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A SNAPSHOT OF A SUMMER

IN THE SUMMER OF 2011, 132 FIRST- AND SECOND-YEAR LAW SCHOOL STUDENTS WORKED AT THESE 115 DIFFERENT PUBLIC SERVICE, GOVERNMENT, AND NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.


Jonathan Wiggins, '13
Channing Turner, '14
Anne Marie Rzepecki
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Jerry de Jaager
Eileen Ho, ’12

The Mayor’s Office, City of Chicago
The Lawyers Collective, HIV/AIDS - Health Unit
The Lawyers Collective, Women’s Rights
Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs
The Lawyers Collective, Special Rights
The Lawyers Collective, Women’s Rights
Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs

In Chicago’s clinics, students put their classroom knowledge to practical use in the areas of environmental law, domestic violence, entrepreneurship, and much more.

26 A New Role for Juvenile Courts?

Emily Buss, Mark and Barbara Fuld Professor of Law, explores how juvenile courts can foster development, decision-making, and accountability in young people, instead of just processing them as victims and offenders.

32 Chicago Students Find Ways to Serve as They Study

In Chicago and around the world, students volunteer through individual efforts, Chicago Law students serve close to home and around the world, picking up legal skills along the way. By Eileen Ho, ’12.

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Public Service Employers for the Summer of 2011

Spring 2012

The University of Chicago Law School

Michael H. Schill
Dean and John M. Olin Professor of Law

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Lifelong Careers

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Dear Friends,

The University of Chicago Law School trains leaders. We recruit and enroll the most able students in the nation. Once here we train them better than any law school in the nation to think analytically and to become problem solvers. These skills are vital for the careers that most of our students pursue—careers in law firms, businesses, and the academy. These skills are equally important for careers in the government and nonprofit sectors, perhaps more now than ever before. It is for this reason that I am delighted to devote this issue of the *Record* to our growing commitment to public service and public interest programs.

Our faculty and our alumni have been extraordinarily influential in the public sphere ever since the Law School was founded. Today, three former Law School faculty members—President Obama, Justice Kagan, and Justice Scalia—have reached the pinnacle of federal power and influence. In recent years, alumni of every political stripe have served in Congress, led government departments, been appointed as judges, and worked in or run nonprofit or advocacy organizations. Some of them are profiled inside.

One of my top priorities as Dean of the Law School is to nurture and grow our public interest and public service programs. Over the past two years, we have hired the first full-time director of our public interest and public service programs and have ramped up career advice and mentoring. We have begun the most ambitious expansion of our extraordinary clinical program in years. We have provided our students with unprecedented financial support in the form of scholarships, a revamped loan forgiveness program, extraordinary summer fellowship funding, and new postgraduate fellowships to launch their careers. For students who do not want to pursue full-time careers in public interest law or in government, we have launched the Pro Bono Pledge to remind them that serving the public will be their lifelong obligation no matter what their ultimate jobs are.

With the paralysis in Washington, the budget shortfalls in cities and states, and the reductions in support for thousands of nonprofit organizations in virtually every city in the nation, I believe it is more important than ever for Chicago-trained alumni to lead the way in solving our nation’s problems. Clear thinking and rigorous analysis of the tough problems facing our nation are needed today more than ever and are synonymous with our school. Perhaps equally important—and less well known—is the extent to which our school brings together students of different political ideologies and perspectives and encourages them to talk with each other, work with each other, and, ultimately, understand each other. No other law school in the nation can claim among its alumni the cofounders of the Federalist Society and the American Constitution Society.

I hope that you will read the contents of this issue of the *Record* and be as proud of our students, our faculty, our alumni, and our school as I am. I also hope that you will want to get involved whether that involvement includes your own participation in the public and civic arenas or helping us to build our programs.

Warm regards,

Michael John Mulley
A Tradition of Leadership: Law School Alumni in Public Service

By Robin I. Mordfin

As everyone knows, the man holding the highest public office in the land was once an Illinois state senator who also taught constitutional law and other classes at the University of Chicago Law School. President Barack Obama is the most famous member of the Chicago Law family to serve his country, but he’s far from the only one. Alumni and faculty have long been elected to public office on the local, state, and federal levels. They have served the public interest through nonprofits, clinics, foundations, and think tanks, domestically and abroad. Whether helping one person receive adequate compensation through a lawsuit or helping the entire country establish a better judicial system, Law School alumni lead the way in making the world a better place.

Leaders in Government

Chicago alumni are influential in politics, with leaders on the right, left, and everywhere in between emerging from the Law School campus. The Law School prides itself on “the life of the mind” and rigorous debate, with all political ideas subject to scrutiny and examination.

“The University of Chicago Law School provides a learning environment that is characterized both by intense intellectual engagement and by a diversity of political views,” said Susan J. Curry, Director of Public Interest Law and Policy. “This combination provides a law school experience that has proven to be a fertile training ground for public service leaders.”

That diversity is clear in two men who have gone on to serve as U.S. Attorney General: Ramsey Clark, ’50, and John Ashcroft, ’67. Clark, appointed by President Johnson, was instrumental in drafting and passing the Civil Rights Act and traveled the South in the 1960s to investigate school integration. Later, he became a controversial figure when he offered legal defense to Slobodan Milosevic and Saddam Hussein.

Ashcroft served under President Bush and was considered a leading conservative in post–September 11 America, known for an aggressive stance against terrorism and supporting the Patriot Act. Before his appointment, he served as the U.S. Senator from Missouri and two consecutive terms as governor, the only Republican ever to have done so. Ashcroft, a Chicago native, once described the Law School as “having had an arduous set of rigorous demands as any place in the country … analytical and hard-nosed.” He also said the Law School was “not a touchy-feely place,” and while that may have been true, he did meet his wife Janet, ’68, here.

Clark and Ashcroft aren’t the only bold names to journey from the Law School to the Department of Justice. In fact, another Chicago graduate rescued the department after the Watergate scandal. Edward Levi, ’35, was credited by President Gerald Ford and others for restoring integrity to the Justice Department. At Chicago, Levi served as University President, University Provost, and as Dean of the Law School. Upon his death, in 2000, Ford called him one of his finest cabinet members.
Public Service Excellence Stems from Law School Culture

Late last year Ajit Pai, ’97, was nominated to be one of the five commissioners of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). Until April of 2011, he had served in the FCC general counsel’s office for nearly four years, first as associate general counsel, then as deputy general counsel (with supervisory responsibility for more than 40 lawyers), and finally as special assistant to the general counsel.

Aside from about two years at Verizon and a recent stint at Jenner and Block before his FCC appointment, Pai’s entire career has been in federal government positions. “I didn’t really plan on a public service career when I was coming out of law school,” he says, “but once I got into one, I found the work very engaging.” He moved to Washington following a conversation about career options with District Court Judge Martin Feldman, for whom he clerked after graduation. Pai told Feldman that he had greatly enjoyed studying antitrust law at the Law School, and the judge recommended that Pai should consider a job with the Justice Department’s antitrust division. Pai landed a position there, with the telecommunications task force, where he noticed that the telecom part of his work was as engaging for him as the antitrust part. Among other things, he worked on what was then the largest merger in US history, between Sprint and WorldCom.

After that job, he held three other high-level government positions: as deputy chief counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee’s Subcommittee on Administrative Oversight and the Courts; as senior counsel at the Justice Department’s Office of Legal Policy; and as chief counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee’s Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Property Rights. His responsibilities in those positions ranged from the review of proposed legislation to serving as lead counsel for the Supreme Court nominations of John Roberts and Samuel Alito, and his work touched on matters of national security, constitutional law, Internet regulation, judicial administration, and civil liberties, in addition to a variety of telecom issues.

Pai says that his experience at the Law School—where he won the Thomas R. Mulroy Prize for Excellence in Appellate Advocacy—was crucial for the steady advances that have marked his career: “A strong foundation in the nuts and bolts of legal analysis has been essential for me in handling such diverse responsibilities, and I’ve also benefited from the deep awareness that comes with a Chicago education of the power of incentives. Just as important in the environments where I have been working, I have appreciated the Law School’s culture of open, good-spirited debate inside and outside the classroom. Very often during my career I have been thankful to the Law School for reinforcing the importance of receptiveness to others’ points of view—to listening, learning, and understanding as being critical to achieving the best outcome. I have tried to be true to those values in everything I do.”

The son of two doctors who came to the United States from India shortly before he was born, Pai grew up in Parsons, Kansas, a town near the state’s borders with Missouri and Oklahoma. “My parents looked around for a long time before they decided where they wanted to settle down,” he says. “They wanted a good place to bring up their children, and a place where they could be of service to people who needed their help. The small-town values of Parsons were wonderful, and maybe some of my parents’ commitment to service rubbed off on me. Initially, they were disappointed that I didn’t become a doctor myself, but they’ve certainly come to appreciate my career choice.” He may also have assuaged their concerns when he married a physician, Janine Van Lancker, who is now an assistant professor at the George Washington University Medical Center. Their son, Alexander, was born last August.

At press time, Pai was still awaiting Congressional action on his nomination to the FCC. With any luck, the next phase of his career in public service will soon begin.

(The 1930s produced another graduate who would take his place in history: Bernard Meltzer, ’37, helped prosecute the Nuremberg Trials and members of Adolf Hitler’s Third Reich.) Since the beginning of the Law School’s history, alumni have served in cabinet and senior Executive Branch positions. Harold Ickes, ‘07 (that’s 1907), served as FDR’s Secretary of the Interior for 13 years and is the second-longest serving Cabinet Member in history. Other Chicago alumni who have served in the Attorney General’s office include Robert Bork, ’53, who worked as both Acting Attorney General and Solicitor General, and James Comey, ’85, who made headlines as Deputy Attorney General in the George W.
Inspiring Social Change through Legal Action

In 1966, Alexander Polikoff, ’53, and a team of lawyers brought America’s first major public housing desegregation lawsuit, *Gautreaux v. Chicago Housing Authority*, challenging CHA’s practices for siting its housing projects. In a companion suit, Polikoff and his team demanded that the US Department of Housing and Urban Development stop funding CHA’s unlawful practices. Three years later the consolidated case was decided in the plaintiffs’ favor in a federal district court, and in 1976 a landmark ruling by the US Supreme Court—before which Polikoff had presented his clients’ oral argument—cleared the way for what the Court described as “a comprehensive metropolitan area plan that will not only disestablish the segregated public housing system in the City of Chicago . . . but will increase the supply of dwelling units as rapidly as possible.”

Today, Polikoff is still actively leading the continuing implementation of *Gautreaux*. He documented many of the twists and turns of that case in his 2006 book, *Waiting for Gautreaux*. One remedy adopted as a result of *Gautreaux*—the use of housing subsidies and other strategies to provide tenants broader options for where they may choose to live throughout a metropolitan area—has now been adopted in various forms in 33 locations around the United States.

When he first led the launch of the *Gautreaux* suit, Polikoff was working pro bono at the ACLU while a partner at Schiff Hardin, where he had been since graduation. In 1970, he became executive director of the Chicago-based law and policy center Business and Professional People for the Public Interest (BPI); he held that position until 1999, and he is still at BPI today as the director of its public housing program.

Under Polikoff’s leadership, BPI’s accomplishments extended beyond housing issues to include preventing the construction of a nuclear power plant adjacent to the Indiana Dunes, winning the largest utility refund in US history from Commonwealth Edison, and
one of the nation's top communications lawyers, previously worked as a trial attorney in the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and as a supervisory attorney in the Bureau of Competition of the Federal Trade Commission. And Kenneth Dam, ’57, has served as both Deputy Secretary of the Treasury (2001–2003) and Deputy Secretary of State (1982–1985), as well as Executive Director of the White House’s Council on Economic Policy. He is now a professor emeritus at the Law School.

Although the Law School can't claim an alumnus or alumna as President—yet—the school has had many alumni working in critical roles in the executive branch. Lisa Ellman, ’05, was a student of then-Professor Obama and wrote a book with Professor Cass Sunstein. Shortly after graduation she put both of those connections to good use, working on the Policy/Political Team for President Obama's campaign, then as Legal Director of the Office of Presidential Personnel, Senior Counsel in the Office of Legal Policy, and now as Senior Counsel to OIRA, OMB, and the White House. Susan Davies, ’91, has had a long career in the federal government and served as Deputy Counsel to the President from 2010 to 2011. She was special

Klobuchar, ’85, the first woman elected to the Senate from Minnesota. Before that, Klobuchar spent eight years as Hennepin County Attorney, which includes Minneapolis and 45 suburbs. In that role, she pushed for the passage of Minnesota’s first felony DWI law and was credited with making the county safer as her office secured 300 homicide convictions. In 2008, The New York Times named her in a story about women who could become the first female President. Klobuchar is only the most recent of our alumni to serve in Congress, as she follows in the footsteps of, among others, Ashcroft; Patsy Mink, ’51; David MacIntosh, ’83; Abner Mikva, ’51; Jim Talent, ’81; and Abraham Ribicoff, ’33, who also served as Governor of Connecticut and in President Kennedy’s Cabinet.

Many alumni have held several jobs in the federal government. Perhaps most well known is Mikva, who served not only in Congress but as White House Counsel to President Clinton and as Chief Judge of the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals. Philip Verveer, ’69, is Deputy Assistant Secretary of State and U.S. Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy, a role he has filled since 2009. Verveer, who has been called one of the nation’s top communications lawyers, previously worked as a trial attorney in the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and as a supervisory attorney in the Bureau of Competition of the Federal Trade Commission. And Kenneth Dam, ’57, has served as both Deputy Secretary of the Treasury (2001–2003) and Deputy Secretary of State (1982–1985), as well as Executive Director of the White House’s Council on Economic Policy. He is now a professor emeritus at the Law School.

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counsel to President Clinton in 1994 and also worked for the Department of Justice, the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, and the Office of the Solicitor General.

