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Dear Friends –

I cannot tell you how thrilled I am to be dean of this amazing law school. My first couple months at Chicago have been a tremendous learning experience—meeting new people, hearing about the storied history of this great institution, understanding the Chicago traditions, experiencing all the things that happen here that an outsider never gets to see. As a dean who was not on Chicago’s faculty prior to his appointment, I feel I have a unique opportunity to examine with a fresh eye both the past and the present of the Law School, and to use that perspective to think about the future.

With this in mind, I am particularly happy that the articles in my first issue of The Record both reach back to our past and look forward to the future. In this issue, we have reprinted our very first schedule of classes, as found in the cornerstone of the Law School’s first building. This schedule is both alien and familiar. Half of the 1902 first-year curriculum is still taught today, and there is little in the curriculum that is unrecognizable, even if we teach it with somewhat different names now. But the idea of a 21st century law school with no focus on law and economics or philosophy, no tax, administrative law, legal writing, bankruptcy, First Amendment, or health law, and none of the cross-listed courses and complex theoretical work found in our seminars, is as out of date as the course we taught then on railroads.

The Law School’s first Dean, Joseph Henry Beale, was on loan to us from Harvard. The condition of this loan was that Chicago would build a law school on the Harvard model, without the interdisciplinary education that some members of the faculty, including Ernst Freund, so deeply wanted. Within two years, Beale was back at Harvard, James Parker Hall began a 26-year deanship, and the roots of interdisciplinary legal education at Chicago began to grow. Long before it became fashionable among law schools, Chicago pioneered legal education and scholarship that made use of the insights of our sister disciplines—economics, philosophy, history, business, and literature. One of my main goals as dean at Chicago is to enhance this long and fruitful tradition, fostering our existing relationships across the Midway and building new partnerships.

My faculty colleagues are at the center of this plan. You will read in these pages about our truly exceptional young faculty members, a dozen of whom are 40 years of age or less. They represent our future in so many ways, including this focus on interaction with other disciplines. They teach and write in many of the areas that Freund wanted to bring to Chicago—international law, economics, jurisprudence, legal history—and others that would boggle his mind, such as climate change policy, economic analysis of criminal law, international trade, comparative constitutionalism, social welfare analysis, and the psychology of human happiness. This is neither foreign nor new to them; they see it as the way law must be studied and taught, and they are bringing the curriculum along with them. They teach and write hand-in-hand with more senior faculty members, many of whom were the pioneers in these areas themselves.

Our past, present, and future is also bound up with our alumni. Over the past couple of months I have met hundreds of our alumni at events throughout the country. I look forward to meeting even more of you during a two week trip in March to seven cities on the East and West Coasts and at Reunion this spring.
On January 1, Michael H. Schill became the 14th Dean of the University of Chicago Law School. Dean Schill comes to us from UCLA School of Law, where he served as dean for over five years. Despite once mistakenly referring to legendary UCLA basketball coach John Wooden as “John Gooden,” Schill was a wildly successful dean at UCLA Law. He recruited leading legal scholars from top schools across the nation, launched three new legal research centers and two academic specialization programs, and doubled fundraising.

“We hit the jackpot with Mike Schill,” said Eric Posner, Kirkland & Ellis Professor of Law and chair of the search committee. “Throughout his scholarly and administrative career, he has always displayed a profound commitment to the intellectual values at the core of the Law School’s mission. At the same time, he’s one of the most talented academic administrators in the country, who has received extraordinary accolades for his leadership, integrity, and devotion to the best in legal education.”

Dean Schill is a nationally known expert on real estate and housing policy and has previously been on the faculty at New York University School of Law and University of Pennsylvania Law School. He has authored three books and more than 40 articles, and is a coauthor of the property law casebook used by more than half of all law students nationwide. Dean Schill is also the first dean of the Law School since the school’s first dean, Joseph Beale, to be appointed from outside the sitting faculty.

Schill is excited to be joining this faculty and eager to get to know alumni and students. “In a world where most law schools converge to a common model, the University of Chicago Law School remains distinctive,” said Schill. “It is an institution singularly committed to intellectual pursuit. Lawyers who have attended the University of Chicago Law School are known throughout the profession for their sheer intellectual horsepower. They are leaders in our profession and in our community.”

During his first month as Dean, Schill sat down with Assistant Dean for Communications Marsha Nagorsky to talk about his intentions and aspirations for his deanship and the future of the University of Chicago Law School.

Before we move on to more serious subjects, how are you adjusting to the weather in Chicago?

Well, I have to say, when my family and friends heard that I was moving from Los Angeles to Chicago in the month of December, several suggested that I see a therapist. And on my first official day as dean, when I walked to school from my apartment on Dorchester Avenue in four-degree weather without a real winter coat, hat, or gloves, anyone passing me by on the street might have agreed. But after augmenting my cold weather wardrobe I am ready for anything Chicago has to throw at me. After all, I grew up in upstate New York and spent the vast majority of my life in the Northeast.

You were dean at UCLA Law School for 5½ years, which is already more time than most deans serve. What made you interested in a second deanship at Chicago?

I loved every moment of my time at UCLA. Like many deans, I frequently got telephone calls from the search committees of other schools asking whether I would be interested. Normally, I just politely said no to the person calling. But when Eric Posner called me on behalf of the dean search committee, I was less dismissive.

“Our faculty and students are more intensely committed to the world of ideas than those of any school in the nation.”
What was it about Chicago that made you willing to pursue the deanship?

I was particularly intrigued by both the great legacy of the Law School and its unique culture. Over the past 50 years no law school in the nation has had more of an impact on the world than the University of Chicago Law School.

And I don’t mean just that the President of the United States taught here for years. Our school gave birth to the most influential legal theory of my lifetime—law and economics. The work of our faculty—the legends of the past, including Aaron Director, Ronald Coase, and Henry Simons, and our current faculty, including Dick Posner, Bill Landes, Eric Posner, Frank Easterbrook, David Weisbach, and Randy Picker, as well as a whole host of younger stars—fundamentally changed the way in which law is conceived and affected courts, legislatures, and generations of lawyers and legal academics throughout the nation.

Deanships are a bit like relay races. I want to work to make sure that the dean one-half century from now looks back and says that over the previous 50 years Chicago again changed the world more than any other school.

You said that the unique culture of Chicago drew you here. What do you mean by that?

When you say the words “University of Chicago” everyone knows you are talking about a unique culture of intense intellectual and academic engagement. Chicago is an outlier among law schools. Our faculty and students are more intensely committed to the world of ideas than those of any school in the nation. It is reflected in the fact that our faculty has workshops almost every day of the week that are extremely well attended and lunches four times a week where the topics are always substantive. It is reflected in the extraordinary and unusual productivity of our faculty, which makes them the envy of every law school dean in the nation. And it is reflected in the unbelievably high quality of teaching and mentorship that takes place within our walls. This is a school that values teaching immensely, and having the opportunity to read my new colleagues’ student teaching evaluations since taking the job has been inspiring. I am going to need to bring my “A game” every day when I step into the classroom next year just to keep up with this crowd.

What do you hope to achieve over your term as dean?

While the school is truly extraordinary today, I would not have taken the job to be a caretaker. We can be even better. First, and most importantly, we need to engage the rest of the University more than we do. Law is becoming ever more interdisciplinary. In other words, one can no longer be an excellent lawyer without knowing something about other fields of knowledge, whether they be business, economics, history, or philosophy. Chicago was one of the first law schools in the nation to truly embrace connecting law to other disciplines. Today’s faculty is extremely interdisciplinary—over 40 percent have advanced degrees in a field other than law. But our size is small so we need to leverage the extraordinary excellence that is all around us at the university.

Leave it to a real estate lawyer to talk about “leverage.” What do you have in mind?

Well, we should be strongly encouraging our students to take classes across the Midway. Those who are interested should also pursue joint degree programs. And we should find ways to promote active engagement and collaboration between legal scholars and those in other disciplines. Remember the legendary workshops involving Gary Becker, Ronald Coase, Aaron Director, Milton Friedman, Richard Posner, and George Stigler? That is where many of the greatest ideas of law and economics were germinated. We need to re-create linkages between the Law School and other parts of the university, including the humanities and the newly formed Milton Friedman Institute.

In addition to promoting more opportunities for interdisciplinary classes and research, what else are you planning for the school?

One thing I am hoping to do is to grow our faculty. One of the many wonderful things my predecessor Saul Levmore did was build and nurture one of the greatest law faculties in the nation. But our size is small, one of the smallest among elite schools. This small size places tremendous
demands on our faculty to deliver the extraordinary array of classes that our students rightfully expect. Plus, it would be great to have additional scholars to take part in the intellectual life of the school. I also would like to launch a new public-interest law program at the law school. Each year we have a number of students who wish to seek out permanent employment in the nonprofit or governmental sectors. I am already working with a small group of faculty, students, and administrators to put together a program that will provide career advice and mentorship, new curricula and financial support for scholarships, summer fellowships, and loan forgiveness.

How is the school adapting to the recent slowdown in the legal market?

First and foremost we are working hard to make sure that all of our students get the jobs they want. For the most part we are in much better shape than many of our peers.

We are a small school with an extremely select student body. Every sensible employer wants to hire at least one Chicago-trained graduate. Nevertheless, despite the fact that we are doing better than our peers, we are working hard to uncover job opportunities for our students as well as coaching them to put their best feet forward in interviews and summer jobs.

Is the Law School doing anything to change its curriculum in response to recent changes in the profession?

Indeed we are. As I go around the country meeting with law firm hiring partners and public sector employers there is a constant desire expressed that law schools do more to teach graduates professional skills such as oral presentation, contract drafting, research, and writing. Everyone agrees that law schools, by and large, do a terrific job teaching analytical skills. Particularly at a school like Chicago, we should maintain and enhance our efforts to sharpen the minds of future lawyers. But today’s employers want students who will be able to get a running start after they graduate. Saul Levmore took important steps to enhance our curriculum in this area by adding new clinics and hiring Associate Dean David Zarfes to focus on creative new offerings in business law that would teach skills. I am

“I want to spend every waking moment making our school better.”
going to make additional investments and have recently hired Joan Neal, an experienced telecommunications attorney, to teach our students intensive contract drafting and analysis.

In the past, most law schools were less interested in “skills training.” Do you think that is changing?

Part of what I am hoping to do is break down the disconnect between the teaching of analytical skills and the teaching of lawyering skills. Perhaps the most difficult intellectual task I have ever taken on was drafting a 100-page real estate contract. I had to understand every element of a sophisticated transaction, think through every permutation of what might happen after the contract was signed, and then protect my client in the document from downside risk. I remember how much I learned and grew from this part of my experience. We can give our students similar experiences here.

We have almost finished our interview and you have not yet mentioned resources. How does fundraising fit into the Law School’s future?

To be honest, there will be no future without greater fundraising. The cost of providing a quality legal education is going up much faster than inflation. Our students are already paying too much in tuition—$46,000 per year—and their debt loads are growing unmanageable. We currently spend much less per student than our peers. To close the gap between what we need to do and what we are currently doing, we need to ramp up fundraising.

What do you mean by “ramp up fundraising”?

I mean over the next few years we will probably need to launch a new campaign. At present, we rank among the top law schools in the nation in alumni giving participation. This reflects the love and gratitude our alumni have for the education they received when they were students. But among the elite law schools, our endowment is one of the smallest and we need every one of our alumni to dig deeper. Folks who currently give $1,000 need to contribute $2,000. I will ask people who give $5,000 to contribute $10,000 and those who donate $100,000 to give $200,000. You get the idea. I know we can double fundraising. We did that at UCLA during my deanship and I know that there is so much goodwill among alumni and friends towards our institution. This is Chicago, and we make no little plans!

Schools are always asking for money. What will your argument be for why people should dig deeper in a period of economic uncertainty?

I understand that some of our alumni are doing less well this year than in years before. But, on the whole, our alumni are doing well, and the skills, relationships, and ideas they developed at Chicago contribute greatly to their continued success. I will ask them to give back to the next generation so that today’s students can have the same benefits and opportunities they had. But even more importantly, I want to inspire our alumni with what we are doing here. We are training the next generation of leaders at the University of Chicago. We are doing the research that will change the law and the world. Contributing to the Law School is not just a gift; it is an investment in the future.

What initiatives are you looking to support with this increased fundraising?

The most important thing we can do is raise money for faculty support and scholarships. We have the hardest-working, most ambitious law faculty in the country. This is not a place where anyone rests on his or her laurels. Productive and creative faculty are always in demand elsewhere. We need to retain our rising and established stars and enable them to flourish. And we need more than ever to fund student scholarships. Neither of my parents went to college yet I was fortunate enough to go to Princeton and Yale. I know how important scholarships are.

“Every sensible employer wants to hire at least one Chicago-trained graduate.”
Are you planning to teach?

Yes. Absolutely. Next year I think I will teach either Property or a class in higher education law and policy. Plus, I would love to offer a Greenberg seminar. But I won’t serve the students home-cooked food like Professors Ben-Shahar and Baird. I don’t cook … indeed, I never turned on my oven in over five years in Los Angeles. But I love Chinese take-out.

Before we end the interview, our readers no doubt want to know something about you. What do you do in your spare time?

