth Morris; Malcolm Morris, whose partner is Scott Harms Rose; and Christopher Morris, married to Ann Elizabeth Morris; and three grandchildren, Madelyn Morris, Emily Morris and Gregory Morris, married to Sarah Morris.—FS.
Spencer W. Kimball Jr.

Spencer W. Kimball Jr., the Seymour Logan Professor Emeritus of Law, died October 26, 2003, in Salt Lake City at the age of eighty-five.

Kimball was a strong, but pragmatic, proponent of state regulation of insurance. He said in 1984 that state regulation “works tolerably well... and there is not the slightest assurance that a federal system would work any better.”

Kimball, the son of a president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, received his B.S. in mathematics from the University of Arizona in 1940. He served as a Japanese linguist in the navy during World War II.

After obtaining a B.C.L. from Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar, he joined the faculty of the University of Utah College of Law in 1949. He became its dean in 1950. From 1957 to 1968, Kimball served as a professor at the University of Michigan Law School. He moved on to become dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School, serving until 1972. In the summer of 1972, Kimball became executive director of American Bar Foundation, and a professor at the Law School. In 1978, he resumed teaching full-time and was named the Seymour Logan Professor of Law. He stepped down from the Foundation director post in 1982. Kimball retired from the Law School in 1988.

From 1966 to 1978 Kimball was staff director of the Insurance Laws Revision Committee of the Wisconsin Legislative Council, which systematically revised Wisconsin insurance law. Widely copied, it was the first comprehensive revision of state insurance laws in forty years. He later headed a revision of Utah’s insurance laws.

In 1960, Kimball wrote *Insurance and Public Policy*, winner of the Elizur Wright Award for the most significant contribution to the literature about insurance in that year. His major articles on insurance regulation were collected and published in 1966 as *Essays in Insurance Regulation*.

Kenneth C. Davis

Kenneth Culp Davis, a legal scholar generally recognized as the creator of the field of administrative law and the John P. Wilson Professor at the Law School from 1961 to 1976, died on August 30, 2003 in San Diego. He was ninety-four.

Prior to Davis's publishing his text *Administrative Law* in 1951 and then his multi-volume treatise on the subject in 1958, administrative law as such did not exist. As Davis's longtime friend, colleague, and fellow administrative law scholar Carl Auerbach put it: “Ken's treatise created the field.”

Davis was born in 1908 in Leeton, Missouri. He received his undergraduate degree from Whitman College and his law degree from Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1934. After a few years of practicing law in both private practice and with the federal government, he became a law professor. He taught law at the University of West Virginia, the University of Texas, the University of Minnesota, and Harvard before joining the University of Chicago. After leaving the Law School, he joined the faculty of the University of San Diego, where he taught until 1994. He was voted into the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1979.

Davis's influence on administrative law extended to his coining of the terms “adjudicative facts” and “legislative facts” to describe the difference between facts the government must establish the existence of at trial and those that may be assumed, and the publication of *Discretionary Justice* in 1969, where he argued passionately for controlling officials through highly constraining legal rules rather than through vague standards that permitted them to make policy choices.—*Courtesy of the University of San Diego School of Law*
1931
Bernice Pollock Taylor
January 5, 2004
Taylor practiced law for many years in Chicago, including twenty-five years in Flossmoor, Illinois. In addition, she was a dramatic book reviewer and an artist.

1934
Benjamin Ordower
August 29, 2003
Ordower practiced real estate law for many years in Chicago with the firm of Ordower and Ordower. Survivors include his sons Mark Ordower, ’66, and Henry Ordower, ’75, and his nephew Peter Ordower, ’80.

1936
Bernard Wolf
January 5, 2004
Wolf was deeply involved with real estate development in the Chicago area, not retiring until 2002. He was a partner in Gilbert & Wolf. Wolf participated in the development of housing complexes, high-rise condominiums, apartment buildings, industrial parks, and shopping centers. Survivors include his son-in-law David Allen, ’75.