Lisa Brown, ’86, is the current White House Staff Secretary, a job she has held since January 20, 2008, when Obama was sworn into office. In 2004, Brown said she chose the Law School because the lawyers she spoke with said it was the best place to be.

“I was immediately taken by the intellectual environment, by the Socratic method,” she said, speaking at a time when she was Executive Director of the American Constitution Society for Law and Policy, a liberal-leaning organization. Brown said the Law School was a place where all points of view were welcome and challenged.

“The emphasis was not on a particular point of view, but on the importance of defending your point of view in the strongest way possible, with rigorous analysis. It was about the interplay of ideas, the debate. That is what makes American law and democracy strong.”

Federal agencies benefit from the hard work of Chicago alumni, too. At the Department of Homeland Security, Mary Ellen Callahan, ’97, serves as Chief Privacy Officer and Chief Freedom of Information Act Officer. Eric Waldo, ’06, has been deputy chief of staff for policy and programs in the office of the Secretary of Education since November 2010, and Ann Bushmiller, ’82, is Senior Legal Counsel for the National Science Board of the United States.

One of D.C.’s landmarks, the Washington National Cathedral, is overseen by Kathleen Cox, ’79, who serves as Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer. Previously, Cox served as President and CEO of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Law school alumni have had made an impact in state and local government as well. Dan Doctoroff, ’84, famously served NYC Mayor Michael Bloomberg as Deputy Mayor responsible for Economic Development and Rebuilding for the City of New York from 2001 to 2007. With Mayor Bloomberg, Doctoroff led a successful plan to rebuild downtown after September 11. He also spearheaded an environmental plan for the city that aims for a 30 percent reduction in global warming emissions by 2030. Doctoroff is now CEO and President of Bloomberg L.P. and a University of Chicago trustee. Cas Holloway, ’02, is keeping the Chicago Law presence alive in the NYC Mayor’s Office, where he is currently Deputy Mayor for Operations. (See profile on page 10.)

Quite a few alumni have served in important state government roles, including in state legislatures. Richard Cordray, ’86, for example, served as an Ohio State Representative before becoming, sequentially, Ohio’s Solicitor General, State Treasurer, and Attorney General. Cordray is currently serving as the first Director of the United States Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. Closer to home, David Hoffman, ’95, was Inspector General for the city of Chicago and worked to uncover corruption, fraud, misconduct, and waste in city government, having served as Assistant U. S. Attorney in Chicago from 1998 to 2005. He ran for Senate from Illinois in 2010 and currently teaches a course in public corruption at the Law School.

Of course, the Law School has produced many judges who serve the public interest. They won’t be described here, however, but in an upcoming Record story.

Beyond Government Service

It is hardly the case that all Law School alumni who serve the public do so in the government. On the contrary, Chicago Law alumni serve in leadership positions all over the country and the world in public service organizations and NGOs. Many of these groups focus on the poor and vulnerable or on issues such as education or sex trafficking. Others promote culture, the arts, or a particular viewpoint.

Lillian Johnson, ’75, has served as Executive Director of Community Legal Services, Arizona’s largest nonprofit civil legal aid program since 1982. President Obama selected Johnson as a “White House Champion of Change” in 2011 for her lifelong dedication to closing the access-to-justice gap in America. (Read more about Johnson on page 7.)

Diana White, ’81, performs a similar role in Chicago. White has served as Executive Director for LAF (Legal Assistance Foundation) in Chicago since 2003 and has been a board member of the Chicago Appleseed Fund for Justice since 2003. The Legal Assistance Foundation provides civil legal services to low-income people and offers Chicago law students service-learning opportunities. Likewise, the Appleseed Fund is a social justice organization that focuses on topics such as reforming the criminal justice system.

White said that during her era at the law school, public interest work was not a major focus for most students. Clinic spots were rather limited, and White focused on the law review and interviewing with private firms. The groundwork for a public service focus was beginning, however: White remembers the public interest auction, in which students raise money to do public interest work, starting during her time here.

Chicago law graduates from several generations work as professional advocates. Willard Ogburn, who earned his JD in 1973, has spent 25 years as Executive Director of
Putting “the Power of the Law” to Work in Her Community

Last year Lillian Johnson, ’75, who for thirty years has been executive director of Arizona’s largest nonprofit civil legal aid program, was honored by the Obama administration as a “Champion of Change.” The award recognizes “ordinary Americans who are doing extraordinary things in their communities to out-innovate, out-educate, and out-build the rest of the world.”

Her distinguished career began, as Johnson tells it, with The Beverly Hillbillies. Growing up in Oklahoma, she saw oil derricks everywhere, but unlike the Hillbillies clan, her family and those around her were very far from being wealthy. When she was in seventh grade, she asked an attorney about this discrepancy during her school’s career day. He crisply explained the difference between property rights and mineral rights, concluding his brief oration with the words, “That is the power of the law.”

“I was impressed by that man as a lawyer,” Johnson recalls. “By how easily he could explain what seemed to me like a deep mystery. And I wanted that power, the power of the law, to be on the side of people like me, my family, and others in my community.”

At Howard University, she immersed herself in the life of Washington, D.C., and she volunteered at a church-based social service center. “In the larger view, I could see so much of our country’s promise,” she remembers, “while every day I also saw, face to face, what happens to that promise when people don’t have access to the justice system.” From Howard she became an assistant dean at Middlebury College, where among other things she installed new programs for minority students and assisted students with career planning.

Her time at the Law School solidified her commitments and further expanded her horizons. She says, “From the first day, it was amazing. There was considerable ferment at that time about the place of women at the Law School, and that inspired me. The faculty was wonderful, particularly Soia Mentschikoff, who really helped young students understand what it means to be a lawyer. The Mandel Legal Aid Clinic handled some landmark cases that I was lucky to be part of. And being in the true heart of Chicago was much like my experience of being in D.C.: so much promise and so much left to do. Everything about my experience at the Law School positively affected what I have been able to accomplish since then.”

In one of her first cases at the Clinic, she represented a couple whose television repair bill had leapt without explanation from around 25 dollars to around 60 dollars. Since the couple couldn’t pay, the repair shop was holding on to their television set. The issue was quickly resolved when Johnson made a phone call to the shop mentioning the possibility of legal action. “That’s the power of the law,” she remembered.

Her view of the form that her legal service should take was also shaped by an experience during law school, when she was working with tenant associations and was paired with a highly regarded community advocate named Robert Wright. At a meeting, a tenant asked Johnson what the group should do. Before Johnson could reply, Wright intervened and told the questioner, “That’s for all of you to decide.” She and Wright later married, and the lesson that, as she puts it, “Lawyers are servants—we serve clients” has, like Wright, remained with her ever since.

After she graduated, she worked for some years at the Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago and then served as Assistant to the Regional Director in the 10-state Midwest office of the Legal Services Corporation. In 1982 she accepted the offer that placed her in her current executive director position at Community Legal Service (CLS).

Based in Phoenix, CLS has nearly tripled its budget under Johnson’s leadership and now has offices in five counties as well as separate offices to address issues such as the rights of migrant farmworkers. Her most important accomplishment, she says, has been to help make access to justice a mainstream issue. “The legal community here has really stepped up to the plate with great vision,” she says. “Each year more and more lawyers volunteer their time with us to help poor people obtain justice. And there’s also an increasing appreciation of the need for broader advocacy where the legal system is inadequate to a problem. This is the kind of change I’m proud to help bring about.”
Life of the Mind Leads to Life of Public Service

The year after he graduated from the Law School, while he was clerking for a District Court judge in New York City, James Comey, ‘85, attended a bail hearing for the mobster Anthony “Fat Tony” Salerno, boss of New York’s Genovese crime family. “It was riveting to watch, and the two prosecutors were not much older than I was,” Comey recalls. “It was the coolest thing I’d ever seen and as soon as I left the courtroom I called my girlfriend—now my wife—and told her I knew what I wanted to do with my life.”

That epiphany tied up some loose ends for Comey, and led ultimately to his participation, later in his career, in some momentous events at the highest levels of government. He had entered college as a premed student and then become engrossed in questions of ethics, and before he knew it he had a dual major, in religion and chemistry. Graduating with degrees in both, he decided that he had little zeal for being a doctor and decided to try law school.

He found studying law to be very appealing—“the life of the mind at the Law School was addictive,” he says—and his experiences at the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic deeply satisfied his moral sense—“helping real people get justice was completely exhilarating.” Moreover, he says he loved “the palpable sense of engagement with the life of the country that permeated the Law School, the feeling that you really could make a difference.”

His experience in that New York courtroom showed him how he wanted to put his experiences at the Law School into practice. He began doing that in 1987, in the office of the US Attorney for the Southern District of New York, where he remained for six years, becoming deputy chief of the criminal division.

Then, honoring a commitment to his wife, who was not fond of living in New York, he took a job at a Richmond, Virginia, law firm. Three years of private practice left him itching to return to the prosecutorial realm—“I wanted to get out of bed again every morning knowing I was going to do good,” he remembers—and in 1996 he took the reins as managing attorney in the Richmond division of the US Attorney’s office. There he received considerable attention for running one of the busiest and most innovative federal prosecutor’s offices in the nation, and for an aggressive initiative against illegal handguns.

Within a few weeks after the 9/11 terrorist attacks, Comey was asked to return to the Southern District as its leader. Cognizant of his promise to his wife, Comey discussed the New York offer with her. “She said, “You can’t say no,” he recalls, and so the family, including five children, headed back to New York. They lived about fifty miles from the city, and Comey made the long commute every day.

Two years later, the White House asked him to become Deputy Attorney General, the second-highest official at the Justice Department. As Acting Attorney General when John Ashcroft, ’67, had been felled by a severe illness, Comey refused to renew the certification of the domestic surveillance operations of a national agency and intervened when others tried to persuade the hospitalized Ashcroft to overrule him. He also appointed Patrick Fitzgerald to vigorously investigate leaks related to the CIA affiliation of Valerie Plame. None of those actions endeared him to partisans in the administration.

Subsequently, in testimony before Congress, he harshly characterized the politically motivated firings of eight US Attorneys that had occurred after he left the White House, saying that US Attorneys “had to be seen as the good guys—not as this administration or that administration.”

Out of government now for seven years—he served as general counsel and senior vice president at Lockheed Martin until 2010, and now is the top lawyer at Bridgewater Associates, which for the last two years was ranked as the largest and best-performing hedge fund in the world—Comey acknowledges that he has not lost the yen to be one of the “good guys” in government. “If the right opportunity came along, I’d surely take it,” he says, “but it’s hard to see just how that might happen, since some Republicans think of me as a Democrat and Democrats think of me as a Republican.” If there’s any truth to recent rumors that he appeared on President Obama’s shortlist of possible Supreme Court nominees and that he was considered as a possible new head of the FBI, there may still be some people who are looking beyond party affiliations to find those with the kind of intellect and moral compass that James Comey developed early in his life, nourished at the Law School, and put into practice in public service.
Keeping Chicago’s Volunteer Network “In Service”

Less than two years after she graduated from the Law School, Leslie Bluhm, ’89, founded Chicago Cares, the nonprofit that is now the largest volunteer service organization in the Midwest.

An avid volunteer as she was growing up, Bluhm continued that practice while she was at the Law School and then when she was an associate at Skadden Arps in New York. Returning to Chicago in 1991, she was surprised to see that many of her friends and colleagues were not volunteering. “They didn’t know where to turn to find the right opportunities,” she recalls, “and they were afraid of becoming overcommitted, given their very busy lives.”

She set out to fix that by founding Chicago Cares and serving as its first executive director. And she succeeded: more than 350,000 Chicago Cares volunteers have now contributed more than a million hours of service through more than 25,000 group volunteer projects. The organization offers a broad range of ways to serve. There’s an online listing of more than 200 monthly group volunteer programs, carefully crafted so potential volunteers can easily identify situations that match their interests and their schedules. There are two annual days of service, during which thousands participate; one is in January, in honor of Martin Luther King’s birthday, and the other is in June. There’s the Business Shares program, which creates customized, hands-on group volunteer projects for corporations that complement the companies’ team building, leadership development, and philanthropy initiatives.

One principal focus of Bluhm’s personal attention these days is Chicago Cares’ Youth in Service program, which provides groups of Chicago public school students with an in-depth volunteering experience that includes analyzing needs in their communities and then creating and leading programs targeted to those needs. “Seeing these young people become active, committed agents of change is tremendously gratifying,” she says. “They’re gaining skills they can use long after their time with Chicago Cares is over.”

Instilling a long-term commitment to volunteering is a primary goal for Bluhm, who says, “We want to activate and inspire people to serve throughout their lives. We want them to experience the great impact that every volunteer can have.” Toward that end, Chicago Cares carefully constructs and manages volunteer opportunities so they are substantive and fulfilling. Many of its 40 staff members are engaged in creating projects from the ground up to meet community needs while providing a satisfying experience for volunteers, and the organization thoroughly trains volunteer project leaders who are responsible for ensuring that each volunteer’s experience is enjoyable and meaningful.

The unique funding model that Bluhm created for Chicago Cares, in which roughly 75 percent of the organization’s income is derived from donations it receives for its customized Business Shares programming, provides a firm platform for sustainable growth. Chicago Cares is one of only 9 percent of nonprofits to receive the highest financial rating over four consecutive years from Charity Navigator, America’s largest independent charity evaluator—a testimony to exceptional financial health and fiscal responsibility.

“I always knew that my heart was in the nonprofit world, so I took a lot of courses at the Law School that would help me with that,” Bluhm says. “Little did I know that I’d soon be running the equivalent of a small business. The critical-thinking and problem-solving skills that I acquired at the Law School have been very valuable—and I don’t think there’s any better place to develop those kinds of skills.” She served on the Law School’s Visiting Committee for six years.