First your question assumes I have spare time. Seriously, I like to go to movies, read books, and watch high-quality television shows such as 24, Damages, Mad Men, and Law and Order. I am a TiVo fanatic and have four of them in my apartment. In fact, this year I was recruited to be a beta tester for the company. Finally, I love shopping for books. Indeed, this is one of the reasons I decided to live in Hyde Park. It has the best book shopping of any neighborhood in the country. On any weekend, don’t be surprised to see me in the Seminary Bookstore. You probably won’t find me in the gym, though. The words of the great Chicago president Robert Maynard Hutchins apply equally well to me: “Whenever I feel the need to exercise, I lie down until it goes away.”

So we should believe the rumor that says that your nickname at UCLA was the Energizer Dean?

Well, some alumni used to call me that. I do tend to work a lot, but, to be truthful, it is hardly work. I love what I do and I believe in the mission of the University of Chicago. How could someone not be energetic when they are the dean of such a great school? I want to spend every waking moment making our school better.
The Law School has long pursued a strategy of hiring the most promising young academics, fresh stars who have turned into tremendous scholars and teachers. The Law School’s culture of intense interaction, collaboration, non-hierarchical engagement, workshops and roundtables, and an aggressive ethic of publishing encourages the growth of these academics. Never has this been more in evidence than today.

No other law school is better at identifying and nurturing talent. Chicago Law hires the most promising young faculty members, and then treats them as equal to their more senior peers in academic as well as administrative matters. Quality of ideas, rather than rank or age, is the overriding basis on which they are judged. This should come as no surprise to alumni. Many of the Law School’s most renowned faculty began their academic careers here, including greats such as Edward Levi, Walter Blum, Bernard Meltzer, David Currie, Geoffrey Stone, and David Strauss. In the past few years, the Law School has hired more than a dozen new faculty members who are invigorating the community with both their teaching and scholarship.

The recent growth at the younger end of the faculty is not only enviable but unusual. Out of 35 full-time academic
faculty members, roughly one-third haven’t reached their 40th birthdays. In the most recent statistical report compiled by the American Association of Law Schools, only 15 percent of law school faculty are 40 or younger.

Despite their ages, Chicago’s young faculty lead their fields in both the quality and quantity of groundbreaking research and their influence in the academic community. The nine youngest faculty members who have been here more than two years (and therefore have had time to publish) are tornadoes of productivity. They have published an astounding 67 journal articles in the country’s top law reviews. That extraordinary number understates their true productivity, as it does not include the scores of published book chapters, magazine articles, and journal articles they published in other venues. While at most law schools the typical number of articles published by faculty at promotion is three or four, over the past two or three years, Chicago faculty at promotion averaged more than 13 articles, many of which appeared in leading journals.

Chicago’s young faculty members come to the Law School with a wealth of experience. They include three Supreme Court clerks, nine Court of Appeals clerks, four PhDs, a Fulbright Scholar, a Carnegie Scholar, three Bigelow Fellows, one Olin Fellow, eight top-tier law review editors, and one world debating champion, among their many other honors and experiences.

It is no wonder that they are coveted by law schools everywhere. Chicago’s young faculty members have visited or have visiting offers from many of the nation’s leading law schools.

“Chicago has had a long tradition of building a great faculty through entry-level as well as lateral hiring, and the current crop is no different. It’s a terrific group, one of the best in the country,” says Larry Kramer, ’84, Dean of Stanford Law School and a junior faculty member here from 1986 to 1991.

Geoffrey Stone, who graduated from the Law School in 1971 and has been on the faculty since 1973, agrees with Kramer that the current group of young faculty stands out.

“I’ve seen an awful lot of young faculty members join our ranks over the past 40 years, and I can say without hesitation that this is the strongest group we’ve had in that time,”
Stone says, “They are exceptionally smart, talented, diverse, intellectually curious, dedicated to teaching, committed to the creation of knowledge, and, to top it all off, just plain nice. Saul Levmore, in particular, deserves enormous credit for having brought together such a stunning group of young faculty members.

They are our future, and our future is very bright, indeed.”

**A New Strength in International Law**

For the past two years, the Law School has gone on an international law hiring spree. While Chicago faculty members have always been interested in the international aspects of their fields, the school needed some true international law specialists. Tom Ginsburg, who literally wrote the book on comparative constitutional law, anchored the new nexus of the faculty as a valuable lateral hire. The four most junior members of the faculty round out what is now one of the best—and most diverse—international law faculties anywhere.

Two of the young faculty arrived with not only international law expertise, but international degrees. Assistant Professor Rosalind Dixon hails from Australia, clerked for the chief justice of the Australian Supreme Court, and taught at the University of New South Wales. She shares with Ginsburg a passion for comparative constitutional law. She has been working recently on projects relating to constitutional amendment, both in the United States and abroad. Her most recent work in progress proposes that the Supreme Court treat failed amendments supported by a Congressional majority as “partial” constitutional amendments.

Dixon is also collaborating on upcoming research with three Law School faculty members. She and Ginsburg are examining the political economy of socioeconomic rights and the political factors that explain why constitutions include certain kinds of rights, such as health, housing, education, and social welfare. With Eric Posner, she is studying constitutional convergence, using abortion law as a potential test. Dixon and Martha Nussbaum are working on a piece about comparative abortion law and the capabilities approach. Dixon also mentors students with interests in international law and helps them to pursue international careers.
For years, the Law School sought a scholar in European Union law, and Assistant Professor Anu Bradford, trained in Finland, more than fits the bill. Bradford, a former Fulbright Scholar, is an expert in international trade law. She served as an advisor to the Finnish parliament on economic policy and practiced antitrust and EU law before getting her SJD at Harvard. Bradford is currently bringing her international law expertise to a paper she is coauthoring with Professor Omri Ben-Shahar. Bradford and Ben-Shahar are using a game theoretic model to study the enforcement of climate treaties. They are developing a novel enforcement scheme that would induce more international compliance at a lower cost. The idea is to establish an enforcement “fund” that can be used to finance either rewards for compliance or sanctions for violations, thereby generating double the impact for any given cost.

Ben-Shahar strongly values this working relationship, saying “Anu has an impressive knowledge of her field, international law, but also the classic ‘Chicago’ temperament: a sharp instinct for novel theoretical insights, coupled with a relentless work routine.”

Bradford maintains strong connections to her home country by serving on Sitra, an important and visionary independent public fund also known as the Finnish Innovation Fund. She travels to her native Finland six times a year to participate. “It’s been extremely rewarding,” Bradford says. “I get to be a part of important decisions and somehow still remain involved in the society.”

Assistant Professor Daniel Abebe focuses on public international law as well as international relations theory and foreign relations law. Not to be outdone by his colleagues, he is currently pursuing his PhD in political science at the University. Abebe is working on questions regarding the appropriate level of judicial deference to the executive in foreign relations law and the promotion of international law in the domestic legal system. He posits that the stronger the external constraints on a state the greater the likelihood of judicial deference to the executive. He also is researching the evolution of universal jurisdiction as a norm of international law.

Abebe’s insights have already assisted one of his esteemed senior colleagues. “His perceptive and rigorous questions have made me alter some major claims in a new book, for which I’m extremely grateful,” says Nussbaum.

Abebe’s interests have been a boon to the students interested in international law by adding to the curriculum. This year alone, Abebe is teaching courses on foreign relations law and public international law, as well as an already-popular seminar on international law and international relations theory.

The most recent addition to the faculty, Assistant Professor Aziz Huq, joined the faculty just this fall and has hit the ground running in true Chicago fashion. He is already an experienced national security law scholar, having come to the Law School straight from the directorship of the Liberty and National Security Project of the Brennan Center for Justice at NYU School of Law. He is currently working on a project about the on-the-ground effects of a recent Supreme Court decision in the national security area. His scholarship has already drawn praise.

“Aziz has already written a splendid article on the Supreme Court’s 2009 decision in the Iqbal case. His piece, which will appear in the next volume of the Supreme Court Review, is an insightful and original analysis of the role of courts in
times of national emergency,” says Professor Geoffrey Stone. Huq’s experience and academic interests extend beyond national security into areas such as international human rights, comparative constitutional law, and legislation. He has served as a senior consultant analyst for the South Asia department of the International Crisis Group, a nonprofit, nonpartisan group that advises governments. He studied counterterrorism law as a Carnegie Scholars Fellow and has done human rights work in Afghanistan. This year he is coteaching a Greenberg seminar on the global financial crisis with Eric Posner. Of course, Huq is also well qualified for his interests beyond national security law, such as federal jurisdiction—he clerked for U.S. Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

The Chicago Law and Economics Tradition

In addition to branching out into new areas, the Law School has also hired young faculty with an eye to maintaining dominance in the world of law and economics. While it remains as true as ever that virtually every Chicago faculty member is well versed in economics concepts and methods, several of the young faculty members have particular economic and corporate law expertise. Two of the younger faculty members, Anup Malani and Thomas Miles, have PhDs in economics.

Malani, who graduated from the Law School in 2000, brings his economic analysis to bear on issues of health law. His upcoming research will examine the effects of products liability litigation against drug companies on drug prices and safety; whether rules that require authors of articles in medical journals to disclose financial conflicts of interest affect readership; and whether direct-to-consumer advertising for drugs affects the physiological efficacy of advertised drugs. He also is developing new measures for gauging the efficiency of hospital markets.

A former clerk to Justice Sandra Day O’Connor, Malani came to the Law School with a few years of teaching at the University of Virginia Law School under his belt, and last...
year he visited at Harvard Law School. He teaches a wide variety of courses in the business curriculum, including Food and Drug Law, Bankruptcy and Reorganization, and first-year Contracts. Perhaps his most timely—and popular—course is Health Care Economics and Policy, which carefully examines both the economics of the health care industry and the myriad proposals for its reform.

After coming to the Law School as an Olin Fellow, Miles joined the faculty in 2005. He is known for his talent with empirical data and has applied these skills to areas as varied as labor law, felon disenfranchisement, Chevron deference, and discrimination law. He has received a great deal of attention for his study of the FBI’s Most Wanted List that showed that as the FBI acquired responsibility to enforce a wider range of criminal activity, it increasingly used the list to communicate its priorities rather than to locate fugitives. His recent empirical study was the first to show that federal prosecutors have systematically avoided asking African American judges to review wiretap applications, a tendency that cannot be explained based on the party of the president who appointed the judge, the judge’s prior experience as a prosecutor, or other factors. Miles has also coauthored with Cass Sunstein a series of law articles on potential solutions to the increasingly political nature of judicial review of administrative agency actions and written two articles and coedited a book with University of Chicago economist Steven Levitt on the economic analysis of criminal law.

Miles’s economic chops have already been recognized by the law and economics community. He is an editor of the Journal of Legal Studies and referees for more than a dozen elite peer-reviewed law and economics journals, as well as the University of Chicago Press. Miles recently received tenure and will be promoted to the rank of Professor in July.

Joining him in the tenured Professor ranks will be Assistant Professor M. Todd Henderson, who is rapidly making a name for himself as an insightful corporate law scholar. One of his current research projects is a paper considering whether corporate boards negotiate with executives about expected profits from insider trading. Henderson is also developing a counterargument to the widely held belief that credit derivatives are a form of insurance. He examines
examining the circumstances under which the courts ought to let parties litigate pseudonymously; and a randomized controlled experiment studying the effectiveness of “How’s My Driving?” programs. Dean Michael Schill recently appointed Strahilevitz as Deputy Dean of the Law School, a role that will place Strahilevitz on the front lines of faculty issues, program initiatives, and the Law School’s intellectual life.

A Balanced and Well-Rounded Faculty

Even as the school’s appointments committee worked to augment the international law and law and economics faculty, it never took its eyes off maintaining a crucial diversity and balance across all areas of law. The Law School seeks to hire truly excellent scholars and teachers in any subject area, and has hired young faculty members to add to existing strength in legal history, intellectual property, constitutional law, voting rights, and political science.

Professor Adam Cox thought his undergraduate degree in mechanical and aerospace engineering coupled with a law degree would lead to a career in environmental law. But after graduating from law school he clerked for civil liberties champion Judge Steven Reinhardt of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and then joined the American Civil Liberties Union, where he worked on racial profiling cases. Cox briefly worked at a law firm before joining the Law School faculty in 2004 after a Bigelow Fellowship.

Cox has a number of projects in progress related to voting rights, immigration law, and more generally, to the legal rules that set the scope of the polity and the structure of democracy. He is especially interested in the relationship
Posner examine the as-yet-unstudied area of Congressional soft law, such as Congressional resolutions, which informs the public and political institutions about the intentions and policy preferences of Congress. These “soft” laws are, in turn, informative about future hard law. In recognition of his exceptional scholarship and teaching, Gersen will be promoted to full professor in July.

On any given day, it is not unusual for colleagues to pop into Assistant Professor Alison LaCroix’s office to ask her what the Founding Fathers would have thought about a particular issue. With both a law degree and a PhD in history, LaCroix is sought after for her legal history expertise, particularly on the constitutional thought of the Revolutionary and early Republican periods, an area of expertise with important consequences for modern constitutional law scholarship. Her just-published book, *The Ideological Origins of American Federalism*, traces the history of American federal thought from its colonial beginnings. Next, she will focus on two topics: the legal and political origins of federal question jurisdiction in the antebellum period and the Supreme Court’s treatment of issues of time and change in its decisions from the late 18th century through the modern era.

“One of our law school’s liveliest and most versatile minds, Alison is interdisciplinary not only as a legal historian but also as a lover of literature and someone who sees many ways of bringing literature to bear on legal history,” Nussbaum says.