1937
William Sylvester White
February 16, 2004
White served in the Navy during World War II, where he was in the group of the first thirteen African-American commissioned officers, known as the Golden Thirteen. He then returned to Chicago where he worked as an assistant U.S. attorney and as a Cook County state’s attorney. In 1955, he became deputy commissioner of Chicago’s Department of Investigation. He then served as the director of Illinois’s Department of Registration and Education. White was elected to the Cook County Circuit Court in 1964 and became the presiding judge of the Juvenile Court in 1968, serving twelve years in that position. He was sworn in as an Illinois Appellate Court justice for the First District in 1980 and served on the Court until his retirement in 1991.

1938
Charles Baker
September 27, 2003
Baker worked for many years for U.S. Steel Corporation. He then worked in Brussels, Belgium as the Secretary General for the International Iron & Steel Institute. He retired in 1979 and returned to New York to live.

1939
Robert Isbell
February 2, 2003
A resident of New Jersey, Isbell was president of Mills Co. of New Jersey, Inc. for many years.

1940
Leonard Hoffman
January 24, 2004
After graduation, Hoffman served in the U.S. Army, participating in the D-Day landings. After the war, he returned to central Illinois, where he practiced law and served as the city attorney for Morris, Illinois. He then became a judge, first as a circuit judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, then as an appellate court judge as well as presiding judge for the (then) Fourth Appellate District. By appointment of the Illinois Supreme Court, he sat at various times during his judicial career on all five appellate courts, the only judge in Illinois to have done so. After retirement from the bench, he was active in the First National Bank of Dwight, serving as, among other things, the chairman of the board.

1947
Jane Francis Carlson
December 28, 2003
Carlson began practicing law in Greeley, Colorado in the early 1950s, one of the first woman lawyers in Weld County. She continued practicing until 2003. She specialized in real estate law, general law, and bankruptcy cases. In addition to being active in several bar associations, she was active in the Geneva, Illinois community where she lived. He served on the boards of the Geneva Public Schools, Citizen’s Advisory Council of Geneva, and Community Hospital of Geneva.

1951
Gerald Specter
February 1, 2004
Specter worked for many years in Chicago for Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company, first as an agent-counselor and then as the general manager of their offices in Illinois and northern Indiana. He was very active in the North River Commission, a community organization on the Northwest Side of Chicago. He served as president of the group, which focuses on affordable housing, economic development, quality education, and open spaces.

1948
Sanford Cohn
August 14, 2003
After practicing law for a few years after graduation, Cohn joined Superior Coffee and Tea Co., the Chicago business founded by his father more than four decades earlier. He was president of the company when it was purchased in 1979. After the sale of the company, he and his wife moved to San Diego, where he volunteered with numerous civic and charitable organizations. Survivors include his son, Stuart Cohn, ’80.

James Van Santen
December 2003
Van Santen joined a Chicago law firm, eventually called Hill, Van Santen, Steadman & Simpson, where he spent his entire legal career practicing intellectual property law. In addition to being active in several bar associations, he was active in the Geneva, Illinois community where he lived. He served on the boards of the Geneva Public Schools, Citizen’s Advisory Council of Geneva, and Community Hospital of Geneva.
1953
John Bowden
September 21, 2003
Bowden spent his entire legal career at the Chicago firm of Defrees & Fiske, where he practiced tax law.

1955
Michael Gordon
February 1, 2004
Gordon worked for the U.S. Department of Labor until 1970. He then was counsel to the Senate Labor Committee, where he played a major role in writing the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), a pension reform bill. After ERISA was enacted, he entered private practice, representing employee benefit plan participants and advising government policy makers on pension law. He also served as board chairman of the Pension Rights Center and advisory board chairman of the Bureau of National Affairs Inc.'s Pension & Benefits Reporter.

George Joseph
June 23, 2003
Joseph clerked with the Oregon Supreme Court for a year. He spent the next seven years teaching law at various schools including Ohio Northern University of Law, Dickinson School of Law, New York University School of Law, and University of Arkansas College of Law. He then moved to Portland, Oregon, where he was a Multnomah County deputy district attorney for three years before going into private practice. Joseph was appointed to the Oregon Court of Appeals in 1977 and became Chief Judge of the Court in 1981. A founding member of the Oregon Association of Defense Counsel, Joseph participated in Legal Aid and served on both the Oregon and National Board of Bar Examiners. He was a trustee of Reed College and served on the Oriental Institute's Visiting Committee.