Last year Bluhm and her husband, David Helfand, created the Bluhm/Helfand Social Innovation Fellowship, which recognizes socially minded innovators, entrepreneurs, and change agents who are under the age of 35, and Bluhm also has pledged to reinforce Mayor Emanuel’s health and sustainability initiatives by supporting the creation of community gardens in Chicago. Chicago Cares remains her primary focus, though. She says, “Chicago Cares has been my life’s work and I remain passionately devoted to its mission. I started Chicago Cares because I believe that a thriving community requires a dedicated volunteer corps. As far as we’ve come, there’s still so much to do, so many deeper ways to encourage and grow volunteerism. I’m expecting to be at this for a long time.”
A Civil Servant Committed to Customer Satisfaction

As New York City’s Deputy Mayor for Operations, Cas Holloway, ’02, directly oversees 11 mayoral agencies and assists the mayor in overseeing the police department, fire department, and several other key offices—all with the ultimate goal of providing more than eight million New Yorkers with effective, efficient, innovative, and sustainable services.

“Fundamentally, this is a customer service job,” Holloway says, “and the key metric is whether people want to live, work, and raise their families in New York City—or somewhere else. Many factors contribute to that decision—from whether a city is safe and clean to the quality of the drinking water.” Pointing out that under Mayor Bloomberg all of those factors are currently heading strongly in the right direction, Holloway adds, “People and businesses also want to know whether they can get things done here—whether that’s building a new home, or adding the newest addition to the skyline. In one way or another all of these outcomes come under the Operations umbrella.”

How does Holloway make sure all those things happen? “I draw on my Law School training every day,” he says. “The Law School has had a tremendous influence on my thinking, my management style, and my approach to problems. I learned how to break down complex issues into their essential components, how to identify and focus on the most important outcomes, and how to interact effectively with people with different ways of seeing things. This job would be a lot harder without that background.”

Before becoming deputy mayor last year, Holloway made a big difference in two other vital city positions. Most recently, he was the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection, New York City’s water and wastewater utility. With a 10-year capital budget of $13.2 billion and nearly six thousand employees, the...
Holloway says that his education at the Law School helped him with all that work, too: “So much of what I did in those jobs involved complicated local, state, and federal jurisdictional issues. I can’t even begin to tell you the number of times that some jurisdictional question would pop up and I’d find myself thinking about things I learned from David Currie, Richard Epstein, or another member of that great faculty.”

Holloway lives in Brooklyn with his wife, Jessica, who is an attorney at Brune & Richard. Before attending the Law School, he served as chief of staff at the city’s Department of Parks and Recreation. He came to his later city jobs from Debevoise & Plimpton, a firm he had joined after clerking for an appeals court judge and then starting as an associate with a different firm. He says, “I knew I wanted to return to public service at some time in my career, and Debevoise showed me that it really valued and respected the kind of work I wanted to do. Frankly, I didn’t think my opportunity would come so soon or last as long as it has, but it’s been a phenomenal experience, and I hope all alumni of the Law School will seriously consider the special rewards that come from public service.”

Secretary of the Public Company Accountability and Oversight Board, which oversees the audits of companies to protect the interests of investors and the public. And Nell Minow, ’77, among many other roles, was a co-founder of The Corporate Library, an independent research group that rates the boards of directors of public companies.

Finally, some Chicago lawyers choose to spend their careers at charitable foundations that make so much nonprofit work possible. For example, Deborah Leff, ’77, has held leadership positions in several prestigious foundations, most recently serving as President of the Public Welfare Foundation and Director of the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum. Also on the long list of organizations she has led are the Joyce Foundation and America’s Second Harvest. Before her foundation work, she held several posts in the federal government, and she has recently returned there, now serving as Deputy Counselor for Access to Justice at the U.S. Department of Justice. Barron M. Tenney, ’69, spent more than a quarter of a century at the Ford Foundation, recently completing his tenure there as Executive Vice President, Secretary, and General Counsel. Before joining the Foundation, he spent nine years at the Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation, a community development corporation in Brooklyn.

Shari Patrick, ’82, joined the Rockefeller Foundation in 2008 and currently serves as General Counsel and Corporate Secretary. Lorraine Egan, ’84, is President and CEO of the Damon Runyon Cancer Foundation in New York. Similarly, Gary Edson, ’82, is Chief Executive Officer of the Clinton-Bush Haiti Fund, where he deploys funds and works to rebuild Haiti’s economy. Before he took the leadership position at the foundation in 2010, he served as Deputy National Security Advisor, Deputy National Economic Advisor, and Deputy Assistant to the President for International Affairs in the George W. Bush administration.

The history of public service at the Law School is long and rich, and today’s students are poised to continue that tradition. To read more on what today’s students are doing, see page 32.

The opportunities for gaining experience in public service are greater than ever, said Jeff Leslie, Clinical Professor of Law in the Edwin F. Mandel Legal Aid Clinic.

Years ago, “clinics were the major outlets for public interest oriented students,” he said. “Now they have many outlets.” And as such, even more alumni should be entering public service in the years to come, Leslie added.

Maybe that Chicago Law student-turned-President isn’t too far off.
Creating a Culture of Service:
The Law School Pro Bono Pledge

When Susan Curry joined the Law School in July 2010 as the Director of Public Interest Law and Policy, one of the first initiatives that she introduced was the Pro Bono Initiative. Students joining the program voluntarily pledge to do 50 hours of law-related pro bono work before graduation. This fledgling program is still at the beginning of what we hope will be a wonderful trajectory of growth and development. With the Initiative well into its second year, we asked Alejandro Herrera, ’13, Co-Chair of the Public Interest Law Society (PILS) to interview Susan Curry about the creation of the program and plans for its development.

ALEJANDRO HERRERA: I was an entering 1L student in the fall of 2010, which was just after you joined the Law School. One of the first things you told us about during fall orientation was your plan to launch a Law Student Pro Bono Initiative. You yourself had only joined the Law School a month earlier. Why did you place this program’s launch so high on your list of things to do?

SUSAN CURRY: Having a vibrant law student pro bono program is an essential ingredient in creating a culture of service within the Law School. Our students are no strangers to volunteering—we knew that already. Beginning with the service they provide during Orientation volunteer days, and continuing through their time here, with our Neighbors program here in Hyde Park or our Spring Break of Service trips to Mississippi and abroad, our students were already taking their time and talent outside of the Law School building and into the community. By launching a pro bono initiative here at the Law School, with a formal pledge, organized opportunities, and a recognition component, we can go even further toward permanently instilling a pro bono ethic in our law students. And I wanted to start right away with your class.

AH: The students likely wanted to start right away too.

SC: Yes! I hadn’t been here even one full week when I got a call from your predecessors at PILS [then-co-chairs Marci Haarburger, ’12, and NickTarasen, ’12], requesting a meeting to share student ideas for rounding out our Law School’s public interest programming in general, and a pro bono project specifically.

Like me, students recognize that pro bono public service is an integral part of a lawyer’s professional obligation. And let’s be honest: students hunger for practical skills training. Providing pro bono legal services is a great way for students to develop some practical and professional skills. For those students who are interested in pursuing careers in public service, pro bono work can also provide critical networking opportunities.

AH: Can’t our large family of law clinics satisfy that student hunger for practical skills?

SC: Certainly, students can get a taste of practice in one of our popular legal clinics, or in a corporate lab, and certainly in their summer internships. Our clinics in particular have, for many decades, been a haven for students who seek practical skills. But for those students who would like to explore a practice area outside of those offered by our clinics, or for those students who prefer not to take on the rather lengthy time commitment of a clinical course and would prefer shorter-term, practical-skills assignments, pro bono can be the ideal opportunity.

AH: In a metro region the size of Chicago’s, it seems like there’d be no shortage of need for extra pro bono assistance from legal advocates.

SC: That’s true. From our perspective as educators, it is important to think about the need to round out our students’ practice and professional skills and to provide them with professional networking opportunities—we are only beginning to scratch the surface of how pro bono work can help our students on that front. But there is an
outward-looking reason for launching the student pro bono initiative as well: our communities need more legal assistance. Individuals, especially low-income individuals, need quality legal services. Waiting lists at legal service providers are mind-numbingly lengthy. Many groups and causes are also “underrepresented” in the legal system. Law students can help with this service gap. With this program, we are formally acknowledging our dedication to the principle that members of the legal profession—including those aspiring to enter the legal profession—have a professional obligation to assist in providing quality legal services to individuals, groups, or causes that are underrepresented in the legal system.

AH: So how does the pro bono pledge work?

SC: First, it is important to note that our program is both very new and entirely voluntary. There are some law schools that make pro bono service mandatory for every law student. For students at these schools, it is an actual graduation requirement to perform a set number of law-related public service hours—hours for which the student is uncompensated monetarily and for which the student receives no academic credit. At Chicago, our pro bono initiative works like a standard “pledge drive” with students pledging to contribute 50 hours of law-related pro bono service during their time in law school. Students can sign up anytime online, or they can pledge during one of three annual pledge drives that we conduct each academic year: one at the end of October, to coincide with National Pro Bono Week; one during a winter quarter coffee mess; and one in the spring quarter as part of the Law School’s Public Service Week. If students meet or exceed the 50-hour service goal, they are recognized at graduation. In addition to this recognition component, our program features a searchable pro bono opportunity database, web-based student evaluation forms, and online pro bono time log through which law students keep on online log of their pro bono projects and hours.

AH: Fifty hours certainly seems doable, over the course of three years of law school.

SC: Yes, but I’m sure you remember how challenging that first year of law school was, especially that first quarter of law school. I always advise 1Ls who are eager to get out and volunteer in the public interest law community to consult with me first. I can help guide them to pro bono placements that require smaller time commitments or that do not require advanced skills or experience. We even have pro bono opportunities that our students can manage remotely, from a computer in the library or Green Lounge!

AH: How do students find their opportunities?

SC: Law students find their pro bono projects in any of a number of ways. Many come right to me and ask for suggestions. Before I joined the Law School, I spent six years as the Executive Director of the Public Interest Law Initiative (PILI), an umbrella organization of nearly every public interest law agency in Chicago. In that role, and in my previous roles at various public interest law agencies such as the AIDS Legal Council of Chicago, the Better Government Association, and the Illinois Guardianship & Advocacy Commission, I have developed a strong network of public interest law providers. In addition, I work with the alumni office to make sure I am well connected to the substantial network of our alumni working in public interest jobs, many of whom are interested in working with our students. Students may also search in a law student
pro bono opportunity database on our website that is managed by Illinois Legal Aid Online; that database allows students to search by opportunity type, practice area, client population, and other criteria. Many students have developed their own public service opportunities by networking with student organizations or faculty members. A number of Law School student groups and associations regularly organize and coordinate pro bono opportunities. [See page 32 for more on our student organization signature pro bono projects.]

AH: How have students responded to the pro bono pledge?

SC: With gusto! There does not seem to be a “typical” pro bono participant. It would be tempting to predict that pro bono participants would be those students who were not also doing a Clinic, or a journal, or Trial Advocacy. But scores of students participating in the Pro Bono Pledge are also actively involved with these other activities as well.

We are still very much in the infancy of this program. We launched it in October of 2010, and since then, 72 students have already logged more than 3,300 pro bono hours with various law projects and legal service providers, including Cook County Public Defender, Equip for Equality, the Archdiocese of Chicago, Legal Assistance Foundation of Metropolitan Chicago’s Immigration Project, Asociación de Vendedores Ambulantes (Street Vendors’ Association in Chicago’s Little Village neighborhood), National Resources Defense Council, the Chicago Legal Clinic, and the Chicago Law and Education Foundation—Chicago Public Schools Legal Clinic. In the inaugural year of the Initiative, sixteen students graduated with Pro Bono Pledge honors, despite having only one year to complete the hours. Those 2011 graduates who completed the pledge in such a short period of time set a very positive example for the other classes. We have had 185 students take the pledge, though many are 1Ls who don’t plan to log any hours until they finish their first year.

**At Chicago, our pro bono program works like a standard “pledge drive” with students pledging to contribute 50 hours of law-related pro bono service during their time in law school.**

AH: You mentioned earlier that the work must be law-related. What type of service “counts” towards the pledge?

SC: To count toward the Pro Bono Pledge, work must be law-related, must not be done for academic credit hours or...
perform legal intake for clients of the Council’s CORE Center in the UIC/Medical Center/Near West neighborhood. But student-led programs such as this one usually need time and resources from my office to help manage logistics, to help students hold themselves accountable, and to maintain these projects over the years as individual classes of students graduate out of the Law School.

Larger numbers of students are more likely to participate in pro bono service if the projects have already been organized and are right there in front of them and if there is adequate training provided. Administrative resources are required in order to develop individual and group service projects, to keep projects interesting and meaningful, to track student involvement, to help students hold themselves accountable for their service commitments, and to communicate with pro bono supervisors, of course. We must continue to foster our relationships with providers, since it will be these relationships that will make the program thrive. If we can build the database of opportunities so that it includes pro bono projects that are designed specifically for our students and their obstacles (e.g., distance from the traditional Loop-located service providers, daytime class schedules), our program will be that much stronger. There is so much potential for this program to both provide new dimensions to our students’ educations and to develop a long-term habit in our students and alumni of using their legal training to give back to the community. I am so excited to see all the ways our students will use this program to make a difference.

To find out more about the Pro Bono Pledge, visit http://www.law.uchicago.edu/publicinterest/probono.
PATHWAY TO PUBLIC SERVICE: FELLOWSHIPS AS GATEWAYS TO LIFELONG CAREERS

By Susan Curry and Alison Coppelman

In December 2010, Shareese Pryor, ‘11, was named a Skadden Fellow, marking the third consecutive year in which a University of Chicago Law School student was selected for the distinguished award. Paired with the Legal Assistance Foundation of Metropolitan Chicago, Pryor is currently engaged with a project that will require her to work closely with government offices and community organizations in transitioning foster youth to independence.