Professor Adam Samaha is rapidly becoming one of the nation’s leading constitutional law scholars. His current research includes the implications of *District of Columbia v. Heller* for gun policy, theories and mechanisms of legal change, and the concept of “tiebreakers” in law and the rest of social life. Samaha embodies the famed Chicago interdisciplinary tradition. He has teamed up with two empiricists—Jens Ludwig, McCormick Foundation Professor of Social Service Administration, Law, and Public Policy; and Philip J. Cook of Duke’s Sanford School of Public Policy—to examine effects of the landmark Supreme Court case *District of Columbia v. Heller*. Their article “Gun Control after *Heller*: Threats and Sideshows from a Social Welfare Perspective” was recently published in the *UCLA Law Review*.

Samaha, a former trial and appellate lawyer who clerked for Justice John Paul Stevens, maintains a keen interest in legal practice, regularly serving on mooting panels for major cases. In addition to teaching first-year civil procedure and a course on the religion clauses, he is teaching an
innovative two-quarter course on “fundamental legal change” this year. His students will examine the meaning of fundamental legal change and whether it leads to social change by creating and presenting a large case study.

Before joining the faculty, Masur served as a Bigelow Fellow and clerked at the federal district and appellate court levels, the latter for Judge Richard Posner. Posner encouraged Masur to join the Law School faculty.

“He thought it was the only worthwhile law school in America,” Masur recalls.

Fertile Ground in Which to Grow

Hiring extraordinarily promising young scholars is crucial to the future of the Law School, but it is only the first step. Young faculty, especially the ones willing to immerse themselves in the intense Chicago environment, thrive in a community that blends support, challenge, and respect. Relationships with senior faculty and with each other can have tremendous impact on a new academic’s path.

Chicago is known for genuine discourse across disciplines and both formal and informal collaboration between colleagues with disparate interests. The young faculty members have especially taken this to heart and have found real kindred spirits in each other. Their overlapping research areas have not only led to collaboration but to their individual freedom from having their work pigeonholed. Many of the young professors say the Law School’s relatively
areas of expertise. Malani, described by one colleague as a “hardcore economist,” is most closely associated with law and economics or health law policy, but also has written on habeas corpus rights, statutory interpretation, and charities. “I write in a lot of different fields, both within and outside law,” he says. “I also like to use different methodologies: game theory, statistics, medical trials, behavioral experiments, surveys, doctrinal work. It keeps research interesting.”

The young faculty have also taken their cue from their more senior colleagues in placing great importance on their teaching. Young faculty who accept offers at Chicago often do so precisely because of the emphasis on the classroom experience and the opportunity to work closely with students in both first-year classes and small seminars. Samaha says Chicago’s strong emphasis on teaching skills and on producing good lawyers sets it apart from other elite law schools. He is constantly refining his teaching skills, and one of his colleagues says the effort is apparent—Samaha’s classes are heavily subscribed by students, who often find that his style of the Socratic method pushes their knowledge to a deeper level.

Daniel Abebe
“After Adam taught his very first class here,” Strahilevitz recalls, “the students broke into spontaneous applause.” Both Samaha and Miles have been recipients of the Graduating Students Award for Teaching Excellence, which is given to only one law professor each year.

Professor Douglas Baird, who has been a member of the Chicago faculty since 1980, says the strong intellect and productivity of the younger faculty has motivated him in the best possible sense.

“When you want to follow the model of a Bernie Meltzer or a Walter Blum and maintain a high level of commitment and energy to the law, you find that the best way to do it is to be around a group of brilliant young scholars like we have at the Law School, people who are always there to remind you that you are only as good as your next article or your next class,” he says.

**Age Is Just a Number**

When it comes to fitting in at the Law School, the young faculty all insist that age has played no factor in their quick acceptance by older colleagues. They say they have been judged in true Chicago form—on their ideas, not their age—and have been treated as full participants in the Law School as soon as they set foot inside the doors.

“From day one, you’re treated as a full citizen, not a second-class citizen,” Strahilevitz says. “Admittedly, we do make the most recent rookie hire take the minutes at faculty
recent search for a new dean. They teach core classes, like Constitutional Law, Torts, Corporations, Elements, Contracts, Civil Procedure, Criminal Law, and Property. Their offices aren’t relegated to a dark corner of the D’Angelo Law Library; rather, they are placed among their most celebrated colleagues, a move that encourages frequent contact and mentoring opportunities.

Each one describes this as a feature that is unique to Chicago—a law school with a non-hierarchical culture that “cares about the quality of the idea rather than its source,” Gersen says, whether they are debating the most controversial topics of the day during their thrice-weekly roundtable lunches or giving input at almost daily faculty workshops.

Senior faculty members’ names often can be found alongside names of their junior colleagues on journal articles and papers. Eric Posner, for example, has already published articles coauthored with Cox, Gersen, and Malani and is working on articles with Bradford, Dixon, and Huq.

For his part, Posner says age and experience make no
It is perhaps the atmosphere of mutual respect that the young faculty value most. Dixon credits David Strauss for helping her in her first year teaching Elements of Law by recommending materials and suggesting how to shape the syllabus and course. “One of the things I loved about it is he’s incredibly generous and gave great instructions,” Dixon recalls, “but he also treated me from the outset as having full autonomy on how to make my own decisions.”

Of course, the young faculty soak in all the lessons they can from their senior faculty, the ones who are imparting through words and action just how “the Chicago way” works. Cox, for one, says he has learned that you should be able to communicate great ideas simply, focusing papers on one core claim. “It’s reflected in our work,” he explains. “We tend to write papers that are shorter and have fewer moving parts.”

LaCroix says she is constantly impressed by how so many of her senior colleagues have routines of writing every day. “They love it and they make it their priority,” she says. “All of our senior faculty are the most productive, not just in quantity but in quality and impact. There’s a push to make sure junior people understand that quality matters.”

It is perhaps the atmosphere of mutual respect that the young faculty value most. Dixon credits David Strauss for helping her in her first year teaching Elements of Law by recommending materials and suggesting how to shape the syllabus and course. “One of the things I loved about it is he’s incredibly generous and gave great instructions,” Dixon recalls, “but he also treated me from the outset as having full autonomy on how to make my own decisions.”

The best pitch Samaha received for joining the Law School was from Albert Alschuler, now professor emeritus, who said, “You’ll learn more here.” A young academic might make the mistake of concentrating too much on what they want to tell to the exclusion of what they need to learn, Samaha says, but Chicago’s senior faculty prove that learning should never end.

“No one I know is in semi retirement. It’s a group of people who want to be continuously engaged with ideas at the highest level,” Samaha says. “The people who fit best at Chicago are the people who are, in one sense, forever young.”
FROM THE CORNERSTONE: WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM GREAT MINDS OF 1958?

As we mentioned in the last issue of the Record, the Law School opened two time capsules in Fall 2009 that had been interred in the cornerstone of our building. The cornerstone and its contents were laid on May 28, 1958, and were intended to be opened 50 years later. While we were a bit late in opening it, we were quite pleased with what we found. Two sealed copper boxes were inside, one containing the contents of the original 1903 cornerstone time capsule of Stuart Hall (the home of the Law School from 1903-1959) and one containing items from 1958. The 1903 box held photographs of the first faculty members of the Law School, several newspapers announcing the presence of President Theodore Roosevelt at the laying of the 1903 cornerstone, and a variety of documents related to the first year of the Law School’s existence. One of those documents, the annual Announcements (which we still publish today) contained the Law School’s very first schedule of classes, which is reproduced here.

The contents of the 1958 cornerstone included some relatively mundane items, such as the 1958 alumni magazine, a program from the laying of the 1958 cornerstone, and a small newspaper clipping from the Chicago Tribune. The treasure in this box was a set of a dozen letters from luminaries of the time, requested by Edward Levi. Then-Dean Levi had asked the authors, as quoted in the response from Judge Learned Hand, to write a comment on the “conditions concerning the administration of justice, the economic order, the conditions of security and freedom, or the international order.” The letters were from five Supreme Court Justices–William J. Brennan, Tom C. Clark, William O. Douglas, John M. Harlan, and Charles E. Whittaker–plus District and Circuit Court Judge Hand; newspaper magnates Orvil Dryfoos, Publisher of the New York Times, and Don Maxwell, Editor of the Chicago Tribune; scientist Edward Teller; Professor Carl Joachim Friedrich of the University of Heidelberg and Harvard; philosopher Jacques Maritain; and Roscoe Pound of Harvard Law School. Four of the shorter letters are reproduced here.

By the time you receive this issue, we expect that all of the letters will be available to view online. You may also be interested in the web slideshow we created to show the extraction and conservation of the cornerstone items. Please visit the Law School website for more details.
Our world is growing rapidly smaller. The actions of one nation influence the welfare of another nation to an increasing extent. We are becoming more interdependent. The idea of sovereignty of nations, like the freedom of the individual, must become limited.

There are two possibilities: Either there will be freedom under law and sovereignty under international law or there will be a worldwide tyranny which will destroy both the freedom of the individuals and the sovereignty of nations.

One of the essential elements in preserving our freedom will be the establishment of the proper kind of law. Such law cannot become valid without some agency of law enforcement which as yet does not exist. Nevertheless our hopes of a free world are necessarily tied to the development and enforcement of international law.

By the year 2008 (in which year I would become 100 years old) this question will have lost interest: Either because its solution will be well known to every student of law, or because tyranny will have dispensed with the necessity of law as we know it.

EDWARD TELLER

May 19, 1958
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 25, D.C.

May 12, 1958

To the Law School of the University of Chicago:

These comments are submitted for placement in the cornerstone of the new law buildings of the University of Chicago at ceremonies to be held on May 28, 1958.

For at least the past two decades we have lived in a changing world, and for the past decade have been passing through a "cold war" waged upon us by a foreign power (Russia) which seeks to impose its ideologies of Communism upon us and the rest of the western world to the extinction of our precious liberty as now enjoyed in America. This cold war is constantly being buttressed by the threat of vicarious invasion through the means of long range missiles carrying atomic explosives adequate to destroy us. The end is not yet clear or foreseeable. But our people, though peace-loving, are standing firm against these threats, believing that any cost is preferable to enslavement by such ideologies and to the surrender of their precious liberty assured to all by our Constitution in this land of the free. They have come to rely upon the lawyers and the courts to find a way of settling international disputes by the reign of law and not of war. The lawyers and the courts of our country have undertaken to formulate and procure the adoption of international rules to accomplish these ends. Despite obstinate obstructions, we hope for eventual success.

In such an atmosphere our lawyers and courts have sought with diligence to revise our domestic rules of procedure and of law to better exemplify to all the world the superiority of a government of laws over a government of men. These changes, because of departures from well-known and long-used procedures, have brought some uncertainty and confusion into our practice, but the general result is heartening. Procedural changes, for the sake of change only, are never justified, and it is a forlorn hope to wish that by changes of procedure the true administration of justice can ever be made automatic. For the law is an exacting science, and its just administration can never be assured by any system of procedures alone. Justice requires long hours of hard, diligent, thoughtful and painstaking labor by experienced, competent and devoted lawyers and courts, and it will never be better than those who do its work.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Whittaker
As I look back over the two thirds of a century since I came to the bar in 1890, what seems most significant is the general giving up of the extreme localism of the American lawyer of the last century. There was then and long had been a cult of the local law. Every one seemed to hold as a matter of course that the law of the time and place had a sufficient basis in the local political sovereignty and could be thought of in terms of that sovereignty. Its independence explained and justified itself and all its details.

This localism typified by the conditions down to 1896 in which a cheque drawn in Nebraska on a bank in Illinois, endorsed and delivered to a holder in Iowa, and sent to Chicago for collection, was governed by three distinct laws in the ordinary course of collection and payment, has gradually disappeared in the course of development of what are called national law schools throughout the land. Comparative law, as distinguished from comparative legislation, has been steadily making its way against localism throughout the land — indeed throughout the world. There seems no reason so suppose that the response of the legal order to advancing civilization will stop here. It may seem that we are moving toward what may become a law of the world. What the next fifty years may bring forth I do not venture to prophesy, but is it not in the right line of progress to hope for a law of the world brought about by world-wide recognition of what has been achieved by experience developed by reason and reason tested by experience in law teaching. Such a law of the world will not need formulation by agencies of an omnipotent superstate nor promulgation by a Parliament of man.

Roscoe Pound
Mr. Edward H. Levi,
The Law School,
University of Chicago,
Chicago 37, Ill.

Dear Mr. Levi:

United States citizens of 1958 will hope and trust that their successors of half a century later will know and enjoy the things they valued most in their own time: the independence of their country, the freedom of its people under law, a life of reasonable abundance and happiness under a free market system, and absence of restraint upon expression.

We of our day, however, must acknowledge that we live under disconcerting conditions in a disturbing world. For a quarter of a century there has been a perceptible and continuous increase in governmental power, to the detriment of the rights of states and citizens alike. Federal influence, if not direct intervention, has played a growing part in directing the economy, restricting the rights and opportunities of the individual citizen, and introducing an arbitrary tone into the relatively loose social contract under which citizens of all groups and classes previously had managed to get along with one another without too much friction.

Under the external threat of the Communist armed party in Russia and elsewhere, the United States had forsaken its former character as the great neutral of the world and had committed itself without limit, by the year 1958, to the protection of more than two score countries, to the support of their shaky economies and doubtful military establishments, and to the containment of further soviet expansion.