Kenneth Tollett
September 22, 2003
Tollett practiced law in Chicago for several years. He then moved to Texas where he began his academic career as the founding dean of Texas Southern University's Law School. After teaching law at the University of Colorado, he moved to Washington, D.C. in 1969, and began a thirty-year affiliation with Howard University. At the time of his retirement in 2000, he was a distinguished professor of higher education and director of Howard's Institute for the Study of Educational Policy. Tollett wrote and spoke extensively on affirmative action, desegregation, and historically black colleges. He played a key role in helping fend off attempts to abolish federal funding to predominantly black colleges. He was twice a visiting fellow at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, California.

1957
Alexander Castles
December 1, 2003
After receiving his LL.M. from the Law School, Castles returned to his native Australia as a Senior Lecturer at the University of Adelaide. He became a professor of law there in 1967 and served as Dean of Law and Head of Department in the 1970s. His academic specialty was Australian legal history and he wrote several books on the subject, including An Australian Legal History (1982), which questioned the orthodox view of the legal foundation of the European occupation in Australia. He also served on the Australian Law Reform Commission and South Australian Committee on Discrimination in Employment.

1958
William Fulmer
November 13, 2003
Fulmer lived in California and worked as Securities Regulation Counsel at Atlantic Richfield until his retirement in 1986.

1964
Nicholas Monsour
July 12, 2003
Monsour practiced law in Jacksonville, Florida for several years before moving to Georgia where he was a financial consultant and stock broker with several companies including Lehman Brothers and Merrill Lynch.

1978
Mary DeBrosse Scott
September 25, 2003
DeBrosse was living in Burlington, Iowa with her husband at the time of her death. Before moving to Iowa with her husband in 1993, she had lived in Texas and Ohio.
Class Notes Section – REDACTED

*for issues of privacy*
In phone conversations with the octogenarians of our class of '40 to elicit more news, certain recurring phrases were revealing, such as: "I'm really mobile, just use the cane once in a while." "Guess I'm slowing down a little, but certainly don't need any more unsolicited health articles." "Must check the calendar for this week's doctors' appointments." "Not another great-grandchild!" Now onto the personal notes.

Bernie Moritz confessed he managed to stay awake during New Year's Eve '04 by reading The Da Vinci Code and refreshing on classical history, while his grandchildren cavorted on their Caribbean cruise. He can also boast "an occasional win at duplicate bridge."

Bob Cook admits that he is often a winner at bridge at the Evanston Presbyterian Home where he resides, but he is not always as successful in the "battle of his knees." Mostly, he regularly enjoys the concert tours arranged by the home.

Bryson Burnham reports from "heavenly" Durango, Colorado, that he and his Frances celebrated their sixty-third anniversary on February 8. Bryson added, "wonderful years, indeed."

Gene Grossman expressed similar emotion when he reported that he is the caregiver for his wife, Glad, who has dementia. They, too, celebrated their sixty-third anniversary on February 8, but Gene adds that they dated for ten years before that, and "have loved each other so long that it is a joy to take care of her" and he hopes they will have a few more years together. What a precious accolade from a man almost ninetieth to his wife who is just months younger.

Seymour Tabin and his Frances seem to be on the same track of a long, devoted marriage. (We remember their romance in law school.) Although they have given up their annual trip to Florida, they seem to be in "good working order" and take pride in their granddaughter's teaching English "lit" at a university, after being editor for a textbook publishing company for some years.

"Hughie" Harsha enjoys Wilmette, especially strolling along Lake Michigan shores, and, when the weather is inclement, watching the waves from the windows of his apartment. Hugh holds the class record for travel this year with two trips to San Juan, staying at the El Conquistador, and taking a trip to southern France with his daughter and son-in-law. Along with others, he asked about Dan Smith.

Your Correspondent luckily reached Dan by phone in Tacoma, Washington, where he is a retiree after giving at least twenty-five years to Weyerhaeuser. He misses old friends, but still has his sense of humor. When I commended his luck in having two of his daughters help him move, rid "mountains of papers," and even recreate the ambience of his original home, he responded, "With eight children there is bound to be someone around to help, or perhaps even just to be under foot."