Like many graduates of the Law School, Pryor’s postgraduate public interest fellowship is both the culmination of a stellar student public service career and the beginning of her professional life as a public service lawyer. Pryor spent two summers as an Equal Justice America Legal Services Fellow, first at the Legal Assistance Foundation of Metropolitan Chicago, then at the Office of the Cook County Public Guardian, where she was also a Bergstrom Child Welfare Law Fellow. Pryor worked closely with Law School staff in the Office of Career Services in her job search process, and these fellowships will stand her in excellent stead to begin a long-term career in public service.

While many Chicago graduates have begun their public service careers with similar summer and postgraduate fellowships, the demand for both kinds of public service fellowships has exploded with the revitalization of the Law School’s public interest law program. The Law School and its alumni have responded with an extraordinarily comprehensive and generous array of programs.

“The University of Chicago Law School is deeply committed to training and graduating leaders who make their careers serving the public—whether that is through working in nonprofit advocacy organizations or in government,” Dean Michael Schill recently said. “To make this feasible for our students and alumni we are making an extraordinary commitment to support them both through career advising, mentorship, and, perhaps most critically, financial support.”
Postgraduate Fellowship Opportunities

Long a hallmark of a career path pointing toward public service, postgraduate fellowships have taken on an expanding role in this weakened economy, as both young law graduates and their host agencies pursue their public service missions. With donations down and financial positions precarious, government agencies and nonprofits are unable to hire new graduates if they have to pay their salaries, and thus many of them rely on these fellowships as much as our students do. The fellowships are not highly paid, with yearly salary averages at a third or even a quarter of “big law” salaries, but these positions are highly coveted and have offered graduates the ability to work on legal issues the fellows care about, often by helping people and communities who have nowhere else to turn. Also, legal fellowships allow recent graduates to assume much more responsibility, more quickly, than would be possible in some other types of legal work.

Once described by The Los Angeles Times as “a legal Peace Corps,” the Skadden Fellowship Foundation has been awarding fellowships since 1988, currently awarding approximately thirty two-year fellowships per year to graduating law students and outgoing judicial clerks. A number of Chicago Law graduates are among that alumni cohort, and many have stayed in public service for the long term. Adam Gross, ’95, was a Skadden Fellow from 1995 to 1997 working in Chicago at Business and Professional People for the Public Interest (BPI). Gross stayed on after his fellowship and has been there ever since. Now the director of BPI’s Regional Affordable Housing Initiative, he focuses on housing and community development issues, leading BPI’s efforts to increase the supply and equitable distribution of affordable housing. Gross is a frequent visitor to the Law School, regularly speaking on panels about long-term careers in public service.

Marc Jolin, ’00, also launched his post-Law School career with a Skadden Fellowship, working with the Oregon Law Center in Portland. After his fellowship he joined Perkins Coie as a real estate and land use associate, where he continued to be active in public service, founding several service projects for the Young Lawyer Section of the Multnomah Bar Association. Since 2006, Jolin has been the Executive Director of JOIN, a housing/homelessness nonprofit in Portland.

There are as many different types of legal fellowships, it seems, as there are types of law students to pursue them. As for the kinds of legal advocacy required of fellows, anything goes. Advocacy may entail a wide range of approaches, including community legal education, training, community organizing, direct services, litigation, transactional work, and administrative or legislative efforts. Though the competition for these highly coveted fellowships can be fierce, selection committees nationwide invariably search for candidates with demonstrated commitment to public service, impeccable credentials, and often a certain entrepreneurial streak.

Indeed, The Echoing Green Fellowship program was created to provide social entrepreneurs who have original and compelling ideas for driving social change with the tools and resources to start new autonomous public service projects or organizations. As a recipient of the Echoing Green Fellowship, Susan Epstein ’95, founded the organization Our Schools, Our Media, helping students in low-income schools to design and produce media (print, video, and Internet) for their local community. Susan continues to be active in public service, serving as a strategic consultant to Nonprofit Organizations and Businesses in Santa Barbara and as president of her local school board.

The Koch Associates Program provides an extraordinary public interest opportunity for our students with a more conservative bent. Koch Associates work toward economic freedom to improve the well-being of people around the world. They spend one year working full-time at a Washington, D.C., nonprofit and one day per week immersed in a market-based management curriculum, through which they learn about the components of free-market society. This combination of hands-on public interest work and education was a perfect foundation to jump-start the career of Katelynn McBride, ’10. She served as a Koch Associate with the National Federation of Independent Business Small Business Legal Center, and
she is now a staff attorney with the Minnesota Chapter of the Institute for Justice.

Other nonprofit organizations—such as the Center for Reproductive Rights, Business and Professional People in the Public Interest, the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, or Human Rights Watch—offer one or a few postgraduate fellowships each year. There are hundreds of organizational fellowships available each year. Additionally, graduates who are interested in developing clinical teaching careers or international human rights work may apply for

### The fellowship opportunities available to Chicago graduates are many and varied, and the careers they have launched are equally diverse.

a series of highly competitive fellowships designed for those specific purposes. Finally, there are a number of private law firms that hire new graduates as one- or two-year fellows. These fellows sometimes spend a portion of their time in the firm and a portion working at or for a designated nonprofit agency; other times the fellows handle a caseload of civil rights/civil liberties matters.

The fellowship opportunities available to Chicago graduates are many and varied, and the careers they have launched are equally diverse. Some postgraduate fellowship recipients have even found their way back to the Law School. Elizabeth Wang, ’05, was a 2005 ACLU Legal Fellow with the ACLU Drug Law Reform Project in Santa Cruz, California. Now, she is a Staff Attorney with the Exoneration Project at the Law School. The Project represents individuals convicted of crimes of which they are innocent. In addition to her work with the Project, Wang is an associate at Loey & Loey, one of the largest private law firms in the Midwest devoted to civil rights work.

With the recent revitalization of the Law School’s public service program, the Law School has begun providing its own postgraduate fellowships to students. According to Dean Schill, “Raising funds for our public service program in general and our post-graduate public service fellowships in particular will be a top priority of the upcoming comprehensive fundraising campaign. Indeed, three alumni, Steve Marenberg, ’80, Alison Whalen, ’82, and William Von Hoene, ’80, have already stepped up to fund fellowships beginning this year.” The inaugural class of these fellows is working in a wide variety of positions, including at Associated Counsel for the Accused (Seattle, WA), Equality Now (New York, NY), Cabrini Green Legal Aid (Chicago, IL), and National Resources Defense Council (Santa Monica, CA).

### Summer Funding and Fellowships

The Law School—with the substantial help of our alumni—has long been committed to easing the financial burden of students interested in public service work. In addition to working closely with students seeking post-graduate fellowships, the Law School supports a range of summer public interest employment opportunities. The Law School now guarantees summer funding for any student wishing to work in public interest, whether in their 1L or 2L summers. The Law School is very much in the forefront of this movement, as most law schools do not offer guaranteed funding for both summers.

The Law School’s efforts in this area were given a huge boost with the extraordinary support of the Heerey Foundation beginning in 2006–07. Nathaniel Grey, ’57, trustee of the Bernard Heerey Family Foundation, created the Heerey Fellowships specifically to support students working in public interest positions during the summer after their first year, providing an award of $5,000 for at least eight weeks of full-time public interest work. Grey said that the program “is designed to give the Heerey Fellows some funding for sustenance over the summer and to use their newly acquired skills and knowledge to do good for the benefit of others.” The foundation each year funds at least 44 1Ls who work in a variety of domestic government and public interest positions ranging from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to Cabrini Green Legal Aid, from the Sargent Shriver National Center of Poverty Law to Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid, and from ACLU and U.S. Attorney’s Offices all over the country. (See the inside back cover for a list of our students’ summer public interest positions.) Since the first Heerey Fellows were named in 2007, the Foundation has supported more than 300 public interest fellowships.

The Law School provides a guaranteed summer funding award of $5,000 to any Chicago law student who chooses to work in a public interest law position during the summer. Students are eligible for stipends, whatever the source, during the summer after their first year, or the summer after their second year, or both. Eligible summer public interest positions include not only work for nonprofit legal aid and advocacy organizations and policy groups but also
federal, state, and local governmental legal positions and international human rights organizations and other law-based NGOs. The Heerey Fellowships, which are specifically geared towards the first-year summer, support a sizeable portion of that class’s need. Many additional grants to second-year students are, as they have been for decades, provided by the Chicago Law Foundation, a student group that raises money through its annual Public Interest Auction, T-shirt sales, and fundraising drives.

Alumni and law firm donors have also provided a variety of specialized funding opportunities for students. Kirkland & Ellis LLP, for example, sponsors five summer fellowships with Chicago-area legal aid providers for rising second-year students from the Law School. Under this program, operating for the third summer in 2012, each Kirkland & Ellis Fellow receives a stipend for a summer internship with one of the firm’s pro bono clients/legal aid providers, such as the National Immigrant Justice Center, Equip for Equality, or Lawyers for the Creative Arts. Fellows both work with K&E attorneys on pro bono matters pertaining to the legal aid provider with which he or she is affiliated and receive assignments directly from the legal aid provider.

Many of our students are interested in working in public policy, and Herbert Caplan, ’57, created the Caplan Fellowships to support them in legal policy summer positions. Eight Caplan Fellows work in public policy jobs each year during the summer. Caplan dedicated his entire career to public service, spending the bulk of his career as First Assistant Illinois Attorney General and in the City of Chicago’s Law Department. Recent Caplan Fellows have spent their summers working for the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Senate Judiciary Committee, and for such organizations as the Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law, the Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights, and the Chicago Coalition for the Homeless.

Public service work has increasingly taken on an international component. Through our International Human Rights (IHR) Summer Program, the Law School coordinates with international human rights organizations in South and East Asia, Australia, Africa, and South America to host summer law student interns who have completed their first or second years of law school. IHR host organizations include legal organizations constituted as nonprofit public interest service providers, human rights commissions and NGOs, nonprofit legal aid and advocacy agencies, criminal tribunals, independent research and litigation centers, and law-school-based interdisciplinary research and teaching institutes. The Law School’s IHR Summer Fellows are chosen from a competitive Law School application and interview process that is conducted in February and March of each year. To ensure that students receiving these fellowships have the best possible training, they attend mandatory preparatory training sessions, including a one-day research session on country-specific legal research resources that is conducted by the staff of the Law Library. Summer funding for students working in international public interest, whether in IHR Fellowships or in other positions, is generously funded by the Charles M. Jacobs Fund for Human Rights and Social Engagement. For more information on this generous fund, created by Cerise Lim Jacobs in honor of Charles Jacobs, ’56, please see page 49.

A COMMITMENT TO LONG-TERM PUBLIC INTEREST SUPPORT

As has been previously discussed in these pages, last year the Law School announced a complete redesign of its Loan Repayment Assistance Program (LRAP), making it the most generous of its kind. The purpose of the LRAP is to alleviate the debt burden of our graduates who work in public interest. Our LRAP is a straightforward and generous program, with an $80,000 salary cap which makes the program more inclusive than ever. In addition, all graduates who serve as judicial clerks are also eligible for the program. The new LRAP works in concert with the current federal debt relief programs (the Income-Based Repayment and Public Service Loan Forgiveness plans). Each year that a graduate works full-time in a qualifying public service position and earns an income less than the salary cap, the Law School will cover the full amount of the graduate’s payments. Moreover, if that graduate stays in qualifying public service for ten years, the new LRAP offers that graduate the opportunity to attend law school for free. This program is critical not only to meeting the Law School’s goal of supporting public service but in attracting prospective students who will become the next generation of public service attorneys.

The legal profession has always understood the importance of providing services to those in need. Through experience, we have learned that often a first experience working in public service, whether through a summer internship or a postgraduate fellowship, can blossom into a long-term passion for public interest work. At the Law School we are committed to providing assistance and support to our students who wish to participate in that tradition—whether for a summer or for a lifetime. ■
Law Students
Serve the Public,
Further Their Careers
Through Clinical Education

Even before they are admitted to the bar, students at the University of Chicago Law School can put their developing expertise to work and actually practice law in one of our many clinics. Our clinical programs are both broad and deep, offering students experience in criminal and civil law, in public service and the private sector, in litigation and transactional work and advocacy. The hard work of our students and faculty benefits diverse populations, from small-business owners to domestic violence victims to endangered flora and fauna.

Within these varied clinical opportunities, the first experience many students have in practicing law is in the public interest. The Law School takes great pride in the role we played in creating and developing the experiential models used by law schools today, having been part of the founding of clinical legal education. The cases and subjects chosen by clinical professors are picked with an eye on maximum impact, for the larger community and for the students. In that way, our students working from the Arthur O. Kane Center for Clinical Legal Education may have influence all around the city, and sometimes well beyond.

For a long time, student demand for these spots outnumbered supply. We have remedied that in recent years. Already in 2012, three new clinics have opened. And this winter, for the first time in recent memory, there were unclaimed spots in a few clinics. We know that demand has a way of catching up with supply, so we will carefully monitor the available opportunities to ensure that any student who wants a clinic experience can have one.

In these pages, we introduce you to some of our newest clinical programs and reacquaint you with the amazing work of some of our longer-standing ones. For more information about all of our clinics, visit http://www.law.uchicago.edu/clinics.
The first director of the new Abrams Environmental Law Clinic comes to the Law School from a job as challenging as it was important: to help facilitate the economic recovery of individuals and businesses after the Gulf oil spill.

Mark Templeton was Executive Director of the Office of the Independent Trustees of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Trust, which was created to compensate parties for losses suffered after the spill. Templeton’s job was to help oversee the assets that BP deposited into the trust and hold BP to the terms of the trust agreement.