The burdens thus imposed upon the nation, when added to those inevitable in a dispensatory state, committed to support and sustain the weak, the incapable, and the luckless, or the economic or minority groups whose vote was thought to be for sale, had already grown in our time to staggering
proportions. At least one-third of the earnings of the able were consumed in federal, state, and local taxes. Despite these enormous exactions, no government was able to live within its income. The public debt was constantly rising, and the artificial production of credit resulting from unremitting borrowing produced a continuous depreciation in the value of the currency. As of this date, this inflationary process had reduced the purchasing power of the dollar to 48.2 cents in terms of the pre-World War II cost of living index.

In addition to the hazards of existing in a world constantly threatened by one of the most ruthless Leviathans in the long history of military empires, Americans also lived in a time of dynamic scientific evolution. The secrets of the ranging vistas of space were being sought by instrument-bearing satellites propelled into orbit in the intermediate gravitational fields. The immense strides achieved in less than 20 years in mastering atomic fission and fusion had equipped the principal contending nations and ideologies with the means of rendering civilization extinct. The world of 1958 maintained its precarious existence only because it was acknowledged that any attempt at the extinction of inimical philosophies was bound to result in mutual extermination.

Perhaps by the year 2008 these problems will have been resolved, for better or for worse, to the lasting advantage or ultimate catastrophe governing the existence of this Republic. Only one thing is sure: the fallibility of human intelligence and the imperfectibility of man are certain to pose new and no less troublesome problems taxing the powers of survival not only of Americans but of the human race.

Yours sincerely,

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DON MAXWELL
Editor and
Managing Editor
## Pre-Legal Curriculum

Courses in Political Economy 1, 2, Constitutional and Political History of England, and Constitutional and Political History of United States required; others elective.

Three Majors per quarter constitute regular work

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The dates for the lectures on Federal Jurisdiction will be announced later on.
## Professional Curriculum

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Issues with the Woodlawn neighborhood leaders, budgetary problems, and economic pressures slowed the plans to expand South Campus. While the Harris School of Public Policy, the School of Social Service Administration, Burton-Judson Courts, and the Law School have graced that end of campus for decades, it had become an island of professional schools, existing without much in the way of services or dining options.

That all began to change in 1999 with the adoption of the University’s master plan, which eventually grew into the 2004 South Campus Building Plan. The Plan is divided into two parts, the first consisting of projects originally pegged for completion by 2008 and the second made up of projects to be completed by 2020.

With some slight modifications, the proposal’s implementation is going according to schedule. Perhaps
most relevant to the students at the Law School is the completion of the South Campus Residence Hall and the Dining Commons built alongside it. Only steps from the Law School, the residence hall only houses undergraduate students. But the Dining Commons is the hit of South Campus, which makes students, faculty, and staff very happy.

PERHAPS THE ONLY OTHER NEW FACILITY BEING DISCUSSED AS MUCH AS THE NEW DINING FACILITY IS THE REVA AND DAVID LOGAN CENTER FOR THE CREATIVE AND PERFORMING ARTS.

“This conveniently located smorgasbord is an omnivorous law student’s delight,” says Christopher Montgomery, ’12.

Offering the first full-meal options on the south end of campus, the dining facility has taken on the nickname “881,” as that is the cost of lunch with taxes added. The sunlit facility is attached to Burton-Judson Courts, allowing students to eat in the common areas of either building and providing seating for up to 542 diners at a time. Every day, nine different counters, ranging from an omelet bar and a grill to a deli stand and a salad bar, offer an ever-changing variety of foods for breakfast, lunch, and dinner, along with brunch on Sundays. Open until 8 p.m. most evenings, the dining hall has changed life for the better for Law School students.

“Now when there are evening classes, students can go over there and get a real meal before they begin,” explains Judith Wright, associate dean for Library and Information Services. “It makes spending the whole day at the Law School much easier, because they no longer have to worry about getting food. And the food tastes good, too.”

The residence hall, which stands just south of the Burton-Judson Courts at 61st and Ellis, opened in the fall of 2009 with room for 811 undergraduate students. The nine-story structure continues the University’s house system, as it is divided into eight houses around two courtyards that make up two residence-hall communities, South

The grand dining rooms of the old Burton-Judson dining hall were given a facelift and now provide elegant seating for patrons of the South Campus Dining Commons.
Campus West and South Campus East. Along with a two-floor reading room, the hall offers music practice rooms, lounges, and the South Campus Midway Market and Café, which is open every day until 3 a.m.

“The new dining facility and convenience store provide welcome options,” says Michele Baker Richardson, Dean of Students at the Law School. “It’s great to have nearby choices available, especially as the weather gets more challenging. The new facilities, including the dorm and dining hall, along with the increased lighting and shuttle traffic, have absolutely brought more energy to South Campus.”

Perhaps the only other new facility being discussed as much as the new dining facility is the Reva and David Logan Center for the Creative and Performing Arts, which is slated to open in the spring of 2012. Generously supported by David, ’41, and Reva Logan, the center features an 11-story, 158-foot tower adorned with terraces and rooftop decks. The glass-and-stone structure was visualized by the designers as a “mixing bowl” of creative spaces, including individual rehearsal rooms, artists’ studios, media-editing labs, and a video production studio as well as critical theory classrooms.

The Logan Center will also provide the campus with new display and performance spaces that include theaters, a performance auditorium with specially designed acoustics, an art gallery, and a state-of-the-art screening room. For those who come to enjoy the new building there will also be landscaped outdoor spaces and a café.

“This set of buildings is an addition to the south side of the Midway that respects its neighbors,” noted Douglas Baird, Harry A. Bigelow Distinguished Service Professor, at a talk he gave on the architecture and planning of the campus last year. “It has its own internal rhythms, but at the same time it connects to the Midway and the buildings on the other side of the Midway. Its tower is again a postmodern invocation of the neo-Gothic.”

With the addition of more students and more facilities to the south end of campus, there have been more undergraduates around the Law School. Although the D’Angelo Law Library does not track the IDs of individuals

Law students, as well as faculty and staff, have been taking great advantage of the proximity of the new dining hall and convenience store to the Law School.
as they enter and leave the building, they do complete headcounts, and there has been a notable percentage increase from fall 2008 to fall 2009 in the number of students using the library. However, the Law Library is restricted to use by students of the Law School and its faculty and staff during exam and study periods.

“Generally, the undergraduates have been great neighbors,” Richardson says. “Their presence on South Campus has only made the atmosphere more lively.”

While little can compare in excitement to good food
and good entertainment, other more seemingly mundane changes on South Campus are being discharged with style. The South Campus Chiller Plant, a marvel of stainless steel and clear glass, received a 2008 Patron of the Year Award from the Chicago Architecture Foundation. Situated beside the red-brick University Steam Plant, the Chiller Plant cunningly displays its mechanicals through floor-to-ceiling glass plates. In the air-intake and exhaust areas, the glass is replaced by perforated stainless steel. The plant will help to support all the new structures on the south end of campus, including the residence hall and the arts center.

Other renovations are taking place as well. In addition to the renovation of the Law School tower and the redesign of its fountain, the Burton-Judson Courts just received a new roof and extensive repairs, which were completed in 2009. A year earlier, the School of Social Service Administration’s Mies van der Rohe–designed building was repainted and received new glass, as well as new front doors more in keeping with its original design. And this year the University will select a design firm to expand the Harris School of Public Policy.

Still to come, and to be completed before 2020, is a residential commons for the Booth School of Business, along with more residential space and possibly a hotel. Also planned is a children’s garden on the Midway to complement the winter gardens that have been already planted and are flourishing, bringing color and life to an often desolate South Campus during the colder months. The children’s garden will likely include play equipment and a maze and will be available to neighborhood children as well as to the offspring of University students and staff.

The University of Chicago Law School has always had much to make itself an attraction to talented, ambitious students—its outstanding scholastic record, its remarkable faculty, and its advantageous location in one of the nation’s greatest cities. But with all the changes coming to South Campus, the Law School will become of even greater interest to potential students as they see that it dwells in the midst of a lively and growing part of campus.
In keeping with the Law School’s long tradition of combining the studies of law and economics, a conference was held on December 4th and 5th to discuss the research of one of the most influential thinkers in the world of the social sciences—Ronald Coase, Clifton R. Musser Professor Emeritus of Economics at the Law School. An extraordinary group of scholars from all parts of the world gathered to celebrate Professor Coase’s 100th birthday and the 50th anniversary of the publication of his seminal paper “The Problem of Social Cost,” both upcoming in 2010. This was an ideal time to review the professor’s work and to see how it is influencing current thinking in the social sciences.

“Citations measure a scholar’s influence,” noted Law School Professor Emeritus William M. Landes and Sonia Lahr-Pastor, a researcher at the Law School, in “Measuring Coase’s Influence,” their presentation at the conference, “Markets, Firms and Property Rights: A Celebration of the Research of Ronald Coase.” “That Ronald Coase is among the most-influential and best-cited economists in the past fifty years is not debatable. Two of his articles—‘The Nature of the Firm,’ published in 1937, and ‘The Problem of Social Cost,’ published in 1960—are among the most-cited articles in both economics and law and continue to be widely cited.”

The conference was organized by eager Coase fans from three universities: Professor Richard Epstein of the Law School, Professor Thomas Hazlett of the George Mason University School of Law, and Professors Roger Noll and Greg Rosston of Stanford University. The conference brought together scholars from three continents, and presentations ranged from analyses of the continued importance of Coase’s 1959 paper “The Federal Communications Commission” in countries from New Zealand to China to Great Britain, to reviews of the continued influence of his most famous work.

Soon after the conference, Hazlett wrote in The Economist about why he felt it was the right time to have a conference on Coase and his work.
It was precisely fifty years ago that Coase, a Brit-turned-American economist who had spent a decade studying the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Federal Communications Commission, wrote an essay that revolutionized the way policy makers think about radio waves and other natural resources … He saw the policy task as one of the defining efficient property rights, not as fixing a ‘market failure.’ Even economists thought he was wrong … [Today] competitive bidding is now a standard policy tool in more than 30 countries.”

The conference began on Friday with a videotape of Coase addressing the attendees on the topic and title of the conference. He also reviewed the ups and downs of his career in a modest, informative, and amusing way. Coase began with a discussion of his well-respected 1937 paper, “The Nature of the Firm,” which introduced the concept of transaction costs to explain the nature and limits of firms. The paper, which he said is “little more than an undergraduate essay,” is something he is not entirely happy with now, as he “referred to the firm as if it were an entity in economic theory.” After that he reviewed highlights from his career, including what he learned from the fact that the British government completely ignored the research he did for them during World War II because it was inconvenient. By studying concrete situations, Coase explained that he came to the conclusion that firms do not operate exclusively by contract, as one might think, but rather by relationships. He concluded his talk by saying, “We ought to study the interactions of firms in order to understand an economic system.”

Four panels were held on Friday, during which nine papers were presented. Hazlett, along with Professors David Porter and 2002 Nobel Laureate Vernon Smith, both of Chapman University, offered “Radio Spectrum and the Disruptive Clarity of Ronald Coase,” which examines the FCC paper. The writers conclude that while market allocation of radio spectrum has remained in the control of the U.S. government, consumers, innovators, and industry would all benefit from a liberalization of its extension. Consequently, these competing forces will determine whether Coase’s work will be able to drive spectrum property reforms to the furthest frontiers of efficiency.

Other papers presented that day included “Coase, Transaction Costs, and the Spread of the Rectangular Survey for Land Demarcation within the British Empire”
The last panel on Saturday was moderated by incoming Dean Michael Schill and featured faculty superstars Geoffrey Stone, Judge Richard Posner, and Gary Becker. The panel engaged in lively debate about Keynesianism, commercial advertising, and the future of law and economics. Richard A. Posner, in his presentation on Keynes and Coase, began with the words, “I am sure that Ronald will not like my bracketing him with Keynes, as I am about to do. But if he is patient, he will hear me modify criticisms of his approach to economics that I made in an essay I wrote many years ago—sixteen to be exact—for the *Journal of Economic Perspectives.*”

Earlier in the day, papers and research were presented on an array of topics. Highlights of the day included “Coase and the Mental Picture of Property Rights” by Professor Thomas Merrill of Yale Law School; “Regulation and the Nature of the Firm: The Case of U.S. Regional Airlines,” by Michael E. Levine of New York University Law School; and “Competence as a Random Variable: One More Tribute to Ronald Coase” by Epstein.

Overall, the conference was an enormous success, not only from an academic point of view but from a personal one as well.
Ronald Coase

The Coase Theorem states that the allocation of property rights does not matter for economic efficiency, so long as they are well defined and a free market exists for the exchange of rights between those who have them and those who do not. True, it seems simple, and yet it has influenced economic and legal thought and policy worldwide. This notion, which was fully explained in his 1959 paper “The Problem of Social Cost,” along with his 1937 paper “The Nature of the Firm,” brought Coase a Nobel Prize in Economics in 1991.

Ronald Coase was born in a suburb of London in 1910. He was later educated at the London School of Economics (LSE), and the school awarded him a Sir Ernest Cassel Traveling Scholarship, which he used in 1932 to study the structure of American industry. At the end of the academic year he returned to London, where he went on to teach at LSE until he went to work for the War Office during World War II.