The sad part of my report is that just a few days after I phoned Judge Leonard Hoffman requesting a news item, I received the obituary noting his sudden death. The words of August Black, his long time devoted attorney friend, expressed Leonard's loss succinctly: "He was the most capable judge I ever appeared before. . . . he knew the law, and how to apply it." The multitude of tributes to "Lennie" are summarized in the opening lines of the article on his life by the editor of the Herald Community Newspaper. "One of the greatest judges in the history of Grundy County died Saturday, January 24th. It is especially significant to our class that the obituary provided: 'In lieu of flowers memorial gifts can be directed to the University of Chicago Law School, 1111 East 60th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60637.'"

1940

CLASS CORRESPONDENT
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During World War II, enrollment at the University of Chicago Law School fell to record lows. By 1943, there were only forty-seven students. One of the near-casualties of this difficult period was the University of Chicago Law Review. But one highly dedicated student, who almost single-handedly kept the publication going, was honored last fall with election to the Order of the Coif.

The 1942–1943 school year saw a very small group of students struggling to produce the Law Review. Many students also left mid-year for military service. Editor-in-chief, Norman E. Jorgensen, was determined not to let the Law Review's tenth volume be marred by an interruption of publication. Through an Herculean effort, and to the neglect of his senior year academic obligations, Jorgensen managed to shepherd the volume to completion before he graduated. (The following two years—volumes 11 and 12—were not student edited. Professor Ernst Puttkammer edited the Law Review until enrollment picked up again in the fall of 1945.)

After graduation, Jorgensen entered the Navy and served in Korea during World War II. Following the war he worked at the Federal Communications Commission, where he held several positions including assistant general counsel to the Chairman of the FCC. A few years after that he went into private practice, specializing in communications law, until he retired from practice in 1987 at the age of seventy-nine.

Jorgensen's efforts on behalf of the Law Review went unheralded for decades, until finally Dean Saul Levmore reviewed the case and decided to intervene on his behalf. Levmore set the wheels in motion, and he was elected to the Order of the Coif on October 3, 2003. Jorgensen, now 96, lives with his wife Marguerita in Hattiesburg, Mississippi near his only son Rick.

"In looking back at the exemplary work published in our Law Review during the war," Levmore said, "No one would know the challenges to production were so significant during that singular period. The home front was in good shape in Jorgensen's hands."
serious—whatever. We all want to know where you are and what you’re doing. So, write, call, e-mail. Think of it like voting in Chicago—and in your news early and often!

Chris Gair isn’t stuffing ballot boxes (at least, that I know of) but he’s keeping another Chicago tradition alive by defending the rooftops in the lawsuit brought by the Chicago Cubs for unjust enrichment and misappropriation. Chris also reports that, “on the plaintiff’s side, we’ve had some terrific price-fixing cases—the sorbates and bulk vitamins antitrust cases—on behalf of some major opt-outs. Both settled—what a surprise—shortly before trial. Bill Landes was our damages expert on both. I’m still involved in white-collar criminal defense as well.”

Phil Kushner’s professional news is that, this past year, he and five other lawyers started a new law firm, Schwartz Kushner & Rowdon, a litigation boutique that does a wide range of litigation, including complex civil and white-collar criminal matters. Phil and partners have also built new offices, designed by his wife, an interior designer. If anyone is in Cleveland, call and get the office tour!

In other professional news, Sharon Heaton recently became general counsel of Trans-elect, Inc., the nation’s first independent electric transmission provider.

Amy Klobuchar is in her second term as the Hennepin County Attorney in Minneapolis, Minnesota and has a life filled with such disparate tasks as studying murder cases and, along with her husband John Bessler, defending a forgetful tooth fairy to eight-year-old daughter Abigail.