The Law School chose Templeton from a list of many qualified candidates to head the new clinic, which opened in January. Templeton’s vision for the clinic divides the workload at about two-thirds litigation or other adversarial work, with the remaining third encompassing a policy advocacy component. The model is very similar to that of Professor Mark Heyrman’s Mental Health Project, which has successfully pushed for mental-health reforms and legislation in addition to individual client representation since its beginnings.

“The goal is for our students to be able to analyze and address environmental challenges from a multiplicity of perspectives,” Templeton said.

The environmental law clinic aims to solve critical environmental problems throughout Chicago and the Great Lakes region. The clinic works with clients to sue those who pollute illegally, to fight for stricter permits, to advocate for changes to regulations and laws, to hold environmental agencies accountable, and to develop new approaches for improving the environment. In the clinic’s first quarter this past winter, students began working to protect a state park from pollution from proposed mining development and to protect wetlands from a proposed slaughterhouse operation, among other projects.

Templeton leads students as they learn environmental law and procedures for addressing problems through the courts or administrative tribunals. Students in the program gain a number of core advocacy competencies, such as counseling clients, conducting investigations, performing legal research, planning cases, and advocating orally and in writing.

Prior to Templeton’s work on the oil spill, he was director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, formulating environmental protection and energy policy for the state. As head of the department, he led an agency which administers Missouri’s state parks, addresses water quantity concerns, performs geologic surveys, assists in developing renewable energy sources, and coordinates state energy policy. The department also works to protect the public from air, water, and other environmental pollution.

Before that, Templeton worked for the management consulting firm McKinsey and Company and as Chief Operations Officer and Associate Dean for Finance and Administration at Yale Law School. He earned his undergraduate degree in social studies from Harvard College and his JD from Yale Law School.
Some University of Chicago law students want to be prosecutors, seeking justice by representing the government and public’s interest in law enforcement. Others want to be defense lawyers, providing the advocacy to defendants promised in the U.S. Constitution.

A single clinic allows each type of student to have this opportunity. The Prosecution and Defense Clinic, launched this year, is the brainchild of Lisa Noller, ’95, who worked as an Assistant U.S. Attorney in Chicago for over 10 years. Noller’s idea was that students would receive credit for working 12 to 14 hours per week in either prosecution or defense offices while taking a companion course on criminal justice.

“Only a few law schools offer students an opportunity to participate in a field clinic where they can work alongside prosecutors,” Noller noted. “It is even more unique for students to have an opportunity to work in either a more traditional defense setting, or a prosecutor’s office, and then to gather weekly to learn from each other’s experiences.”

The clinic is open to second- and third-year students, and Noller and her co-teacher, defense attorney Gabriel Plotkin, helped students with contacts for internships. Ultimately, however, securing the posts was up to the students themselves. This year’s students are working in both state and federal courts, and the clinic runs the second and third quarters of the academic year.

Noller and Plotkin’s partnership gives students exposure to both sides of the courtroom. “Though they represent different clients, both prosecutors and public defense attorneys seek to do justice,” Noller said. “We are proud the Law School has given us the opportunity to bring students together to meaningfully discuss how they can achieve this common goal.”

“Of course Lisa wants all of the students to become prosecutors,” Plotkin said. “And I want them all to become defense attorneys.”

Noller and Plotkin have developed a series of readings and other materials that all the students find relevant, regardless of their placement. The course, which addresses both substantive law and theoretical issues about criminal justice, also contains a practical component by following a federal court robbery case from arrest through trial through the pleadings and facts of that case. At the end of the second quarter, students turn in a ten-page written product. Ideally, it is something that was done through the internship itself, such as a memo, brief, or motion. However, several of the interns spend most of their time in court and do not produce much written work. Those students turn in a research paper.

The offices that take the students on are appreciative that they are being educated in a related course at the same time they’re interning, Plotkin said. The added knowledge helps them do their jobs better.

“We have been getting very good feedback on the students, they are really doing great work in their internships,” he added.
The clinic is good experience for both students who want public interest careers and those who plan to go into private practice but want to do substantial pro bono work. The legal education they get in the clinic helps no matter their career aspirations.

“The goal is to increase understanding of various types of civil and criminal systems that address gender-based violence,” Lall explains. “This is not a course with a narrow focus. We expose students to all the major issues facing victims of violence.”

Besides gaining hands-on experience at LAF, students study a different topic each week in Lall’s seminar. They learn about cases from around the country dealing with domestic violence, sexual assault, and child protection issues, and Lall often brings in guest speakers.

Students learn quickly, Lall said, that while many of LAF’s clients are poor, “gender violence takes place among all economic groups.”

So far in the clinic’s short history, the students are earning rave reviews at LAF, Lall said.

“They are so wonderful and enthusiastic, and all the attorneys have really positive things to say about the quality of their work and their interest level.”

Another of 2012’s new clinic projects came to be because two students, Eileen Ho, ’12, and Mishan Wroe, ’13, were troubled that the Law School lacked a project related to domestic violence. Thanks to their advocacy, the Gendered Violence Clinic is now a reality.

The clinic was created in tandem with LAF (Legal Assistance Foundation). Neha Lall, a staff attorney with LAF, runs the program, consists of 12 hours of internship at LAF and a two-hour seminar each week.

The students deal directly with clients, who include domestic and sexual violence survivors, and help them with protective orders, divorce and custody proceedings, visa applications, housing and eviction matters, unemployment insurance hearings, and more.

“First and foremost, we want the students to become comfortable talking to clients, preparing documents and going to court,” Lall said. “Here at LAF we try to make sure that they get lots of hands-on experience so that they can increase their understanding in multiple legal areas.”

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One of the clinics concerns itself with a seemingly thorny question: Who polices the police?

The answer, according to Professor Craig Futterman, is the public. The students in his Civil Rights and Police Accountability Project are there to help.

Students work with real clients to examine how and where litigation fits into broader efforts to strengthen police accountability. These students offer their developing legal expertise to indigent victims of police abuse in federal and state courts, and they litigate civil rights cases from trial through appeals. Sometimes, they represent children in a juvenile matter.

Students in the clinic have worked to obtain records relating to complaints against individual Chicago police officers for excessive force, racial bias, and other alleged wrongdoings.

“The public not only has the right to know which officers are charged with having committed the most abuse in the city, we have the need to know,” Futterman said. “Our student team has worked tirelessly to make this possible in Chicago.”

The project previously compelled the city to create lists of police officers who received numerous complaints in a short period of time. Unfortunately, the lists were always produced under protective orders, which frustrated the students who were unable to obtain them. The project partnered with journalist Jamie Kalven to file a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for the names. The city refused, saying the names were not public record, and the project filed suit on behalf of Kalven to challenge the argument.

Ultimately, the project received a partial victory when the judge ruled that lists of police officers who accumulated the most official misconduct complaints in Chicago were not exempt from disclosure under FOIA and must be produced, though the ruling also granted summary judgment in favor of the city on the exemptions for the individual complaint registries.

“We have the greatest respect for police officers who protect and serve,” Futterman said. “There is nothing more noble, nor more important than the job of a police officer.”

That said, the public must keep an eye on law enforcement because the job is so critical, he added.

“We entrust police with awesome powers—the power to arrest, the power to take an individual’s freedom, the power to use force, even the power to kill. With those powers come responsibility and accountability to each of us.”
Economic Freedom and Food Trucks

What do food trucks have to do with economic liberty? A lot, according to the Institute for Justice Clinic on Entrepreneurship. The clinic’s mission is to help lower-income small-business entrepreneurs with the legal support they need to be successful. The clinic’s latest effort is a campaign to ensure open public access to new sources of food—namely, from food trucks. The grassroots campaign, titled “My Streets, My Eats,” seeks to increase the opportunities for food trucks, sidewalk carts, and other mobile food vendors within Chicago.

Historically, street vending has been a major source of opportunity for entrepreneurs of every sort due to low start-up costs and easy entrance into the market. Increasingly, however, that opportunity has been confined by restrictive local ordinances designed to protect existing business interests at the expense of entrepreneurs. In the case of mobile food vending in Chicago, those restrictions include no food preparation on the truck or at the cart, no serving food before 10 a.m., and no stopping to serve customers within 200 feet of any restaurant.

“That means in Chicago it is illegal to put toppings on a hot dog from a cart. It is illegal to have a donut truck serving breakfast, and it is illegal for a truck or a cart to be just about anywhere in the Loop,” said clinic director Elizabeth Kregor. Chicago is far from alone in these restrictions, though it is one of the worst offenders.

A July 2011 report by the Institute for Justice entitled “Streets of Dreams: How Cities Can Create Economic Opportunity by Knocking Down Protectionist Barriers to Street Vending” identified five major types of vending restrictions in place across the 50 largest cities in the U.S. They are public property bans, restricted zones, proximity bans, stop-and-wait restrictions, and duration restrictions.

While 45 of the largest cities in the U.S. had at least one of these restrictions in place, and 31 cities had two or more restrictions, Chicago was identified as having all except a stop-and-wait restriction.

By raising public awareness of the current restrictions, the clinic hopes to inform and persuade Chicago’s Mayor and City Council to rethink the current approach to mobile food vendors. A new, comprehensive ordinance, properly drafted, would clarify the rights and responsibilities of mobile food vendors and make it easier for entrepreneurs to take their food to the streets. This new ordinance will ideally remove some of the worst obstacles, such as the proximity ban, in favor of regulations that are narrowly tailored to promote health and safety.

“In the IJ clinic’s history, this is the first major grassroots campaign we have launched to work on a legal issue,” Kregor said. “Really, the whole ‘My Streets, My Eats’ campaign is an effort to spread the word and get lots of Chicagoans involved in contacting aldermen and pressuring them to pass a law as soon as possible that’s as strong as possible.”
A NEW ROLE FOR JUVENILE COURTS?

by Emily Buss
A small group of people sits in a courtroom. At a table in the front near the judge’s bench, two apparent professionals with large stacks of folders chat loudly and jovially about last night’s game, then exchange funny memories about a mutual friend who just changed jobs. At some point their faces get a bit more serious, their voices drop, and they talk about “placement,” “compliance,” and “conditions,” clearly confirming some sort of agreement, probably about the upcoming case, but it’s not clear.

Next to one of them sits a teenage boy. He is slouched down in his chair, mostly looking at the floor. He is silent, unless addressed by his chatty tablemates, particularly the one sitting next to him, who occasionally turns to him with an isolated question or two. “How’s school?” “Everything okay at your aunt’s?”

Right behind the chatty professionals and silent teen are a couple of well-dressed women who are engaged in a conversation of their own. They occasionally break into the table chat, clearly talking about the silent teen, or “Aunt,” or “Mom,” or “Grandma.”

In the back of the courtroom sits an elderly woman. Is this “Aunt”? “Grandma”? Probably not “Mom.” This is all evident from the woman’s age and presence in the courtroom. No introductions are made.

At some point, someone walks in from a side door and begins to arrange things near the bench. She is warm and friendly with the table chatters, even joining in the chat. She looks at the teen and says, “Take off your hat.” Without warning, she directs, “All rise,” and a robed man walks in and takes the bench. One of the chatters makes a few statements in an acronym-studded rapid fire and then calls on one of the well-dressed women to share a report. She stands to do so, running through the details of school, home, and mental health treatment in a cascade of words. At the end of this report, she gestures to the back, “The Aunt” (ah, it’s the Aunt) “is here in court, your honor. Is there anything you would like to say to the judge, Miss Jones?”

The Aunt most certainly has something to say. She has taken two buses to get to court, has waited for three hours with little or nothing to do or eat, and there is something, many somethings, that need to be done. Most on the list won’t be done, at least not by anyone in the courtroom, but her commitment to the slouching teen is much appreciated and the looks and comments of all the adults in the room tell her so. The aunt’s statement ends with a dramatic declaration to the judge, “I’m not sure how much more of this I can take,” and the young person—the source of her exasperation but in no way the person to whom she is speaking—looks back down at the floor.

The second front table chatter gets his chance for a short burst of words after which he turns to the teen sitting beside him. “Do you have anything you want to say to the judge?” In response to this invitation the young person shrugs and shakes his head. If he is induced to talk, the adults on both sides of the bench display some combination of concern and goodwill (or serious parental warning if that seems appropriate) as they listen, but the impatience is visible on many faces as well. The teenager is being politely waited out. At least that’s how it looks.

The teen’s statement lead to no questions or conversation, nor does it change the course of the decisions made in any way. It does provoke an explanation from one of the nicely dressed women about why whatever is on the teen’s mind doesn’t fit with current plans.

After a brief lecture from the judge about what the young person needs to do (and does he understand?) the judge walks out, and the rest of those in the courtroom begin to collect their things to leave. A few comments are made to the young person, and someone shakes his hand. The chatters burst back into animated conversation about their out-of-court life. The Aunt and the young person mumble something to one another, then look around to make sure the hearing is over and it is okay to go. Their irrelevance to the chatters soon makes this clear, and they leave.

I have witnessed some version of this scenario many times over, in many juvenile courts, in several states. As an academic researcher, I have observed hearings in both the juvenile justice and child welfare systems. Before that, I spent several years at the table, representing children in foster care. What I have found is that the scene is remarkably similar in all “dispositional” or “dispositional review” hearings involving adolescents, whether the adolescent came into state custody as a result of a criminal charge or allegations of parental maltreatment.

Emily Buss, the Mark and Barbara Fried Professor of Law, has spent her entire legal career working on issues related to children in the legal system. Before joining the Law School, she practiced for more than seven years in public interest child advocacy organizations, including the Child Advocacy Unit of the Maryland Legal Aid Bureau and the Juvenile Law Center in Philadelphia. In her academic career, she has worked with her students to help reform the foster care system, giving particular attention to the role of the courts, the transition from foster care to adulthood, and the placement and supports provided to extended family caregivers.
Important details vary: Often the young person is not present at all. Sometimes he appears in handcuffs with a guard. Sometimes the family members cry. Often the young person dabs his eyes with his sleeve, determined not to cry. There are worse cases, where the judge and lawyers ignore the young person and his family altogether or speak with shocking disrespect. But I chose the details in the scenario to describe standard juvenile court proceedings where all are trying to do their jobs well. The most concerned and dedicated judges and the most conscientious and hard working lawyers, caseworkers, and probation officers still come together to discuss young people’s current needs and plans for the future in hearings that look like this one.