In 1951, Coase and his wife immigrated to the United States, where he had secured a position at the University of Buffalo, and he moved to the University of Virginia in 1959. That same year he wrote his paper on the Federal Communications Commission, which was considered erroneous by a number of University of Chicago economists. He met with those economists and afterward was asked to write up his larger points in an article for the Journal of Law and Economics. This paper, “The Problem of Social Cost,” was an instant success and made Coase an internationally recognized economist.

Five years later, Coase moved to the University of Chicago Law School to become the editor of the Journal of Law and Economics and has remained here ever since. Editing the journal until 1982, Coase encouraged a wider range of economists and attorneys to contribute their thoughts, emphasizing work that analyzed how actual markets and government operated rather than pieces that dealt with the purely theoretical.

Although now approaching his second century, Coase is still active in the academic world. In the summer of 2008, he organized a conference on China’s Economic Transformation Program from the Chinese perspective, which was unique for its large contingent of speakers who are actually working and living in China. He is now working on organizing the summer 2010 Chicago Workshop on the Structure of Production.
Lee Fennell: *The Unbounded Home*

*by Robin I. Mordfin*

The American ideal of home ownership—represented in numerous Grant Wood paintings as simple, elegant structures sitting on verdant plots of land, over which the buyers have complete authority—has always been a bit of a fantasy. Though tens of millions of Americans own homes, the autonomy conveyed by their property deeds has always been conditioned by the rights, needs, and actions of their neighbors, communities, and local governments.

During the past several years, as this particular element of the American dream has become a nightmare for large swaths of the American public, Professor Lee Anne Fennell has been writing a book that considers home ownership in new lights. *The Unbounded Home* (Yale University Press, 2009) looks at many different issues that homeowners encounter and offers some new looks at solutions. But even more importantly, Fennell considers the American definition of home ownership and asks whether there may be ways to change that definition for the better.

“Much of what homebuyers purchase lies out of their control,” Fennell explains. “The home is unbounded—a lot of the value comes from conditions and activities occurring outside of the property lines. That leaves people anxious and vulnerable, and it can cause them to act in socially harmful ways. We need to ask, what is the future of home ownership? Right now it is an institution that exposes homeowners to high levels of risk, whether from fluctuations in the local housing market or the actions of neighbors or local governments.”

“Part of the book is about devising mechanisms that can help people solve problems beyond the bounds of their homes,” Fennell continues. “The last part considers whether we might need more flexibility in our concept of ownership.”

The book opens with a discussion of the home as an amorphous resource that overflows parcel boundaries. Looking at issues that arise between neighbors and among communities, Fennell suggests ways in which difficulties can be overcome through land use control innovations, including zoning and private covenants.

“Owners are looking after their best interests,” Fennell says, “but their interests may conflict with those of their neighbors. Even when neighbors can cooperate among themselves, many risk factors are either beyond their collective control or prompt them to act in ways that harm the interests of neighboring communities. Perhaps there is a way for owners to offload some of that risk to investors, who are better suited to bear it. Why must there be only one model of home ownership?”

Unsurprisingly, Fennell has received some responses from readers who feel that those who don’t wish to take on the risk of ownership should simply rent.

“But people like to have control over their homes,” Fennell says. “Knowing you can fix it up as you like and live there as long as you like is valuable. It is true that you could put that control into a lease—longer lease terms, terms specifying how improvements will be handled, and other provisions. But there are tax benefits to ownership that make leasing suboptimal for many people. And there are some positive aspects of homeownership—it gives people incentives to maintain the properties they are living in and to invest social capital in their communities.”

Fennell points out that home ownership is nearly a cultural imperative in the United States, so it will not stop...
being a dream for many. At the same time, the reason most people want to own their own homes is the level of control they can have over their own parcel—be that actual land, a house, or an apartment. They may not necessarily be interested in accepting all of the investment risk that presently goes with a home purchase, and might be willing to give up the opportunity to make a profit on it as well.

“Suppose, when buyers sat down at a closing, they were presented with two prices,” Fennell muses, “one that is higher and includes the risks and benefits of price fluctuations, and another that is lower and removes both upside and downside risk. Wouldn’t some people choose the second alternative?”

Designing workable mechanisms that would enable investors to take on risks for homeowners is difficult, but a number of scholars and entrepreneurs have been working on designing appropriate instruments. For example, one way to transfer risk is through markets in derivatives keyed to local housing prices. Such markets can allow homeowners and investors alike to customize the amount of exposure they hold.

“Some vehicles for offloading housing price risk already exist, but they have not yet become widely accessible to ordinary homeowners,” Fennell explains. “The idea behind some of these instruments was that sophisticated investors would initially participate in the market, and eventually risk-offloading products would trickle down to the general public. But perhaps that is the wrong approach. If user-friendly instruments were created and available as a default selection for new homebuyers, demand among ordinary households could help to sustain the kinds of thick markets necessary to accurately price and trade home value risk.”

Fennell’s book evolved from a series of articles she wrote on property topics. Although the articles touched on a variety of theoretical questions, the home offered a unifying theme that enabled her to present her concepts in a cohesive and relevant manner. While the book is likely to be read mostly in academic circles, it was created with a number of audiences in mind, from those studying urban development and governance to those interested in economics and political science.

“I started the book in the spring of 2006 and it was published in the fall of 2009,” Fennell notes. “The timing was fortuitous, because the book hit the shelves at a time when many people both inside and outside of the academy were questioning the direction homeownership should take. The book was a new format for me, but I really enjoyed writing it, and I hope it will help to spur new thinking about property in general and the home in particular.”

The Unbounded Home was published by Yale University Press in 2009 and is available at booksellers nationwide.
Books by Alumni

Donald G. Alexander, ’67

The Maine Jury Instruction Manual (LEXIS)

This manual includes many new instructions and a new discussion of practice points for closing arguments. In addition to sample instructions, the manual offers expert commentary on convening the jury panel, jury selection and voir dire, and return of the verdict.

Barrett Avigdor, ’87

What Happy Working Mothers Know: How New Findings in Positive Psychology Can Lead to a Healthy and Happy Work/Life Balance (Wiley) (with Cathy L. Greenberg)

For working mothers who face endless demands on their time and attention, Avigdor and Greenberg provide scientifically proven and practical ways to replace stress with contentment and to find the right balance between work, motherhood, and life. Based on new scientific research, this mom-friendly guide gives the practical advice and effective strategies women need to be great moms and great professionals without sacrificing their own happiness.

Katharine Baker, ’89, and Katharine Silbaugh, ’92

Family Law: The Essentials (Aspen)

Part of a new series that offers a big-picture perspective on family law, this brief overview offers concise, focused coverage of legal concepts and the social and theoretical forces that impact every area of family law.

Donald Bingle, ’79

Greensword: A Tale of Extreme Global Warming (Five Star)

This novel tells the tale of a small environmental organization and the extremes to which they are willing to go to stop global warming.

Robert Burns, ’74

The Death of the American Trial (University of Chicago Press)

In this book, Burns makes an impassioned plea to reverse the rapid decline in the number of both civil and criminal trials in the United States.

Richard S. Frase, ’70


This book surveys explicit and implicit proportionality principles in U.S. law, as well as in foreign and international law. Courts have held government measures disproportionate in three ways: relative to fault; relative to the likely practical benefits of the measure; and/or relative to alternative means of achieving the same benefits.

Lawrence M. Friedman, ’51

Dead Hands: A Social History of Wills, Trusts, and Inheritance Law (Stanford University Press)

Bitter fights among survivors over the assets of their loved ones are as old as human existence. So are property owners’ desires to achieve immortality through donative efforts that are sometimes lopsided, quirky, or just downright weird. Then, too, probate lawyers—through ignorance of complex laws or through carelessness—have themselves occasionally proved to be the major impediment to the accomplishment of their clients’ wishes. Using this well-worn backdrop of greed, ambition, and ineptitude, Friedman weaves a deliciously fresh narrative that describes probate statutes and cases with charm and humor while explaining the social and economic forces that drive inheritance law.

Fred Kelly Grant, ’61

Justice My Ass! (Trafford)

A collection of trial experiences that provide insight into the criminal justice process. Although not a how-to manual, Justice My Ass! provides proven trial techniques that will help lawyers, young and old, improve their courtroom presence and avoid the dangers of over-zealous tactics.

Jathan Janove, ’82

The Star Profile: A Management Tool to Unleash Employee Potential (Davies-Black Publishing)

Janove demonstrates through dozens of real-life stories and examples how to cut the chase—in 100 words or less. Short, practical, and to-the-point star profiles spell out clearly and succinctly what is fundamentally important about each individual job and identify the desired employee behaviors that can be linked directly to the structure, systems, culture, and mission of the organization.

Walt Jay, ’68

A Life in the Shadows of a Corporate Lawyer: Alcohol Ruins Promising Legal Career (BookSurge)

Jay tells the story of his tumultuous law career defined by politics, alcohol, and the evolving social values of the country.

David A. Kessler, ’78

The End of Overeating (Rodale)

Kessler shows that the system of modern industrial food production and distribution, as reflected in both restaurants and grocery stores, foists on the American public foods overloaded with fats, sugars, and salt. These persistent psychological and sensory stimuli lead to what Kessler terms “conditioned hypereating,” which he believes is a disease rather than a failure of willpower. Kessler identifies the cues that lead to overeating and offers some simple, practical tools to help control one’s impulses.


Wills, Trusts, and Estate (Aspen) (with Jesse Dukeminier)

Retaining their late co-author’s signature blend of wit, erudition, insight, and playfulness, Lindgren and Sitkoff continue to offer interesting cases, well-written notes, and a logical organization in this seminal casebook.

Ann Lousin, ’68

The Illinois State Constitution: A Reference Guide (Praeger)

This is the first full-length treatment of the Illinois constitution ever published. It is part of a series of state constitution guidelines that Greenwood Press began in 1989.

John W. Mauck, ’72

The Healing of Jabez (Credo House)

Mauck uses the Bible passage about Jabez to reveal a pathway leading readers to spiritual healing for their wounds.

Stephen McNamee, ’08

The Ostrich, A Tale of Flightless Adventure: Book 1 of the Qistone Trilogy (CreateSpace)

This young adult novel centers on Amira, an Egyptian-American girl in Texas who just wants to fit in. Unfortunately, that’s hard to do because Amira’s the protector of a magical orb that mustn’t fall into the hands of a dark, powerful secret society.

Rose Melikan, ’86

The Blackstone Key (Touchstone)

The Counterfeit Guest (Touchstone)

These novels are the first two in a trilogy about genteel Mary Finch of England. The first novel begins in 1795 when Mary welcomes the chance to escape Mrs. Bunbury’s academy, where she teaches young ladies, and visit White Ladies, her wealthy uncle Edward’s Suffolk estate. On route, the unconventional Mary, who has a strong interest in the law, meets a dying stranger and receives a mysterious warning. In the end, Mary must use her intuition to assess the motives of the people around her—and her special knowledge to try to upset a French plot. The sequel takes place in 1797 when Mary’s adventures find her caught up in intrigue involving her friend’s new husband.
Anna T. Pinedo, ’93
Exempt and Hybrid Securities (Practising Law Institute)
This resource provides attorneys, investment bankers, and other capital markets participants with comprehensive legal, regulatory, and procedural guidance regarding offerings exempt from the registration requirements of Section 5 of the Securities Act.

SEC Reporting Issues for Foreign Private Issuers (BNA Tax & Accounting)
Discussing the securities laws applicable to foreign private issuers that access the U.S. capital markets, this is a practical resource for both legal practitioners and their clients raising capital within the current SEC framework.

Alexander Polikoff, ’53
The Path Still Open: A Greater Chance for Peace than Ever Before
(Dog Ear Publishing)
Using the metaphor of passengers on a boat, Polikoff considers both the condition of our warming planet and—from the Big Bang to Iraq—the triumphs and failures of the humans who live here.

Roger E. Reynolds, ’61
Studies on Medieval Liturgical and Legal Manuscripts from Spain and Southern Italy (Aughate Pub Co)
The materials covered in this volume illustrate that two distinctively removed areas of western Europe—the Iberian peninsula and southern Italy—are indeed closely related, both in their differences and their similarities. Both peninsulas had their own indigenous liturgies and music (Old Spanish and Beneventan), distinctive written scripts (Visigothic and Beneventan), and legal and theological traditions. Repeatedly they worked their influence on other areas of western Europe. Despite the differences in these traditions, the articles in this volume also demonstrate through manuscript evidence the continued exchange of the distinctive customs between the Iberian peninsula and southern Italian cultures from the very early Middle Ages through the 12th century.

Larry Ribstein, ’71
The Rise of the Uncorporation (Oxford University Press)
Covering the history, law, and finance of unincorporated firms, this book shows that these “uncorporations,” including general and limited partnerships and limited liability companies, are now the dominant business form of non-publicly traded firms. This is the first general theoretical and practical overview of alternatives to incorporation, including ancillary concepts connected with the evolution of these firms, and analysis of likely future trends in business organization.

The Law Market (Oxford University Press) (with Erin O’Hara)
Ribstein and O’Hara explore a new perspective on law, viewing it as a product for which people and firms can shop, regardless of geographic borders. They argue that simple contractual choice-of-law rules can help maximize the benefits of the law market while tempering its social costs.