On the international front, TJ Anthony reports: “My wife, Connie Marshall, and I live in Tokyo with our eleven-month-old, Jack. We met in New York City in November 1998 and were married in April 2001. Connie, who is fluent in Japanese, heads the corporate communications group, and I am a general manager in the capital markets division of the Institutional Banking Group (the investment-banking side) of Shinsei Bank. We’re lucky to be in Japan at a very interesting time, and over the past few years we’ve made many friends here.”

And Michael Faure at Maastricht University writes: "I did a small report for the OECD (together with my Maastricht colleague, Ton Hartie) on 'Insurance and expanding systemic risks' which is published as an OECD report, "Policy Issues in Insurance, number 5 (Paris, OECD 2003, 250 Pages). The only reason to mention this is that all the wisdom I try to present in that report is of course the result of the insights I required during my year in Chicago. Meanwhile I am trying to spread the law and economics message also to other continents. We are working on West Africa (Togo and Benin) and modestly trying some contacts with Asia (China and Indonesia). So lots of traveling, but unfortunately I never returned to Chicago since 1985!"

This Old House may find an episode worth filming with a class of ’85'er—Andy Heaton and his wife Charity own a piece of history—they just bought a 120-year-old Victorian house in Charles Town, West Virginia—about twenty miles from their current home in Leesburg, Virginia. The house was built by a descendant of one of George Washington’s brothers (Charles Town was founded by,

Class of 1985 versus Class of 1988 for Washington State Attorney General

It has been an interesting year for Washington state politics. First, the state’s seventy-year-old primary system was thrown out by a federal judge. Then, when the Supreme Court declined to hear the case (Reed v. Democratic Party of Washington State, 03-B01), state lawmakers were left to devise a new system. After much political wrangling, including a gubernatorial veto, a new primary system is in place and further legal challenges are expected. In the midst of all of this, two University of Chicago Law School alumni will square off in the race for state attorney general.

Rob McKenna, ’88, and Mike Vaska, ’85, both have their sights set on this office. They will face each other in the September primary for the GOP nomination.

Robert McKenna currently serves on the King County Council. Former Washington Attorney General and U.S. Senator Slade Gorton has “concluded that Rob McKenna is the best choice for Attorney General. His unique background, which combines experience in the private sector and public office, has prepared him well to serve as the state’s chief legal officer.” McKenna’s goals as attorney general would be to protect families by serving as the chief advocate for law enforcement; taxpayers by reducing lawsuits against the state as well as reining in state agencies and overreaching regulators who exceed their authority, and businesses of all types against lawsuit abuse. He plans to use the office as a “bully pulpit to push for much-needed legal reform in this state, starting with liability reform.”

Mike Vaska, a partner in the Seattle firm Foster Pepper & Shefelman, is building his campaign for attorney general around his career as a complex litigator and civic activist. Former Governor and U.S. Senator Dan Evans praised Mike as “a civic leader with a proven ability to get things done on a bipartisian basis.” Mike would use the office of attorney general to “fight the rising tide of litigation against the state and would build on his experience as an antitrust and consumer protection lawyer to protect citizens from unscrupulous practices.”

He was quoted by the Post-Intelligencer as saying “The state needs a professional attorney, not a professional politician, to head an office that is in court every day advocating for what we value as citizens.”

The Record wishes both McKenna and Vaska the best of luck.
Weyermann writes: "Anti-immigration groups, racist hatemongers and even local figures with specialized agendas rise and fall throughout the telling of the Farmingville tale. More than a story about suburbs, property values, immigration, and racism, Farmingville is ultimately about the conflicted concept of what American means." Also learned a little more about Carlos from the Sundance site; he has also authored a play (The Wolfman and his Wife) and a screenplay (Twenty-Nine Palms) in addition to having worked on immigration and refugee issues as a delegate to the United Nations.

Jim Kole is "excited to report that we are escaping Western New York after our thirteen-year sentence, and we are moving the family back to Hyde Park." Jim will return to his Sidney roots and will handle IP litigation and antitrust for the Chicago office of Sidney, Austin, Brown & Wood. His wife, Stacey, will serve as deputy dean at the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business.

Maureen Sheehy and the majority of her Legal Strategies Group colleagues moved their successful intellectual property and complex litigation practice to the San Francisco--based law firm of Townsend and Townsend and Crew on March 1, 2004.