The problem is not, simply, that young people are not given a chance to speak; they often are. Rather, the problem is that, even when invited to speak, young people are in no way meaningfully engaged in the hearing.

The problem is not, simply, that young people are not given a chance to speak; they often are. Rather, the problem is that, even when invited to speak, young people are in no way meaningfully engaged in the hearing. This is, in part, because it is hard for anyone other than the involved professionals to follow precisely which issues are being addressed in the hearing. These professionals, who handle case after case with one another in the same courtroom, follow hearing scripts and speak in a shorthand that is familiar to them and obscure to everyone else. It is also in part because, in an important sense, most of the decisions have been made before the hearing begins. Some decisions have been worked out between the lawyers and government actors over the phone, in the hallway outside the courtroom, or at meetings. And many decisions have been worked out by repetitive practice. There is a strong sense of “the way things are done” that drives the planning and decision-making process in both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. The hearing serves to make those decisions official and to get the court’s endorsement, but there is often very little left to be worked out.

If a young person succeeds in following the jargon-ridden presentations of the lawyers and various agents of the state, he sees that his role is that of a polite listener with a chance to say some words, not that of an active and engaged participant, let alone a chief author and executor of the plans for his future. This lack of engagement should be a concern at all hearings, but it is particularly troubling at dispositional hearings and subsequent reviews, where those plans, and the steps required to achieve them, are the primary focus. Whether and when they become parents, how far and in what direction they go in school, whether they obey the law, with whom they associate, and how healthy they will be are only some of the important life outcomes that will be shaped by the decisions made in juvenile court.

The planning process is important for young people not only because of its ultimate aim—their maturation into young adults capable of successful and independent adult functioning—but also because the process itself can develop skills and an understanding of self that can help them achieve that aim. But the current process is not designed to take any account of its developmental effects on young people, good or bad.

The Developmental Stakes of the Court Process
In both dependency and delinquency proceedings, at disposition and beyond, planning for a young person’s future plays a central role. In dependency proceedings, federal law requires the juvenile court to consider the design and implementation of a “case plan,” which covers education, placement, and all other important aspects of the young person’s life, and a “permanency plan,” which looks to the young person’s future. In delinquency proceedings, state legislation requires juvenile courts to impose consequences for wrongdoing that are designed to take account of the young person’s current needs and to prepare him for a productive, prosocial, adult future. But while state and federal law directs the juvenile court to order dispositions designed to help prepare young people for independent adulthood, young people’s treatment in court by all present, including the most able and well-intentioned judges and attorneys, thwarts this preparation.

One of the primary developmental tasks for adolescents is learning to harness their newly acquired cognitive capacities to make “good decisions,” that is, decisions that will allow them to assume responsibility for their own lives.
and function successfully in society. It takes practice to become a competent decision maker who can assess short- and long-term interests, develop plans to serve those interests, act on those interests, and then take responsibility for those actions. To be effective, this practice should occur in contexts in which adolescents care about the outcomes of the decisions being made. Moreover, to ensure that adolescents have the opportunity to learn from their mistakes, it is also important that the decision making occur in contexts in which the decision-making process can be monitored and supported by caring adults. I will argue below that court hearings can offer precisely this combination for children who are denied these opportunities in other contexts.

A second crucial developmental task of adolescence is identity formation, the process through which young people sort out who they are and how they relate to the rest of the world. This process depends on young people’s interactions with others, both adults and peers. Through these interactions, we learn how others perceive us and what they expect of us. This helps us understand ourselves and how we fit into the various communities with which we interact. Our relationships also give us opportunities to try on various identities, to explore various roles and values through both formal and informal group activities. Through these interactions with others, we hash out our understanding of our beliefs, our values, our personalities, and our affiliations.

One aspect of this identity formation that is particularly important to adolescents’ experiences in court is the development of an understanding of legal actors and institutions and one’s own relationship to those actors and institutions. While there is an extensive literature that considers the legal socialization process in adulthood, research has just begun to explore how that socialization process relates to individuals’ emerging identities in adolescence.

Along both of these developmental dimensions, young people’s experience in juvenile court runs from empty to negative. Juvenile court proceedings offer young people little to no opportunity to practice making choices and taking responsibility for those choices, despite the focus at those proceedings on their current and future plans. To be sure, hearings are peppered with conditions, warnings, and consequences directed at young people, but these are tied to their obligations under plans designed by others, not by themselves. Moreover, as the introductory scenario attempts to capture, the interactions young people have with various
adults, including their caseworkers, their lawyers, and the judges, fail to convey any sense of connection between the young person and those adults or the communities they represent. If anything, the message young people get about their connection to the legal system and its actors is a destructive one: the court process puts on display an intimate and powerful community of legal actors representing government authority, and it is plainly a community from which the adolescent and his family are excluded.

Juvenile court proceedings offer young people little to no opportunity to practice making choices and taking responsibility for those choices, despite the focus at those proceedings on their current and future plans.

It is easy to make the case that current court proceedings disserve adolescents’ primary developmental needs, but it is less obvious that courts offer good opportunities to serve these needs better. When children grow up successfully in their own families, they develop their decision-making skills and emerging sense of social and personal identity in their schools, their homes, and through various social and civic activities. Where such intra- and extrafamilial opportunities are available and productive for young people, they can be expected to have a significantly greater developmental impact than court hearings, because the adults involved will generally have more contact and deeper relationships with these young people than court personnel can be expected to have.

For those involved in the juvenile justice and child welfare systems, however, these more conventional opportunities for skill-building and prosocial identity development may not be available. Adolescents in the child welfare system, who come from homes in which they were found to be abused and neglected, are less likely to have been provided with structured and supportive opportunities for independent decision making in those homes. Moreover, adolescents’ foster care placements are the least stable of any age group, and they often end up in group homes rather than in family settings. Neither unstable foster family placements nor discipline-oriented group homes are conducive to fostering adolescents’ experimentation with independent decision making or their exploration of groups and activities in their communities.

For a somewhat different set of reasons, adolescents in the juvenile justice system are also likely to be cut off from important developmental opportunities in their home communities. First, many of these adolescents have parents whose caregiving could be characterized as abusive or neglectful. Second, adolescents in the juvenile justice system are particularly likely to have attended poorly performing schools and to have failed or dropped out of school. And finally, even if they live in communities where productive extracurricular activities are offered, their own behavior, leading to their delinquency adjudication, often reflects a lack of engagement with those activities.

For young people involved in the juvenile justice system, juvenile court might be the last opportunity, and might also be a particularly good opportunity, for the state to assist them in developing their decision-making skills and to influence their emerging understanding of themselves and their relationship to the law and the government that implements it. “Last” for young people in the child welfare system because they will soon be expected to function as competent adults with far fewer ongoing supports than those afforded to young adults who grow up in their own families. And “last” for young people involved in the juvenile justice system because juvenile court jurisdiction is designed to capture young people on the brink of adulthood and help them develop prosocial skills, attitudes, and behavior before they age into the more purely punitive adult criminal justice system. And “particularly good,” because the legal actors involved, the judges chief among them, so clearly represent government authority in a human form and in a context with evident relevance to the juveniles’ lives.

As the legal entity with authority to oversee a young person’s long- and short-term planning, the court has a unique ability to shift decision-making control to young people and to support that shift by removing obstacles and invoking the assistance of those state agents to whom responsibility for the adolescents has been assigned. Moreover, when a judge, whose legal authority is well understood, shows a young person respect and attention, we have reason to hope that the young person may translate that positive, concrete, human relationship into a more positive conception of the legal system that the judge is understood to represent.
**Developmental Opportunities in Child Welfare Proceedings**

Experiments in the child welfare context suggest that judges can play a special role in facilitating the development of adolescents who have grown up in foster care if they are willing to structure their hearings in a dramatically different way. The most notable example of this shift in approach is the Cook County Juvenile Court’s Benchmark Permanency Hearings, which have served as a model for a small number of other forward-thinking child welfare courts around the country. This approach was developed in large part by a single Cook County judge who was originally assigned to hear the cases of many of the older teens in foster care. At the Benchmark Hearings, the judge and the young person (ranging in age from 16 to 21) are the two primary participants, and they engage in a direct conversation focused on the young person’s short- and long-term goals. As these goals are fleshed out, the judge can manifest the state’s power and support by ordering the cooperation and support of the state actors charged with the young person’s care.

With the young person’s greater role in the proceedings comes greater responsibility and accountability as well. The young person develops a written “contract” with the judge that serves as the basis for services provided in support of the young person’s ambitions and as a record of the commitments made by the young person. At the next hearing, which will often be scheduled within weeks or even days of the previous hearing, the court will assess the young person’s compliance with those commitments as well as the state agency’s compliance with the obligations imposed by court order at the previous hearing. The judge can thus hold the young person accountable in a context where she can also help problem solve and convey a message of ongoing support.

**Developmental Opportunities in Juvenile Justice Proceedings**

In juvenile justice proceedings, the developmental deficits the adolescents bring to court can also be expected to be great. And because their offending reflects problematic decision making and a certain openness to defining themselves as outside of, or even in opposition to, the system of laws and legal actors that govern them, we should be particularly eager to afford these young people opportunities to develop their decision-making competence and engage with government actors in positive ways.

A number of related bodies of research suggest that young people’s experience in juvenile court might shape their social identity in positive or negative ways. Primary among them is the research that studies “legal socialization,” that is, how we come to hold the views we hold about legal actors and legal institutions and whether and why we should obey the law. Social psychological research suggests that adults’ treatment in court processes affects their attitudes about the law, and that they are more likely to see legal authority as legitimate and feel an obligation to obey the law if they have been shown respect and given an opportunity for meaningful participation in their judicial proceedings.

We might expect this effect to be more marked among adolescents, for whom formulating beliefs about self and society is a central developmental task. Preliminary research studying adolescents’ response to police interactions does suggest a correlation between personal experience with legal actors and attitudes formed about the legal system.

Other research, conducted in different but relevant contexts, highlights the potential positive and negative effects of adolescents’ treatment in juvenile court. Supporting the positive potential of significantly altered procedures is the research focused on “restorative justice” approaches, which correlates prosocial offender effects with the offender’s opportunity for direct and supported engagement with his victim and the involved communities. Suggesting that status quo procedures could have a negative effect on adolescents’ attitudes about the law are a constellation of theories, including “defiance theory” and “self-categorization theory,” that correlate antisocial conduct, and society’s response to that conduct, with the development of an out-group mentality.

The social scientific evidence suggests that young people in the juvenile justice system might be well served by a redesign of the postadjudicatory hearings that placed these young people at the center of the discussion, and the center of decision making and planning. But experimentation and change carry risks and costs, which most juvenile courts will be unwilling to take on in the context of overloaded dockets and underfunded budgets. As an academic, I hope to be in a position to mitigate some of those risks and costs, and to spur experimentation in juvenile court.

A longer version of this article was previously published at *Northwestern Journal of Law and Social Policy* 318 (2011), and we thank the editors for their permission to publish this version here.
Adam Susser decided to spend his last two spring breaks in Biloxi, Mississippi, to help those devastated by Hurricane Katrina and the Gulf oil spill.

Last year, he helped a Vietnamese fisherman whose livelihood was destroyed by the oil find access to legal counsel in the hopes of receiving a settlement. This year, he helped people who received federal aid after Hurricane Katrina to navigate a waiver process so they wouldn’t be required to repay money they didn’t have.

In Chicago, Bethany Fisher spent part of her year coordinating a new mentoring effort that will pair law students with middle schoolers. Other Chicago law students made time to help low-income residents prepare their taxes and to give online assistance to people with legal problems but no money to hire a lawyer.

And two students, Mishan Wroe and Eileen Ho, saw an opportunity to expand how the law school helps the vulnerable by starting an organization to help advocate for domestic violence victims.

The benefit is twofold: those in need get help, and the law students gain real-world experience. The Law School works to promote service with the Pro Bono Pledge, which asks students who sign it to complete 50 hours of law-related volunteer work before they graduate. (See page 12.)

In fact, before the students even take a class, they participate in a Day of Service during orientation. This year, it included tasks such as volunteering at an animal shelter and at neighborhood schools and pulling weeds to beautify nearby Jackson Park.

After that, it’s up to the students to answer the call to service. And they do, often coming up with new ideas and projects, said Shannon Bartlett, Associate Director of Student Affairs.

Initiative is never in short supply when it comes to Chicago law students, she said. “Students tend to be really energetic. We have a lot of students who are constantly coming to us and saying, ‘We have an idea.’”

The story of Mishan Wroe, ‘13, and Eileen Ho, ‘12, is a perfect example of just how far a student idea can go. Wroe noticed that the Law School lacked a student group or a clinic dedicated to examining domestic violence issues. So they set out to change that.

The students met with faculty and administrators to propose a clinic, which eventually became the Gendered
So Funkhouser, along with some law school friends, thought she could be helpful to herself and others by trying out her skills through the Ladder Up program, an organization through which volunteers help the working poor with tax assistance, securing financial aid for college, and other financial help.

One cold Saturday in February, Funkhouser and other volunteer tax preparers met downtown and were bussed to Olive-Harvey College on the southeast side of Chicago. In the first half-hour the doors were open, the clients filled every seat in the room.

Funkhouser said she learned that, though the clients needed help, they were not helpless. She found many of them were well-acquainted with the tax code and came to the clinic armed with the relevant information and paperwork. “I benefitted from the experience too,” Funkhouser said. “I was delighted to apply what I had learned in a classroom to real-world situations, and at the same time genuinely help people.”