G. Christopher Ritter, ’81
Powerful Deliberations: Putting it All Together for the Jury (ABA)
This book offers a fresh approach to trial preparation and detailed techniques to help litigators win with juries, as well as distills the many lessons Ritter has learned from his work on hundreds of complex, high-profile civil and criminal cases. Ritter brings together legal strategy, psychology, and persuasion theory to focus on how jurors learn, think, and deliberate.

James R. Silkenat, ’72
ABA Guide to International Business Negotiations (3rd ed. ABA) (edited with Jeffrey M. Aresty and Jacqueline Klosek)
This book provides valuable assistance in dealing with common questions encountered in a transnational business case. This updated, expanded edition provides more on the fundamental international negotiation strategies that every lawyer should know before going into the new, e-commerce-based international negotiations.

Suzanna Sherry, ’79
Judgment Calls (Oxford University Press) (with Daniel A. Farber)
Sherry and Farber show how judging can be—and often is—both principled and flexible. They attempt to reconcile the democratic rule of law with the recognition that judges have discretion. They explain how judicial discretion can be exercised responsibly, describe the existing constraints that guide and cabin such discretion, and suggest improvements.

What Every Law Student Really Needs to Know (Aspen) (with Tracey E. George)
With the aim of decreasing students’ anxiety and increasing their chances of achieving academic success, Sherry and George prepare students to get through their first year of law school.

Gregory H. Siskind, ’90
The Employer’s Immigration Compliance Desk Reference (SHRM)
This comprehensive, plain-English desk reference was written for HR professionals and others charged with the complex task of guiding employers through the challenges of immigration compliance. Illustrations, checklists, and sample documents and policies are included to provide the tools that will help in implementing or improving immigration compliance programs.

Irwin Stotzky, ’74
Law as Justice: The Moral Imperative of Owen Fiss’s Scholarship (Twelve Tables)
Professor Stotzky explores the writings of Owen Fiss, Professor of Law at Yale and former clerk to both Justice Thurgood Marshall and William J. Brennan, Jr. Topics include writings on equal protection, civil rights, free speech, and the war on terror.

Winifred Fallers Sullivan, ’76
What does it mean when imprisonment and evangelization actually go hand in hand, or at least appear to? Sullivan takes up this and other important questions through a close examination of a recent trial challenging the constitutionality of a faith-based residential rehabilitation program in an Iowa state prison, a trial in which she served as an expert witness for the prisoner-plaintiffs.

Don Wollett, ’42
Getting on Base: Unionism in Baseball (IllUniverse)
Getting on Base captures the author’s love of baseball, once shared with his father, a minor league second baseman playing in Peoria, Illinois. Wollett, a labor lawyer/arbitrator and former teacher of constitutional law, argues that what happens to minor leaguers is not fair.

Frank Zimring, ’67
This book combines detailed case studies of the death penalty in Asian nations with cross-national comparisons to identify the critical factors for the future of Asian death penalty policy. Debunking the myth of “Asian values,” Zimring and Johnson demonstrate that politics, rather than culture or tradition, is the major obstacle to the end of executions.

Alvin J. Ziontz, ’51
A Lawyer in Indian Country (University of Washington Press)
In his memoir, Ziontz reflects on his more than thirty years representing Indian tribes, from a time when Indian law was little known through landmark battles that upheld tribal sovereignty. He discusses the growth and maturation of tribal government and the underlying tensions between Indian society and the non-Indian world. A Lawyer in Indian Country presents vignettes of reservation life and recounts some of the memorable legal cases that illustrate the challenges faced by individual Indians and tribes.

The preceding list includes only the 2009 alumni publications brought to our attention by their authors. If your 2009 book is missing from this list, or if you have a 2010 book to announce, please send a citation and brief synopsis to m-ferziger@uchicago.edu. We will include these books in the next Alumni News column (Spring 2011).
Clinic News

Clinic Students Help See Case to Supreme Court

by Sarah Galer and Lynn Safranek

When a renowned Chicago civil rights attorney sought advice from Clinical Professor Craig Futterman on how best to proceed with a case questioning the constitutionality of a long-standing Illinois forfeiture law, Futterman did more than share his thoughts. He offered assistance on the case from students in the Law School’s Edwin F. Mandel Legal Aid Clinic. The partnership resulted in an opportunity for students last year that few attorneys experience in their entire careers: The chance to prepare a case for the Supreme Court.

Seven current and former Law School students invested more than one thousand hours into researching the case and helping to write the Brief for Respondents that was submitted to the high court. Four of them flew to Washington, D.C., to observe oral arguments on October 14, 2009, before the nine justices.

“It is a once in a lifetime experience for students to see and be a part of making the law for the entire nation. To get a firsthand glimpse at the highest court in the land—around which such mystery pervades—and how it works,” said Futterman. “It will be an experience which stays with them the rest of their lives.”

The original team of students included Pier Petersen, '09, Lisa Rachlin (now at Harvard Law School), Kathleen Rubenstein, ’10, Grisel Ruiz, ’09, and Prerna Tomar, ’09. Joyce Chen, ’09, and Dan Stroik, ’11, joined the effort after Spring Quarter 2009 ended.

Through their participation, the group earned bragging rights for an experience to which very few law school students are exposed. Law schools commonly supply the Supreme Court with amicus briefs, but few are the driving force behind arguments. Only one other time in its 50-year history has the Mandel Clinic had a case go to the Supreme Court, with Logan v. Zimmerman Brush Co. in 1982, from which Clinic lawyers emerged victorious.

“To have that opportunity as a law student is awesome, in every sense of the word. It’s inspiring and exciting on the one hand, and a bit scary on the other,” says Petersen, who graduated from the Law School in 2009 and is now a public defender in Guam.

The case, Alvarez v. Smith, examined the constitutionality of the Illinois Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act, which essentially allows law enforcement agencies to seize and retain vehicles and cash in drug crimes for more than six months without requiring a hearing on that seizure’s merits, even if the owners of the property were not involved in the crime. Plaintiffs in the case had their cars seized three years prior during events that did not result in criminal charges against them. Law enforcement agencies and district attorney offices often earn profits in the millions of dollars from the law when vehicles are sold at auction.

Tom Peters, Attorney at Law, had first raised this so-called “innocent owners” issue in district court more than 15 years ago, and the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled against him in 1994. In 2007, he saw an opportunity to refile the case. This time, the circuit court ruled in his favor, prompting the defendant, the Cook County State's Attorney, to petition the Supreme Court, arguing the forfeiture law meets the due process requirement.

“As a general rule, due process requires a hearing before the government may seize private property,” Futterman explained. “When you are dealing with movable property like cars, however, the Court has held that it would be impractical to hold a hearing before the seizure.

“When there is no pre-seizure process, it is even more critical that the owner receive a prompt post-seizure hearing before a neutral judge, especially where property forfeiture has become a multibillion-dollar-a-year business for law enforcement,” he argued, saying the months-long detention of cars is a hardship few can afford.

Futterman assembled the original team after Winter Quarter 2009, and they soon began producing what he described as “tons and tons” of memos based on a mountain of research.

The team met weekly, which was a highlight for the students. “Professor Futterman is fantastic about integrating
he gets a neutral judicial official to say whether there was even cause to take his car?”

“I was heartened to hear many justices were very interested in the Fourth Amendment aspect of the argument—that the validity of the seizure should be tested by an independent judge or magistrate in a much shorter period than the months allowed under Illinois law,” said Rubenstein of the proceedings.

A large concern of the justices was mootness. They questioned whether they could hear the case in light of vehicles being returned to the plaintiffs—albeit three years after the vehicles originally were seized.

Unfortunately, the Supreme Court decided later that Alvarez v. Smith was no longer “live,” a requirement for cases heard and decided by the Supreme Court, and the case would not receive an opinion on the merits. Though the result was disappointing, Futterman said it served as another important lesson.

“This is the reality: It’s not easy, you’re working against all odds, and it’s a long and drawn-out process,” he said.

Futterman and Peters will continue pursuing the elimination of Illinois’s forfeiture law. A different group of Mandel Clinic students is helping to prepare the next steps of the litigation in the lower federal courts.

“I am confident we will prevail,” Futterman said. “The impressive amount of research and writing done for the Supreme Court arguments isn’t a lost contribution. That work was necessary to ultimately win this.”
Exploring Options: New Student Groups Spotlight Practice Areas
by Lynn Safranek

Student organizations at the Law School have always spanned a wide spectrum to satisfy the interests of our diverse student body. Even our relatively small student body supports more than 50 groups, from mainstays like the American Constitution Society and Federalist Society to groups that are unique to the Law School, such as the Winston Churchill Gaming Society and the Wine Mess Committee.

The latest crop of student organizations is following a new trend, springing in part from students’ impulse to adapt to a tightening job market. Instead of forming groups dedicated to ideology or social activities, students are exploring career paths and building resumes in student groups focused on practice areas.


One reason behind the trend is an increasingly competitive job market. Law students are looking for ways to stand out from the pack of graduates and other potential new hires by gaining practical skills while they are still in Law School and by showing an early interest in a practice area. “Students want to position themselves for opportunities in specific fields,” explains Maureen Sheehan, ’04, Director of Student Affairs. “It’s about distinguishing themselves.”

When lecturers are invited to speak to these student groups, the events can provide prime networking opportunities. Many of the groups have invited alumni to participate in their events—and they’re looking for more who would like to share their experiences.

“In this job market, networking is not just useful, it is a requirement,” says Abbie Willard, Associate Dean for Career Services and Policy Initiatives. “Chicago alumni have been an extraordinary resource for students as they test and hone their networking skills.”

These new student organizations are going beyond the typical lunchtime talks and arranging activities for students to pick up practical skills. The Tax Law Society, for example, partnered with the D’Angelo Law Library for events where students gain expertise researching tax law issues. The Criminal Law Society made it a goal this academic year to host events that cover the whole criminal law timeline, including investigation, arrest, prosecution, sentencing, and punishment. One planned activity was a visit to a nearby prison or jail.

“Not every one of us in the group knows that we want to go into criminal law, but we are all interested in the issues that are raised in the area,” says the group’s president, Michael Kuppersmith, ’10.

Shira Kelber, ’10, started the Health Law Society last year to tie the concepts she had learned in various classes to a topic she and other students were interested in following. Even though the group is narrowed to a specific practice area, members’ interests vary among the medical device, ethics, litigation, and transactional aspects of health law. They try to arrange programming that hits their interests and serves to benefit the student body as a whole, according to Kelber.

The group organized an event they called “A Day in the Life of a Health Lawyer,” during which people in various health law careers spoke to students about how they found their jobs, the daily rhythm of their workplaces, and advice on how to break into the field. The speakers included two in-house attorneys from the University of Chicago Medical Center and two alums, Meena Datta, ’03, and Scott Stein, ’98, who both practice health care regulatory law at Sidley Austin LLP.

The Health Law Society would like to hold a panel or roundtable discussion called the “ABCs of Health Law,” at which students who have researched the topics or an invited lecturer would provide guidance on the common
acronyms used in health law. They also hope to arrange a way for Law School students to participate in online lectures offered by the American Health Lawyers Association.

Events such as “A Day in the Life of a Health Lawyer” satisfy students’ curiosity about specialized areas of law. Dean of Students Michele Baker Richardson says this speaks to a growing trend toward specialization at an earlier point in an attorney’s career. Joining a subject group helps students explore their interests to get a better sense of a specialized field before they make a larger commitment.

“Students are trying to figure out, ‘How will this work when I practice law? What will it be like?’” Richardson says. “These groups tie their academic experience to their experience as a practitioner of law.”

Richardson encourages the student groups to invite practitioners that will explain the academic thought behind their work and to invite Law School faculty to the same talks to provide counterpoints. Cross-programming among groups also is encouraged so students can find commonalities and see how different aspects of law are related.

In November, the Intellectual Property Law Society and Entertainment Law Society brought in general counsel for a magazine to speak about trademark and copyright issues as well as tips on starting a career in entertainment law. The Environmental Law Society has partnered with the Public Interest Law Society for lectures and other events. Several popular speakers brought in by the Criminal Law Society were cosponsored by other student groups, such as criminal defense attorney and former federal prosecutor Scott Mendeloff’s talk on the Blagojevich case, cosponsored by the American Constitution Society.

The students are using these new groups to explore emerging areas of law, Richardson explains, even if the Law School doesn’t have a resident expert in the field.

That includes the Environmental Law Society, which has been around longer than some of the newer groups, but just this year has seen a groundswell of interest from the 1L class. The group’s president, Julia Forbess, ’11, attributes the interest to an increase in environmental issues in the news, such as climate change legislation being debated by Congress and the attention placed on the Copenhagen Climate Conference 2009.

“ELS serves a way for students who are interested in environmental issues to find each other, share news and information about events, and generally network,” Forbess explains. “Not all student members are set on a career in environmental law, but this is an important resource for those who are considering the field.”

The Environmental Law Society has also arranged school service projects, such as offering free car tire inflation at the Law School to encourage better fuel efficiency.

Like the Environmental Law Society, interest in starting the Restructuring Society can be attributed to current events, according to David Nealy, ’10.

“The economic crisis alerted members of the student body that the reorganization process is complex, interesting, and intellectually challenging in light of the numerous recent high-profile reorganizations,” says Nealy, who is the group’s president and also a graduate student in Chicago’s Booth School of Business. Nealy hopes to tie the Restructuring Society with the Booth School’s Distressed Investing Group to provide more insight into the financial aspects of restructuring.