Myron Orfield continues to head Ameregis Corporation and also teaches law at the University of Minnesota. The Bookings Institution, where he serves as a nonresident senior fellow, published his book, American Metropolises: The New Suburban Reality in 2002. Myron has become a widely recognized expert on the political implications of fiscal and social disparities in the U.S.

When Lynn Pace recently helped with a Salt Lake City referral, I learned that he is now the deputy city attorney in the Salt Lake City Attorney's Office, which is the equivalent of a second VP position. Lynn handles mostly land use, zoning and planning, and real property issues, as well as any litigation resulting from those decisions. He recently began a four-year term on the Holladay City Council (Holladay is a SLC suburb) and also serves as scoutmaster to a local Boy Scout troop.

Maxel toy to Rachelle and Larry Benjamin, on the birth of their daughter, Devorah Leah, on September 7, 2003. Congratulations also go to David Sales; little Adele Mae emigrated from China to join his family in September 2003. She joins big brothers Declan, eight, Rowan, six, and Ethan, four. Adele's orphanage nicknamed her "Mei Mei" ("little sister"), which seems to be sticking so far.

The Quarterly at Latham Square in Oakland featured a solo exhibit of Kristen Jensen's paintings this past fall.

On the political front, Mike Faber has been very active in John Edwards's presidential campaign.

Lois Nora, who had her M.D. before studying for her J.D. with us, is now the president and dean of the Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine in Rootstown, Ohio. In addition to her academic and administrative responsibilities, Lois continues with her research, which focuses (not surprisingly) on the interfaces of law and medicine, as well as legal and medical education.

After sitting through law firm presentations after law firm presentation, Becky Owen was pleasantly surprised when Doug Lubelchek arrived to lead the Neal Gerber & Eisenberg team vying for the

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Lawyer Turned Filmmaker Wins Special Jury Prize at Sundance Film Festival

In September of 2001, two Mexican day laborers were attacked and badly beaten by men who promised them work. It was the latest in an escalating series of confrontations between the primarily Caucasian residents of Farmingville, NY and recent Latino immigrants to the small village.

Carlos Sandoval, '87, was horrified. He had been reading about the hostilities on Long Island for just over a year and planned to write an article about it, but this event made him realize a bolder plan was required. Sandoval, whose heritage is Puerto Rican and Mexican-American, grew up in pre-Civil Rights California, at a time when signs saying "No Mexicans or dogs allowed" were still posted at some swimming pools. His family lived in a small working-class suburb not too different from Farmingville. So although he had no previous experience with filmmaking, he decided to make a documentary that would illustrate the crisis there. The result, Farmingville, has been a remarkable success.

Working closely with veteran producer Catherine Tambini, whose credits include the Academy Award-nominated documentary Suzanne Farrell: Elusive Muse, Sandoval began the lengthy process of building trust with the people of Farmingville. In an effort to gain a deeper understanding of the community, he moved there. He and Tambini worked for months in a hostile environment to gather the information and images they needed to complete the project. "The most difficult part was listening to the harsh rhetoric of extremist organizations," Sandoval says.

"I didn't understand how much I had to—we all had to—distance ourselves from our emotions until we got through the edit."

The result is an extraordinary portrait of people on both sides of the immigration issue. Sandoval says, "Farmingville can be seen as the inevitable outcome of our current immigration policies—that is, the 'swinging-door' policy we've had with Mexico since the establishment of the border. We open the door for workers when we need them in the good times, and close it in the bad. Because it's an implied policy, it's unregulated. The result is the kind of mischief, the tension you see build in Farmingville, where the term 'illegal' can be used to mask over many deeper sentiments... as a lawyer and former policy analyst, I know that if you don't get the analysis right, you won't get the solution right. Farmingville is an attempt to analyze, through character and story, the complexity of the problem, in the hope that this human hue will lead to some practical solutions."