About 10 Chicago students have volunteered for Illinois Legal Aid Online’s LiveHelp chat service, which serves people who can’t afford lawyers for civil matters such as divorces and domestic violence. Students undergo a training process that teaches them to direct people to the right web content, including how-to videos, automated court documents, and informative publications and websites. It’s up to the students to decide when they will log on and help. To date, Chicago students have volunteered more than 200 hours to LiveHelp.

The student organization fair at the beginning of each year gives students the chance to learn about many service opportunities.

Wroe and Ho didn’t stop there. Unsure if the clinic would become a reality, they started the Domestic Violence Project in the meantime. The pro bono project trains students to work with the Legal Aid Society of Metropolitan Family Services, on behalf of domestic-violence victims. Again, the 3Ls have a chance to prepare their clients’ court filings, such as orders of protection, and to represent them in domestic violence court.

To start the program, the students received a $4,500 grant from the University of Chicago Women’s Board, a group of alumnae and friends of the university. So far, Wroe said, about seven people are involved in the pro bono project, which launched winter quarter, and about a dozen are enrolled in the clinic.

Wroe said she’s grateful the Law School was open to making the programs happen. “It’s a really good way to get students involved,” she said. The forms for protection orders, for example, are not difficult to complete, but they are crucial for victims.

“It’s not a very complicated area of law, so from the beginning of law school, you can have a lot of impact and influence over someone’s life very easily,” Wroe added.

Students often track down service opportunities that dovetail with their future goals. Katie Funkhouser, ’13, wants to be a tax lawyer.

The Chicago students “are great. They’re one of the best groups I have,” said Jane Lombardi, the LiveHelp program coordinator. “They’re always willing to take hours, and extra helpful with the users.”
Today’s Chicago students also are finding ways to update organizations started a generation earlier. For example, the leadership of the nearly 20-year-old community group Neighbors is coming up with new ways to help youth in Hyde Park.

This year, they conducted an after-school program for high-school kids at Kenwood Academy. The law students tutored the high schoolers and guided them through the application to the Gates Millennium Scholars Program, which awards financial aid to outstanding minority students entering college. Between a dozen and 15 law students participate on a regular basis.

Neighbors is also starting a new mentoring program for middle-school students at the Hyde Park Neighborhood Club, which provides educational programs to children from infancy to the 12th grade. In addition to an after-school program, law students will be paired with a middle-schooler for one-on-one “hang out” time at least once a month.

Bethany Fisher, ’12, co-president of Neighbors, has been working to coordinate the new program, even though she’s about to graduate.

Her experience with Neighbors has helped her feel like part of the community.

“It has enabled me to become meaningfully involved with the surrounding community rather than simply viewing Hyde Park through the Law Library windows,” she said. “Working with low-income kids at nearby schools is the best way to put the hardship of law school in perspective. Plus, their boundless energy is a great pick-me-up after a long day of studying.”

There’s plenty to do in the Law School’s neighborhood, but students want to serve around the world too. This year, the school solicited proposals for an “International Immersion” program this spring break. One of the projects chosen was a service trip to Belize. Six students affiliated with the Human Rights Law Society volunteered with organizations such as the Red Cross in Belize City.

They follow in the footsteps of a group of Chicago students who traveled to Jammu and Kashmir, India, last year to help the Kashmiri Pandits, a group expelled from their home many years ago because of racial and religious tension. The students met Pandits living in camps for internally displaced persons. They also interviewed government leaders and met with prominent academics.

The India trip was the brainchild of Maya Ibars, ’11, and Subha Chauhan, ’11. Audrey Gilliam, ’12, who was on the India trip, called it “an incredible opportunity.”

“I learned field interviewing skills, applied international law principles—which before seemed abstract—to a real-life problem, and met some great people along the way.”

The volunteer work is good for the community, and for the law students’ careers, said Susan J. Curry, Director of Public Interest Law and Policy. “The students get work experience and knowledge in an area of law. They make networking connections and maybe get in court before a peer would who is not volunteering,” she said.

Being involved in service work, especially law-related service work, helps new graduates stick out in the job market, said Valerie Byrne, ’13, a leader of Spring Break of Service who spent this most recent break working in New Orleans. Another group of Spring Break of Service members was in Biloxi.
“It’s a unique experience that employers don’t see on the average resume,” Byrne said. “It shows I have a dedication to pro bono work, and that I have some substantive legal experience.”

Plus, Byrne takes pride in the student service component of the Law School. “We’re associated with a lot of great things—law and economics, an incredible learning experience and academic rigor, and this is just another great thing we can be known for.”

Adam Susser, ’13, one of the students in Biloxi, said he’s learned a lot from working with the Mississippi Center for Justice, a nonprofit, public interest law firm committed to racial and economic justice. Susser was one of 22 Chicago law students to take the Biloxi trip this year. Among his tasks was to help the center assist people who faced foreclosure, eviction, and other problems as indirect results of the oil spill.

“It’s important not to lose sight that there are a lot of people in the country who need some help,” Susser said. “I’ve had the opportunity to have a really great education at the University of Chicago, and if there’s an opportunity to go down and help some people, I think that’s a great use of my spring break.”

Through the program, Susser met and worked with restaurant owners, oil-rig workers, and fishermen, including some from Vietnam who spoke through a translator to explain the turmoil the oil spill had caused in their lives.

“It was very eye-opening,” he said. “They weren’t looking for any type of handout. They were just trying to move their life forward.”

M. D. Akinmurele, ’13, was on both trips with Susser. Last year, she worked to mobilize a community around reopening a top-performing school that was destroyed after Hurricane Katrina. This year, she supported attorneys at the center as they met with people affected by the oil spill who thought they might have a claim to some of BP’s settlement money.

Akinmurele makes sure, when she is back in Chicago, to tell as many people as she can about what she has seen in the South.

“One day, when we’re attorneys and we have power to make a difference, maybe that’s something people will have in mind,” she said.
What is the methodology of originalist constitutional interpretation? Is it wise to go parasailing with Ruth Bader Ginsburg? How should a Supreme Court justice decide whether to overturn a previous holding of the Court? What is the most important thing to remember if you and a friend are being chased by a bear? What kind of life should a recent law school graduate aspire to?

Those questions and many others, many weighty and some not so weighty, were addressed by Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia during his packed two-day visit to the Law School in February, during which he delivered the 2012 Ulysses and Marguerite Schwartz Memorial Lecture before a full auditorium, taught a Constitutional Law class, spoke with members of the Federalist Society, exchanged ideas with faculty members over lunch, and answered students’ questions in an hour-long session.

Warmth and humor blended seamlessly with deep substance throughout Scalia’s visit, as he fully lived up to Professor Geoffrey Stone’s description of him as “one of the ablest, most interesting, most provocative, and most engaging justices ever to serve on the Supreme Court.”

DUELING CONSTITUTIONS
What might serve as a metaphor for Scalia’s primary theme throughout his visit occurred during his lunchtime question-and-answer session with students. The Justice’s first questioner, Barrett Young, ’14, inquired about the relevance of a section of the Constitution to Scalia’s view of limited federal-government powers. Within moments, Scalia had his pocket copy of the Constitution opened to the section in question—and so did Young. “Are you reading from the same Constitution I am?” Scalia asked.

Throughout his visit, Scalia contrasted his originalist method of Constitutional interpretation with the alternative method that he variously characterized as “so-called evolutionary Constitutional jurisprudence”; a “‘living Constitution’ philosophy … that caters to the weaknesses of judges”; and the work of “Constitutional consequentialists … who like to update the Constitution according to their own preferences.” Asked by Kimberly Rhoten, ’13, whether his own judging might be affected by his social and political values, Scalia answered, “I hope not. I hope I’m bound by the original intent. For me, that’s the test of being a good judge: whether you occasionally reach results that you really don’t like.”

Scalia pointed to several instances in which he had reached constitutional conclusions that differed from his own predilections. “I’m a law-and-order type,” he said, “but I ought to be the pin-up for the criminal defense bar, because my originalist philosophy leads me to defend rigorously the right to jury trial, to defend the original meaning of the confrontation clause—all of which benefits criminal defendants, who I would rather see put away. But once you show me the original thinking, I am handcuffed. I cannot do the nasty conservative things I would like to do to the country.”
In his Schwartz Lecture, titled “The Methodology of Originalism,” and elsewhere during his visit, Scalia made the positive case for his approach, that “the Constitution has a static meaning which does not change from generation to generation,” a view that he said was “orthodoxy in American law until the Warren Court.”

Saying, “Those who oppose originalism exaggerate the difficulty of inquiry into original meaning,” he discussed the means for ascertaining how particular words and phrases—such as “to keep and bear arms”—were understood when they were employed in the Constitution; he explained the necessity of close reading of phrases—saying, for example, that “the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed” denotes that the Second Amendment was not conferring a new right but recognizing an existing right—and he insisted on the importance of contemporaneous context to make sense of the words and phrases: “The Framers knew that the way the Stuart kings had destroyed the people’s militia was not by abolishing it but by disarming those members of the militia with whom they disagreed.”

Originalist judging has been aided in recent years by briefs that thoroughly present the historical background of cases, Scalia said. Referring to the Supreme Court’s 2008 Second Amendment case, District of Columbia v. Heller, he said, “The mass of briefing in this case is nothing short of astounding,” filling five volumes in the Supreme Court’s library and consisting largely of “an array of historical material whose thoroughness would have been unthinkable twenty years earlier.”

Acknowledging that historical analysis does not always lead to the same conclusions, Scalia discussed the different outcomes reached in one case (McIntyre v. Ohio Elections Commission) by him and Justice Clarence Thomas, whom Scalia characterized as “the only other thoroughgoing originalist on the Court.” “See—originalists can have fun, too,” he observed.

Whatever imperfections there may be in the originalist method do not trouble him greatly, the Justice said. To illustrate, he told the story of two men who are running from a bear. One of the men says to the other, “We’ll never outrun this bear,” and the other says, “I don’t have
Where he will not overturn past rulings that he believes were wrongly decided, Scalia said that he will limit the future applications of doctrines whose legitimacy he rejects. Of Substantive Due Process, for example, he said, “I’m not going to overturn everything that’s been decided on that basis, but I will not apply so-called Substantive Due Process in the future … That means that there are all sorts of new rights that would otherwise be created that I will leave to the democratic process.”

In general, he told the students, “The Framers were trying to set a bar below which the society cannot go. They didn’t believe that every day we get better and better—the ‘evolving standards of decency that mark the evolution of a maturing society.’ They understood that societies not only mature—they sometimes rot. And they were trying to set a bar to prevent that rotting. To understand it in any other way, to mean whatever some future society wants it to mean, is to deprive it of all its effect.”

The Structure of Our Democracy

The democratic process, particularly as it is affected by the structure of the Constitution, was a main topic of Scalia’s when he led a spirited interaction with Professor Huq’s students. Scalia answered that while he was not going to “go back and rip out half a century’s worth of jurisprudence,” he would consider overturning precedents based on three criteria: “How bad was the prior decision? … How well accepted has it been? … Does that prior decision permit me to function as a judge—which is to say, as a lawyer?” He cited Roe v. Wade as an example of a decision that does not withstand any of those tests.
Constitutional Law class. “Justice Scalia really engaged the students,” Huq observed. “He listened to their questions, challenged their assumptions, and pushed them, albeit with warmth and good humor, to better articulate their ideas about fundamental constitutional principles.”

Scalia said that the passage of the 17th amendment in 1913, providing for direct election of senators rather than their appointment by state legislatures, dealt a severe blow to states’ power and propelled the current centralization of power in the federal government. Senators were no longer as closely tied to the interests of their states as they had been, he argued, and so they came to accept federal legislation—such as requiring that states raise their legal drinking age to 21 in return for federal highway funding—that would not have been acceptable to the legislatures that once had appointed them.

He also said that legislative gridlock, while often perceived as evidence of governmental ineptitude, actually is deliberately built into the structure of the Constitution as a protection for minorities and the states. “Our system is not desirable to anyone who wants power,” he said. “Gridlock … is what the Framers wanted.”

Asserting that the 14th Amendment was not intended to apply the Bill of Rights to the states, Scalia decried the imbalance between state and federal power that results from that interpretive approach. “Whenever you constitutionalize something, you are also federalizing it,” he said. In general, he said, the Bill of Rights is “just a parchment guarantee—any two-bit dictator can have a Bill of Rights.” The structural relationships established by the Constitution, particularly the separation of powers, are the true genius of American democracy. “You ignore the structure at your peril,” he told the students. “Letting life’s most important questions, like abortion, like [assisted] suicide, all those things, be decided by nine lawyers instead of by voters—Why would you want to do that?”

What is the Meaning of Life?

Asked by a student what he considered to be the most important issue that has not yet come before the Court, Scalia paused for a few moments before answering, “What is the meaning of life?” and then proceeding to share some jokes on that topic.

On a more serious note, he responded to a question from another student, about what advice he would give a law student today, by saying, “Try to find a practice that enables you to have a human existence. I’m not talking about time for goofing off; I’m talking about time to
Scalia answered that it would be remarkable if there were many fewer such decisions, since the high court generally finds itself considering very good decisions that have been carefully reasoned by excellent judges in lower courts.

Assistant Dean Richard Badger inquired about the nature of the still-ongoing monthly poker game that Scalia and the late Chief Justice William Rehnquist founded in the 1980s. Scalia described the game’s stakes as “penny-ante, adjusted for inflation.” As for the outcome, he said, “I keep telling my wife that it evens out.”