With all the knowledge and skills shared in subject area–focused student groups, Chicago students will finish their three years here better poised for a future beyond Law School.
1935
William B. Elson
November 19, 2009
Elson, an attorney and longtime Hyde Park and South Shore resident, died in Chicago. Also a graduate of the College, he worked for a small law firm before joining the in-house legal team of meat packaging company Swift & Co., where he oversaw several mergers. Elson retired at age 65, yet continued to serve as counsel for several of the company’s subsidiaries for the next five years. President of Kenwood’s Newport Condominium development, he created a charitable trust that primarily benefited the Law School.

1936
Delmar Kolb
May 14, 2009
A longtime arts administrator, Kolb died in San Jose, CA. He was 97. A graduate of the College, he worked in the Illinois State Department of Labor before doing military intelligence during World War II. He used the GI Bill to finance studies at the Art Institute of Chicago, New York University, and the atelier of artist Amedee Ozenfant. Kolb went on to hold director positions at several of the country’s top art institutions, including the Minnesota Museum of Art and the Museum of New Mexico. During this time, he continued his studies in sculpture and painting, visiting Europe, Japan, and Australia. A cofounder of the Art Museum of San Jose, he served as its director for three years. After retiring in 1974, he worked as the first professional director of the San Jose Art League. He was predeceased by his brother, Ira Kolb, a 1932 Law School graduate.

1937
Richard H. Levin
October 11, 2009
Levin, a senior partner at D’Ancona, Pilama, Wyatt & Raskind, died in La Jolla, CA. He was 93. A graduate of the College, he founded and chaired the American Jewish Committee’s (AJC) Chicago chapter, sat on the AJC’s national board of governors, and later served on the board of the organization’s San Diego chapter. Levin won several awards during his career, including the AJC’s first Learned Hand Award, given annually to an outstanding leader in the legal profession. A founding member of the Birchwood Club tennis group, he also held posts as secretary and director of the Standard Club, a private organization of Chicago business and community leaders. He was predeceased by his son, Roger Levin, ’66.

1938
Conway A. Ashton
August 4, 2009
Ashton died in Salt Lake City, UT. He was 96. A Utah native, he worked for law firm Ball and Musser before joining the personnel office of Columbia Steel Company as an interviewer. In 1945 he accepted a position at Beneficial Life Insurance Company, where he rose to general counsel, then company president before retiring in 1978. A police chaplain and Republican District chair, Ashton was active in the church and served on several community committees, including the Governor’s Physical Fitness Council, the Intermountain Medical Program, and the Mental Health Board.

1940
Bryson P. Burnham
June 3, 2009
An antitrust attorney at Mayer Brown for 42 years, Burnham died in Durango, CO. He was 91. During World War II, he put his legal career on hold to join the government’s Counter Intelligence Corps. He returned to Chicago after the war, rising to senior partner and trying antitrust cases for high-profile clients such as Marshall Field and Co. and General Motors. In 1983 Burnham retired with his wife to Durango, where he spent much of his free time doing all-terrain vehicle and skiing excursions. He was a graduate of the College.

1942
Harold L. Aronson, Jr.
December 18, 2009
Aronson, a World War II veteran who won three Bronze Stars, died in Chicago. He was 89. After fighting in the leading unit at the Battle of the Bulge, Aronson served in the military government during Germany’s occupation. He was later honorably discharged as captain and named vice president of Arcole Midwest before holding government positions in the Peace Corps and the Cost of Living Council. In 1974 he was appointed by Congress to be Midwest Regional Director of the Small Business Administration. A graduate of the College, Aronson served as counsel to Congressman John LaFalce before retiring from Hill & Knowlton in 1996.

1944
Virginia Noel Edwards Johnson
January 18, 2009
Johnson, a teacher, attorney, and graduate of the College, died in Hinsdale, IL. She was 88. A former elementary teacher, Johnson started practicing law in the 1960s, taught full-time at Wilson Junior College (now Kennedy-King College), and did legal tax work with Chicago’s Mason Tax Service. In 1968 she joined the Daley College faculty, later chairing the business department until 1992. She then practiced full-time as a defense attorney, handling both civil and criminal cases. She was predeceased by her husband, Richard L. Samuels,’50.

1949
Jack Corinblit
January 10, 2010
Corinblit, an antitrust and securities attorney, died in Los Angeles. He was 87. A World War II veteran, he financed law school in part by writing for pulp magazines with his wife, Nita. Admitted to the California bar in 1952, he cofounded Corinblit & Seltzer, where he worked on several high-profile cases. At age 32, he argued Beacon Theaters v. Westover before the U.S. Supreme Court. Another of his cases, In re Equity Funding Corp. of America Securities Litigation, settled for more than $60 million, at the time the largest recovery ever achieved in a securities-fraud class-action suit.

1951
Laurence R. Lee
January 7, 2010
A lawyer and philanthropist, Lee died in Lake Bluff, IL. He was 81. A graduate of the College, he began his career with Chicago law firm Miller, Gorham, Wescott & Adams before joining Abbott Laboratories in 1955. There he helped create Abbott’s legal division and rose to senior vice president. After his retirement in
1988, Lee devoted his time to philanthropic activities, serving on the board of the First National Bank of Lake Bluff, IL, and acting as a trustee for various Lake Bluff public institutions. Also a trustee for Lake Forest College, he and his family endowed the Laurence R. Lee Family Chair in Natural and Mathematical Sciences.

1958
Charles R. Andrews
October 6, 2009
Andrews, a trial attorney, died in Columbus, OH. He was 78. After serving in U.S. Army counterintelligence during the 1950s, he spent his career as a plaintiff trial lawyer. A past president of the Franklin County Trial Lawyer Association and Columbus Lawyers Club, Andrews was also a member of the Charity Newsies.

1959
Lawrence J. Postmus
December 1, 2009
Postmus, a corporate and real-estate attorney, died from an accident in Glen Ellyn, IL. He was 74. Still actively practicing at the time of his passing, he was also an avid gardener and fisherman.

1965
Will H. Hartfeldt
November 18, 2009
An entrepreneur and Milwaukee native, Hartfeldt died in Edina, MN. He was 71. Hartfeldt was the founder of STB, Inc., an independent small business.

1976
R. Nicholas Gimbel
November 19, 2009
During his three-decade career, Gimbel built a thriving commercial litigation practice that included several high-profile insurance cases. He died in Chicago after battling amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). He was 58. Gimbel began his practice clerking for the U.S. Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, then worked with the Securities and Exchange Commission before being named an assistant U.S. attorney in the Southern District of New York. He later served as a partner at three major Philadelphia law firms, including McCarter & English, where he had worked since 2002. Editor of the American Bar Association’s Litigation magazine, he spoke regularly at conferences and wrote several articles on commercial litigation and insurance issues. Gimbel was a member of the American Law Institute and also sat on the boards of the Agnes Irwin School and the Philadelphia chapter of the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention.

1981
Joseph H. Andersen
December 2, 2009
Known for his free spirit, Andersen died in Edina, MN, after a prolonged battle with cancer. He was 53. After returning to his native Minneapolis following law school, Andersen spent his legal career at Dorsey & Whitney, followed by work at U.S. Bank. He was an active cook and cyclist.

1987
Elizabeth Kutyla-Miner
December 21, 2009
A corporate attorney who helped guide her company’s ethical behavior, Kutyla-Miner died in Chicago after battling cancer for several years. She worked at two major Chicago law firms before being named associate general counsel, then general counsel of Barton Brands, a division of Constellation Brands, Inc. During her 14 years at Barton, she oversaw several successful acquisitions. A longtime member of the University Club of Chicago, she sat on the organization’s board and was a supporter of the Windy City Open. Kutyla-Miner was also a graduate of the College.

Tracy Lee Potter Thurnell
September 14, 2009
Thurnell, a civil litigator turned human-resources consultant, died in Chicago. She was 47. She worked in the Chicago offices of Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal and Neal Gerber Eisenberg & Lurie before leaving the practice of law to join William M. Mercer, Inc. (later Mercer Human Resource Consulting, Inc.). Active in her community, Thurnell served on the Jewish Council for Youth Services. The proud mother of Dana Thurnell, 4, she was an avid reader, thespian, and film buff.

Michael W. Brown
passed away November 21, 2009, after a seven-month battle with pancreatic cancer. Michael worked in the D’Angelo Law Library for 24 years, and for most of that time he was the Circulation Supervisor. Michael cared about his work and was devoted to the D’Angelo Law Library, the Law School, and the University. At the Law School, Michael touched many lives, including students for whom he solved problems, for whom he often reduced the stress of school just a little, and to whom he was a friend. Michael was a source of support for Law School students as he always had a kind word and showed genuine caring for each of the hundreds of students he encountered each year. Michael had a remarkable rapport with all members of the Law School community. He was invariably cheerful and upbeat. His personality and outlook on life were an inspiration to all who came into contact with him. All of us appreciated his efficiency and warm personality as he quickly solved problems, and we will all miss his friendship and cheerful presence at the circulation desk.

Lisa Czaszewicz Sanders
passed away on December 21, 2009, after a sudden heart attack. Lisa worked for the University for 21 years and in the D’Angelo Law Library circulation department for 16 years. Many of you will remember her bright smile and cheerful face at the circulation desk. Lisa was invaluable to students and faculty in answering their questions and resolving problems. She was a dedicated member of the library staff who opened the circulation desk early each weekday morning and helped students find course reserve materials for their first classes of the day. Lisa’s sudden death is a great loss for the Law School community as she is missed each day by the many who relied upon her helpfulness and enjoyed her friendly and warm personality.
Class Notes Section – REDACTED

for issues of privacy
Giving to Honor What He Has Received

When Richard W. Burke, ’58, was considering attending college, his choices were limited by finances. “My father was a milkman,” Burke recalls, “and there was not much left over for fancy schooling.” Then the Serra Club of Chicago, a Catholic organization named for the missionary Junípero Serra, stepped in and offered him a scholarship that enabled him to attend his first choice, Notre Dame. When Notre Dame’s president, Father Theodore Hesburgh, recommended that Burke should attend law school at the University of Chicago, the Serra Club provided another scholarship to make that possible.

For that assistance, and for many other experiences in his life, Burke says, “I have a hefty dues bill to pay even to begin paying back for all the help, guidance, and other support I have been fortunate to receive.” His gratitude to the Law School has been manifested in many ways, including his endowment of the Richard W. Burke Scholarship, which helps students pursue public interest careers, and his many activities in support of the school as a reunion chair, member of the Visiting Committee, consistent Annual Fund donor, and counselor to many deans.

“My family was from Chicago and I lived at home for all three years of law school to stretch my scholarship dollars. As a result, I was not involved in campus life as much as most other law students,” he recalls. “But the training I received from that extraordinary faculty—people such as Ed Levi, Karl Llewellyn, and Soia Mentschikoff—was a great education, one that still affects the way I think about law and practice it. The Law School was then, and still is now, a premier law school in the country.”

Today, Burke practices at Burke, Warren, MacKay, and Serritella, the firm he cofounded in 1992 and led until recently as managing partner. The firm’s roots go back to 1980, when he established the firm’s predecessor, some of its partners have practiced together for more than 25 years. At the beginning of his career, Burke was a member of the three-person firm of the legendary Chicago attorney William Kirby, who later served for 20 years as vice chairman, general counsel, and a director of the MacArthur Foundation. “My good fortune in working with Bill Kirby and being mentored by him is another gift that I can only begin to repay,” Burke says.

In part, he pays that back by providing wise counsel to deans of the Law School. He is now serving his third term on the Visiting Committee. Former Dean Saul Levmore observes a distinctive characteristic of his approach: “Dick has a way of paying compliments as a means of giving wise counsel. I would read a note from him, or engage in conversation, thinking at first that he had gone a bit over the top with something about the Law School or its Dean, and then as it settled in I recognized that subtle and effective values and advice had been transmitted.”

Levmore also notes, “Dick Burke is, among other things, a terrific model when it comes to family and community matters—so much so that one hardly notices that he is also a major force in an important law firm.” He has served as president of Catholic Charities in Chicago and as cochair of its capital campaign. He has been a longtime member of the board of advisors of St. Mary of the Lake Seminary and is presently vice chairman of that board. He previously was a director of the Mercy Hospital Foundation. In 2004, he and his wife, Maryjeanne, were awarded Catholic Charities’ Mandatum Award for “living and exemplifying Christ’s mandate to serve the poor with compassion and generosity.”

Enabling others to serve is an important purpose behind the scholarship he funded at the Law School. “Helping graduates get out from under some of the constraints of their financial debt to use their skills to serve the public interest is a very satisfying outcome for me,” he says. “It’s also good to know that my gift, along with other ones, including the loan forgiveness and repayment program so generously financed by my classmate James Hormel, helps the Law School attract the bright students that contribute to making it such a special place.” He also has helped celebrate the Law School as a special place by serving as a volunteer for virtually every reunion since his graduation and as chairman of his class’s 50th reunion.

An important reunion of another sort took place for Burke when his four children, their spouses, and his seven grandchildren gathered with him and his wife last summer near Chicago. “My wonderful family is surely a great, great blessing,” he says. “To have been blessed as I have been in so many ways—how could I not want to give back?”
A Gift to Assist ‘Most Fundamental of All Human Needs’

With a substantial gift in honor of his father, the late Paul J. Tierney, Michael Tierney, ’79, has expanded the capabilities of the Law School’s Housing Initiative, one of the legal clinics within the Edwin F. Mandel Legal Clinic.