On January 25, 2004, the Sundance Documentary Jury awarded a Special Jury Prize to Farmingville, affirming Sandoval's aspirations for his film. Widely praised by critics, Farmingville will be broadcast on PBS's documentary series, PO.V, on June 22, 2004.
1992

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With an election year upon us, it is time to remind the voters why the class of '92 should retain its hold on the "All-Time Greatest Class Every" title. In point of fact, recent events have widened the distance between our class and the first- and second-runners-up, and the "Miss Congeniality" class of '73. Let's start with the class of '73. Congenial? Judge Frank Easterbrook? Enough said. Moving on to the second-runner-up, the class of '84, it turns out that they are not as accomplished as we were all led to believe. To quote a recent exposé in The New York Times, "Neither Richard Epstein, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, nor Margaret Thatcher were ever students at the University of Chicago Law School—much less graduates of the class of '84." That leaves us with the first-runner-up, the class of '91. Since the last election, can you name the class whose graduates (or, as the class of '91 pronounces it, "grajee-ehts") appeared the most frequently on TV “reality” shows? That's right: the class of '91. For example, no less than seventeen of its members appeared on American Idol.

fourteen of whom misunderstood the nature of the show and used their three minutes on stage to argue in favor of child-sacrifice to Molech (worse, the other three sang Celine Dion songs). True, Philip Clark made an impressive showing on Who Wants To Be A Millionaire? but last points, I think, for punching Regis in the mouth.

But we shouldn’t win based on our competition’s failure alone. Read on, and judge for yourself...

For Jeff Anderson, life in Boston is really busy. He is still president and CEO of Turbine Entertainment www.turbinegames.com, which he believes is the oldest and largest developer and

Dean Cosgrove Departs for Harvard

It was with sadness earlier this year that the Law School bid adieu to an admired colleague and friend, Ellen Cosgrove, ’91, who accepted the position of associate dean and dean of students at the Harvard Law School.

Cosgrove joined the administration of the Law School in 1995. In her role as dean of students, Cosgrove made every effort to improve the quality of student life. As a graduate of the Law School, she well understood the challenges faced by students, and she was committed to assuring that students had a happy and productive experience. “With Dean Cosgrove, the Law School is about you, the student,” wrote Melanie Rowen, ’04, in a tribute published in the student newspaper, The Phoenix. “It is not about the Socratic method, it is not about rationality, and it is not even about the law. It is about what you need to get the most out of your time here.”

During Cosgrove’s first year at the Law School, a group of students came to her with a specific request: they wanted to add a hooding ceremony to graduation. The hood, which has dual significance as academic attire and legal dress, represents the completion of the study of law and the entrance into a learned profession.

Cosgrove worked with Law School and University administrators to get it done, and now graduating students enjoy their hooding ceremony in the magnificent Rockefeller Chapel.

She focused on creating a friendlier, more open atmosphere for students at the Law School and devoted herself to nurturing student groups, the number of which more than doubled during her tenure. She was a tireless counselor. Because she knew that students sometimes feel isolated, a great deal of her time and energy went into creating opportunities for social interaction. Cosgrove was an avid supporter of Wine Mess (with its new rolling bar) and Coffee Mess, a weekly gathering for students and faculty to enjoy coffee, carbohydrates, and conversation; she also organized smaller-group sessions in which students could share and resolve their concerns and questions.

“Ellen is a jewel,” says professor and former dean Geoffrey Stone. “She was deeply committed to our students and advocated tirelessly on their behalf. She was also a regular loser at the law school poker game. We will miss her.”

Cosgrove served at a unique time in the Law School’s history: the years leading up to the one hundredth anniversary. Working closely with people across the Law School community, Cosgrove developed and coordinated a series of celebrations to commemorate the Centennial. An eventful and busy year honoring the Law School’s many accomplishments culminated in the spectacular Centennial Gala, held at the Field Museum of Natural History in May of 2003.

“The Law School will not be the same without Ellen Cosgrove, who brought an amazing enthusiasm every day of her life as a student and then as the face of the Law School to its students,” said Dean Saul Levmore. “She is, after all, very Chicago—in the best sense of that expression.”
Work in Progress

Reconstruction underway in the auditorium and courtroom

Contributions to the Annual Fund support the Law School's work in progress: ongoing intellectual activities as well as the renovation of our physical facility. Please make your gift to the 2004 Annual Fund by June 30, 2004.