Jeff Leslie, who is the Paul J. Tierney Director of the Housing Initiative, says the gift will have immediate and long-term impacts: “Michael Tierney’s generosity provides invaluable assistance to our efforts to develop and preserve affordable housing in Chicago, where such housing is disappearing at an alarming rate. His gift solidifies the Housing Initiative’s standing as a key provider of legal services and technical assistance to help achieve affordable housing goals. Just as important, it will enable us to expand our activities into new policy and advocacy areas, such as building code reform and property tax reform, which in the long run could go even farther in making a positive impact on how affordable housing is financed and built.”

Paul Tierney, who held a law degree from Georgetown, served as an FBI Special Agent in Washington, D.C., and, during World War II, in South America. In the 1950s, he was an investigator with the U.S. Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, working closely with its general counsel, Robert F. Kennedy. In 1961, President John F. Kennedy appointed Tierney to the Interstate Commerce Commission, where he subsequently became chairman.

Michael Tierney says, “I am of course quite proud of my father—as well as of my mother, still hale and hearty at 91. Not only was my dad a great believer in the value of a legal education—which he said would benefit me no matter what career I decided to pursue—he was a selfless man always looking for ways to help the disadvantaged. I can think of no better way to honor my father than by helping support Jeff Leslie and the Housing Initiative, which leverages the skills and energy of the Law School for one of the most fundamental of all human needs—shelter. In doing so, it provides students with valuable exposure to policy making, legislative processes, negotiation, and achieving effective outcomes from the private/public sector interface. I only wish I had such experiences during Law School.”

Tierney has proven the prescience of his father’s assessment of legal training as a path to diverse opportunities. Today he is a director and principal shareholder of the Russian bank Kubanbank (located near Sochi, the site of the 2014 Winter Olympics); he is the cofounder and managing director of Dramatic Health, Inc., a leading producer of healthcare films; and for several years he has served on the board of directors of the publicly traded software company Taleo Corporation.

After graduating from the Law School, Tierney joined the international law firm Coudert Brothers, working in their New York and Hong Kong offices. He then joined Lehman Brothers in Hong Kong as an investment banker, returning after a few years to New York to work in Lehman’s mergers and acquisitions department. More recently, Tierney was a senior executive at the advertising and marketing giant Omnicom Group, including several years as CEO of their large private-equity affiliate Seneca Investments.

“I can’t say my professional path has been a particularly straight one,” says Tierney, “but I have enjoyed every step thoroughly. It has certainly vindicated my father’s belief in the flexibility and power of a law degree.” Tierney says that his Chicago legal education has allowed him to confidently handle a wide range of professional situations: “Regardless of whether it is law, business, or finance; regardless of whether it is Asia, Russia, Europe, Latin America, or the U.S.; and regardless of the educational background of the people one is dealing with, the education and training I received at the Law School have been critically valuable. I am fortunate indeed to have the opportunity to honor my father, and thank the Law School, by helping support the Housing Initiative and its highly worthy efforts.”
Finding Success by Taking Games Seriously

The work life of Jeffrey Anderson, ’92, is all fun and games. Or, at least, all games and mostly fun.

In 2008, after 15 years as an executive helping the biggest names in gaming—companies that included Electronic Arts and Viacom—build that industry into one that today generates more than 50 billion dollars in annual sales, he founded his own company, Quick Hit. Last fall Quick Hit, which has received 13 million dollars in venture financing, introduced its first title, Quick Hit Football, an online game with live-action graphics in which a gamer builds a team and coaches it against other online coaches.

The game’s quality, along with the fact that it’s free to play, have led industry observers to describe it as a breakthrough innovation. But Quick Hit is not just a game to Anderson, who has a bigger vision. “Our aim is to create the ultimate online sports universe,” he says. A coach can obtain play-calling advice from former National Football League coaches, and more than 100 current and former NFL players are available to Quick Hit gamers, who must consider those players’ skills and limitations as they call their plays. The game’s discussion forums allow for everything from thoughtful exchanges about strategy to intemperate smack-talking.

Anderson knows as much as anyone about the online computer gaming environment, having been CEO of Turbine, the largest private purveyor of what are known as massively multiplayer online role-playing games, from 2001 until he left to start Quick Hit. Turbine’s offerings include The Lord of the Rings Online and Dungeons & Dragons Online.

But while Turbine generally charges subscription fees to its players, Quick Hit’s free offering depends primarily on advertisers. That’s where the not-all-fun part comes in for Anderson. “It’s not the best economy to be running an innovative start-up that relies on advertising dollars,” he says. “But we had more than a million games played in our first two months of operation even though word about us is really just starting to get around, and we’re definitely proving attractive to the right advertisers.” The company has other plans for generating revenue, including selling players, playbooks, and even naming rights for the virtual stadiums where its games are played.

As with his transition from Turbine to Quick Hit, each iteration in Anderson’s career has involved moving from an established business model to an emerging one, and he says that an early experience at the Law School helped prepare him for those shifts. He graduated from college with a dual degree in economics and political science, garnering many top academic awards, and he says that when he came to Chicago, “I thought I had a very strong understanding of how the world was supposed to work.”

Then he took a class taught by Professor Richard Epstein. “I quickly learned that what I understood about economics and politics was very incomplete, and often outright wrong,” he says. “And I also realized that my current understanding is always at best a small part of a more complex picture. I’ve made it a practice to keep my eyes open for what’s next.”

“I’m certain that Professor Epstein couldn’t pick me out of a crowd today—or for that matter out of a small group—but he’s had an enduring effect on me,” Anderson adds.

He attributes other benefits to his Law School experience, too, not the least of which is the ability to negotiate contracts: for instance, he personally handled the dealings with the Tolkien license at Turbine, as well as with the hundred-plus NFL stars and coaches he has enlisted for Quick Hit’s roster.

And his entrepreneurial acumen may also be reinforced by his nature as an inveterate builder. “I like to make things,” he says, noting that his favorite pastimes include rebuilding vintage cars and renovating the Boston-area home where he lives with his wife and two children.

As a farsighted builder with hands-on skills, it seems certain that Jeff Anderson will be a game-changing innovator for many years to come.

Jeffrey Anderson, ’92

Our class continues to be filled with multitaskers.

Kate Silbaugh published a coauthored book this year with Katharine Baker, ’89: The Essentials of Family Law (Aspen 2009). Kate also taught Education Law and Policy both at BU (where she lives) and Harvard Law during the fall of 2009.

Ed Spillane has been appointed to the State Commission on Judicial Conduct for a six-year term by the Texas Supreme Court and confirmed by the Texas Senate. The Commission is responsible for investigating allegations of judicial misconduct and for disciplining judges. He is also continuing to be the Presiding Judge of the College Station Municipal Court and the President of the Texas Municipal Courts Association.

Dan Young writes: “Hello classmates. I hope you all had a great 2009. Mine was interesting. I moved down to Austin, Texas, from New York. I also went back to the practice of law after a stint in the corporate finance world. It has been a lot of fun. I did not realize that I missed it until I went back. Now I have a general practice for business law here in Austin. I also teach a regulatory class at the University of Texas Law School. Meredith and my three girls are doing well. They are growing up fast and playing very competitive tennis. We also saved three dogs (yes, three) and they are all doing well now that they have a home. Please write and update me at danyoung987@gmail.com.”

According to Jennifer Barrett, “Catherine, LAB ’81, and Addie Braendel are now published authors of, for lack of
Focusing on the Positive with Far-Reaching Results

Just five years after she had graduated from the Law School, Kimberly McCoy Summe, ’96, was named general counsel of the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA), where she interacted with attorneys from nearly 100 countries regarding those complex financial instruments. It didn’t hurt her accelerated career path that before she began her studies at the Law School she had earned a graduate degree in economics from the London School of Economics and a law degree from Cambridge University (and an undergraduate degree from Oklahoma State).

In 2008, after almost seven years at ISDA, she accepted a position as managing director in the prime brokerage unit of Lehman Brothers. Within a matter of months Lehman was a bankrupt casualty of the financial-services meltdown, its prime brokerage operations had been sold to Barclays, and Summe and her colleagues were left wondering what was going to become of them.

Life may have handed her a Lehman, but Summe was determined to make lemonade. “Time is a gift,” she says, “and I sometimes had a lot of time on my hands during the handoff of the brokerage unit—quite often the computer networks weren’t even functioning. When my work for Lehman or Barclays was done for the day, I could have joined in fearful conversations at the water cooler, but instead I closed my office door and focused on something I could do that mattered.”

She used her time to form the nonprofit she named Paladin Connect, which arranges pro bono legal services for microfinance institutions—nonprofit organizations that provide small loans, often under a hundred dollars, to entrepreneurs in developing nations.

“The idea behind Paladin was something I had thought about since my husband and I became involved with a Chicago-based microfinance organization, Opportunity International,” she recounts. “I had developed a large network of relationships with top-flight law firms through my work at ISDA, and I also knew that many microfinance organizations were in need of legal help to reach their full potential. It made sense that I might be able to match the resources with the needs.”

“I think it was a project propelled by University of Chicago Law School values, because you see so many classmates, alumni, and faculty making innovative ideas work in so many spheres, and you just say, ‘Why not me, too?’” Summe says. In its first year of operation, Paladin Connect arranged legal services for more than 30 microfinance organizations. For one, which seeks to expand economic ties between Israel and Palestine, she found lawyers to create for-profit economic development funds in those two jurisdictions; for another (the world’s largest nongovernmental organization), she enlisted attorneys to register it as a charity in all 50 U.S. states and all ten Canadian provinces; in a third instance, she arranged legal services to help create a bank holding company in central Asia.

In March she assumed her current position as general counsel at Partner Fund Management, a private investment management company in California, but she still puts in ten to twenty hours each week on Paladin matchmaking. She does all that while joining with her investment-banker husband in raising their three children, and she also finds the time to teach at Stanford Law School. Last year she served on a Hoover Institution team headed by former Treasury Secretary George Shultz that produced the recently published book Ending Government Bailouts As We Know Them.

“When I came to the Law School,” she recounts, “I didn’t really know exactly what kind of career I wanted. Then I took a course in banking law and I was quickly hooked by the way it combined real-world significance and great intellectual challenge. Other graduates might find their passions in other disciplines, but I think we all have benefitted from the unique Chicago genius of combining pragmatism with deep intellectual investigation. I know I have.”

Kimberly McCoy Summe, ’96

Wayne Yu writes: “In an effort to support the economy, I’ve returned to the workforce. I recently started a new job running a new propriety trading effort for Societe Generale in New York. We are sad to be leaving Chicago, but are excited about the upcoming move back to the East Coast.” And Mike Frankel writes: “Shayna and I made the move back to NYC at the beginning of 2009. Since then we’ve been busy selling our place in Chicago, buying a place in New York, working on our PhD (well, really Shayna’s, but I take partial credit) and walking our giant fluffy dog.”

Of course, no one jets around like Bjarne Tellmann, who continues to make me jealous with his international ways: “Everything is fine with all of us here in Japan, where I continue to work as General Counsel Japan for Coke. I guess the big news on our side is that I will be taking over as General Counsel Pacific Group for The Coca-Cola Company in Q1 next year. The Group, which covers the entire Asia-Pacific region, is headquartered in Hong Kong, where we will move in March/April. We are currently in the process of finding schools, housing, etc., and we are all very excited about the prospect! Professionally, Asia is a very dynamic area for our company at this time and I very much look forward to...”
# Reunion Weekend Events

## April 30-May 2, 2010

### Friday, April 30

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:00 – 2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Loop Luncheon with Professor Randal C. Picker, ’85</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paul H. and Theo Leffmann Professor of Commercial Law</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Razors and Blades”</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Standard Club</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>320 South Plymouth Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Gallery Tour of the Modern Wing of the Art Institute of Chicago</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>111 South Michigan Avenue</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:45 – 7:30 p.m.</td>
<td>All Alumni Wine Mess</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Museum of Contemporary Art</td>
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<td></td>
<td>20 East Chicago Avenue</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:30 p.m.</td>
<td>LLM Alumni Dinner at Ben Pao</td>
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<td>52 West Illinois Street</td>
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### Saturday, May 1

“For All Saturday morning events take place at the University of Chicago Law School, 1111 East 60th Street”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:30 – 10:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Town Hall Meeting with Dean Michael Schill</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:45 a.m.</td>
<td>Spouse/Partners’ Tour* of the Smart Museum of Art</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 – 12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Chicago’s Best Ideas Lecture <em>The Timing of Elections</em> with</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Professor Jacob Gersen, ’04</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 – 2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>“A Taste of Hyde Park” Luncheon</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Children’s Visit to the Museum of Science and Industry</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Tours</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oriental Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robie House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00 p.m.</td>
<td><strong>CLASS DINNERS</strong></td>
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### Sunday, May 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00 – Noon</td>
<td>Brunch at Signature Room</td>
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<td></td>
<td>John Hancock Center</td>
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<td>875 North Michigan Avenue</td>
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*All Reunion activities are open to alumni, spouses, and partners.*

Please visit the 2010 Reunion website at [http://www.law.uchicago.edu/reunion](http://www.law.uchicago.edu/reunion). You’ll find more detail about events, lists of attendees, and links to other useful information, such as accommodations and childcare. On-line registration opens on March 22, 2010.
Does it look the way you remember it?

Join us for Reunion Weekend
April 30 - May 2, 2010