AT THE FEDERALIST SOCIETY

The Justice spent about an hour engaging with the board of the Chicago Law chapter of the Federalist Society and the Society’s faculty advisor, Professor M. Todd Henderson. Scalia helped organize the Society at the Law School in 1982 (as one of the first three law school chapters in the country), and served as its first faculty advisor. Society president Mark Jackson, ’12, says that Scalia’s presence was as inspiring as his words: “To have the most influential scholar and practitioner of originalism right there with us was an amazing honor in itself, and then to be able to bounce ideas off him and hear his thinking on many key issues—it’s something I’m not going to forget, and I think that’s true for all of us who enjoyed this great privilege.”

THE ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM

After his Schwartz lecture, Scalia entertained a half hour of questions. Asked why today’s Supreme Court confirmation hearings are so contentious, he first offered some historical perspective: “I was confirmed—it’s hard to believe this—I was confirmed by a vote of ninety-eight to nothing. Me!” He then stated his conviction that today’s close scrutiny of nominees arises from citizens’ awareness of the subjective nature of judging that has overtaken the Court. “Once they figured out that the Court is amending the Constitution, putting in new rights that didn’t exist before and taking out some rights that used to exist—once they have figured that out … the most important criterion becomes, is he or she writing the Constitution that I want? And of course that finds its way into the confirmation process.”

Asked about the Court’s controversial decision in Kelo v. City of New London, he said, “By my lights at least, the Court often gets the law wrong, but it very rarely gets the politics wrong—goes a bridge too far—but in this case it did… I don’t think Kelo is long for this world.”

Late in the questioning, Paxton Williams, ’13, was called on. “I have a question I’ve been wanting to ask you since 1994,” Williams said. Scalia asked, “Really? What did I

attend to your other responsibilities—to your family, to your church or synagogue, to your community. All of those are real responsibilities. I’m very disappointed that the profession has evolved in such a way that I don’t think lawyers do their share anymore.” Mentioning that he had begun his own career at a firm in Cleveland so that he and his family could enjoy a less-pressured life, he said, “You should look for a place like that. I’m sure they’re still out there. Maybe you have to go to Cleveland.”

Before Justice Scalia taught Professor Aziz Huq’s Constitutional Law course, the two men went over some last minute details.

WITH THE FACULTY

Following a lively half-hour of informal conversations with faculty members, the Justice—who himself served on the Law School faculty from 1977 until 1982—began his brief lunchtime remarks by saying that the most lasting impact he created from the time he taught at the Law School arose more from his influence on students than from his writings. Asked by Professor Lior Strahilevitz what opinion of the Court he would most enjoy teaching today, Scalia readily answered that it would be Term Limits, Inc. v. Thornton, the 1995 case in which the Court—with Scalia and two other Justices joining in a dissent written by Justice Thomas—invalidated congressional term limits that had been established by an amendment to the Arkansas state constitution (and by, extension, those of 22 other states as well). “This is the most important federalism case that has been heard during my time on the bench,” Scalia said.

Relatedly, when he was asked by Professor Tom Ginsburg whether he wrote his decisions for casebooks, Scalia answered, “I write my dissents for casebooks. There’s no other reason to write them.” When Lecturer in Law Gerald Rosenberg asked Scalia whether he was bothered by the number of five-to-four decisions reached by the Court,
do in 1994? “You went to India,” Williams responded, “and what I want to know is, whose idea was it to take the elephant ride?” To much laughter, Scalia answered, “It was probably Ruth’s. I have a wonderful picture at home of me and Ruth Bader Ginsburg on the back of an elephant, led by a guy in a turban. Ruth is an incredible lady. We taught some summers together in Nice, and she went parasailing! You know, I’m surprised she ever came down—she’s so light. I wouldn’t go parasailing—are you crazy? So I’m pretty sure the elephant ride was Ruth’s idea.”

Mutual Appreciation
Scalia told his audience at the Schwartz Lecture, “A whole lot of what I am intellectually is attributable to this place. The University of Chicago is one of two or three of the most formidable intellectual institutions in the world; a really impressive place. You’re lucky to be here. And I’m glad to be back.”

Justice Scalia’s visit was, in many ways, a homecoming. During his visit he caught up with old faculty friends, visited his old office (now with a plaque commemorating his occupancy), and even spent time with his son Gene, a Class of 1990 graduate of the Law School. As he introduced Justice Scalia before the Schwartz Lecture, Dean Schill reinforced the connection between the Justice and the Law School. After amply profiling the Justice’s career, the Dean said, “With a career that extensive and varied, I suppose it might seem odd for all of us here at the Law School to continue to think of Justice Scalia as one of our own—which, make no mistake about it, we absolutely do. But all it takes is a glance at what has occupied Justice Scalia’s professional life for these last twenty-five years to see why we don’t just claim him as our own—in true Chicago fashion, we can prove it.” The proofs that the Dean provided, with ample supporting evidence, included Scalia’s reputation as a fierce debater; his prolific and influential writings; and “perhaps the most quintessentially Chicago trait, his intellectual honesty, combined with his desire to spend time with those who disagree with him.”

“He also gets more laughs during oral argument than any other Justice, by a lot,” the Dean added, “but I am not sure it is fair to say that that is a very Chicago trait.”

Reflecting on the Justice’s visit, Professor Stone praised Scalia’s “incredible generosity” with his time and energy. “He’s just been great,” Stone said. And so he was: honest, open, sometimes fierce, often funny, always generous. The meaning of life, however, will have to be left for another day. ♦
Ambassador James Hormel Comes Home to the Law School
By Sarah Galer

For the Honorable James Hormel, ’58, discovering his identity and mission in social justice has been a lifelong process. One early turning point came during his years as the University of Chicago Law School’s first full-time dean of students, when he realized he was on the side of students who were protesting the Vietnam War. Years later, after he came out as a gay man, Hormel faced different challenges as he battled opposition to become the first openly gay U.S. ambassador.

“We must let them know who we are or they will fabricate who we are and what they fabricate will not be true,” Hormel said in a recent talk at the Law School, titled “Breaking the Pink Ceiling.” He was in Chicago to promote his new autobiography, Fit to Serve, which chronicles his political development and the struggles he faced as a trailblazing diplomatic nominee.

“Jim’s visions and his passion for public service have grown out of a life that is dedicated to advocacy for human rights and for social equality,” said Michael Schill, dean of the Law School. “He is really nothing less than a giant in terms of philanthropy and engagement.”

Grandson to the founder of Hormel Foods, Hormel has spent much of his life struggling for social justice and gay rights, culminating in his successful battle to become U.S. ambassador to Luxembourg in 1999. He had served as dean of students and director of admissions at the Law School from 1961 to 1967, admitting to the Law School both Bush-era Attorney General John Ashcroft, ’67, and anti-Vietnam activist Bernadine Dohrn, ’67. After he left the University, Hormel began managing his family investments and became involved in politics.

Since then he has helped found the Human Rights Campaign, was a member of two United Nations delegations, and funded the largest lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) book collection in the world.

As someone who spent years coming to terms with his sexuality, Hormel told students that writing about his life in his new book was “a bit traumatic.”

“I do discuss what it’s like to do whatever one can not to be gay,” said Hormel, who was once married and is the father of five children and the grandfather of 14. “And then what it takes to rise above it and to discover oneself and to be willing to be public about it. It still haunts me now.”

Yet Hormel said being open about his identity was essential as he strove to break political barriers. For more than five years, Hormel faced opposition to President Clinton’s efforts to appoint Hormel as the nation’s first openly gay ambassador. Ultimately Clinton appointed Hormel through a recess appointment, bypassing Senate opposition.

Hormel said he sees things changing for the LGBT community in a positive way—although it is still legal in 29 states to fire someone for being gay, and employment antidiscrimination legislation has languished in Congress for almost 40 years. He predicts the next challenge for many minority groups is to be fully accepted into the larger culture.

“I see the forthcoming battle as one in which the various representatives of minorities in this country will need to band together to make it clear that social justice is not complete until we have addressed the issue of cultural acceptance,” Hormel said.
Hormel has remained an active member of the Law School community. Notably, in 1986 he created a loan forgiveness program as a way to direct law students into public service, something the Law School has been expanding. Hormel also is one of only four life members of the Law School Visiting Committee.

University of Chicago students of his day and today share a special “spark of difference,” he said during his visit.

“U of C is remarkable,” Hormel recently told the Windy City Times, Chicago’s LGBT newspaper, about his regard for the Law School and the University. “There is not another research institution like it that I know—the cross-topical, cross-educational, intellectual curiosity that brings the entire campus together.”

Professor Martha Nussbaum and Dean Michael Schill engage with Ambassador Hormel after his talk.
Books by Alumni Published 2011

**Charlotte Adelman, ’62**  
The Midwestern Native Garden: An Illustrated Guide to Native Alternatives to Nonnative Flowers and Plants (Ohio University Press)  
The Midwestern Native Garden is a guide for gardeners whose styles range from formal to naturalistic but who want to create an authentic sense of place, with regional natives. It offers viable alternatives to both amateurs and professionals, whether they are considering adding a few native plants or intending to go native all the way.

**Frank Cicero, ’65**  
Relative Strangers: Italian Protestants in the Catholic World (Academy Chicago Publishers)  
Relative Strangers describes the author’s search for the religious roots of his parents’ families in northern Italy and Sicily. He traces the history of the Waldensians, the Protestant sect which began in Lyon, France, in the 12th century, often suffering persecution, but surviving to this day in both Europe and America.

**Daniel A. Crane, ’96**  
The Institutional Structure of Antitrust Enforcement (Oxford University Press)  
Crane provides a comprehensive treatment of the history, structure, and behavior of the various U.S. institutions that enforce antitrust laws, such as the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission.

**Jason J. Czarnezki, ’03**  
Writing as a lawyer and environmentalist, Czarnezki addresses the small personal choices that individuals can make in order to have a positive effect on the natural world and investigates the individual decisions that have the worst environmental impacts.

**Ward Farnsworth, ’94**  
Farnsworth’s Classical English Rhetoric (David R. Godine)  
This book is a tutorial on eloquence conducted by Churchill and Lincoln, Dickens and Melville, Burke and Paine, and more than a hundred others. The book organizes a vast range of examples from those sources to illustrate and analyze the most valuable rhetorical devices.

**Michael G. Faure, ’85**  
Climate Change Liability (Edward Elgar) (edited with M. Peeters)  
This volume sheds new light on the growing issue of using liability as a tool for both preventing and compensating for the damage caused by climate change, examining to what extent liability can be used for mitigation and adaptation issues.  
Competition Policy and Regulation (Edward Elgar) (edited with X. Zhang)  
From both a broad theoretical and practical perspective, this book considers competition policy and regulation in light of the recent introduction of the anti-monopoly law in China.

**Jay Feinman, ’75**  
Delay, Deny, Defend: Why Insurance Companies Don’t Pay Claims and What You Can Do About It (Portfolio/Penguin)  
This book describes how insurance companies delay payment of justified claims, deny payment altogether, and force policyholders into litigation to get what they are owed. It explains how consumers can be more cautious when shopping for policies and what to do when pursuing a disputed claim, and it lays out a plan for the legal reforms needed to prevent future abuses.

**Law 101: Everything You Need to Know about American Law (Oxford University Press, 3rd edition)**  
An accessible introduction to law for general readers, this book introduces every aspect of the legal system, from constitutional law and the litigation process to tort law, contract law, property law, and criminal law.

**Bert Foer, ’73**  
The International Handbook on Private Enforcement of Competition Law (Edward Elgar)  
With the international community on the brink of an explosion of private remedies for violation of national competition laws, this timely handbook provides state-of-the-art analysis of the private enforcement of competition laws across the globe.

**Marcus C. Funke, ’99**  
Gläubigerschutz durch Information im Recht der Aktiengesellschaft (Nomos-Verl.-Ges.)  
This book questions whether traditional methods of creditor protection in corporate law are effective and sufficient. Funke argues that over time there will be a paradigm shift toward information-based creditor protection as a complement to existing protection mechanisms.

**Mary Ann Glendon, ’61**  
The Forum and the Tower: How Scholars and Politicians Have Imagined the World, from Plato to Eleanor Roosevelt (Oxford University Press)  
In The Forum and the Tower, Glendon examines thinkers who have collaborated with leaders, from ancient Syracuse to the modern White House, in a series of brisk portraits that explore the meeting of theory and reality.

**Kent Greenfield, ’92**  
The Myth of Choice: Personal Responsibility in a World of Limits (Yale University Press)  
Tapping into scholarship on topics ranging from brain science to economics, political theory to sociology, Greenfield poses unsettling questions about the choices we make. His discoveries confirm that many factors limit our free will, but he offers useful suggestions to help us become better decision makers, and to ensure that in our laws and public policy we acknowledge the complexity of choice.

**David Haendler, ’06**  
The Shattergrave Knights  
Jack and Olive Merriwether thought they were two ordinary teenagers until they learned they were descended from the murderous sorcerer Gorgyaz. Now that the truth about their ancestry is out, the government wants to take their freedom, a witchfinder wants to take their lives, and the shadowy leader of the Thirteenth Division wants to take their souls.
Lawrence Hesieh, ’87
Corporate Transactions Handbook (Data Trace Publishing Company)
The Corporate Transactions Handbook exists to help attorneys and bankers master the Xs and Os of the structural, legal, and tax aspects of a variety of transactions in two of the most popular practice areas—mergers and acquisitions, and commercial lending/secured transactions.

James C. Hormel, ’58
Fit to Serve: Reflections on a Secret Life, Private Struggle, and Public Battle to Become the First Openly Gay U.S. Ambassador (Skyhorse)
Hormel’s memoir is a passionate and inspiring true story of the determination for human equality and for attaining your own version of the American Dream—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness without exception. (For more on Hormel’s story, see page 42.)

James B. Jacobs ’73
Breaking the Devil’s Pact: The Battle to Free the Teamsters from the Mob (New York University Press) (with Kerry Cooperman)
Breaking the Devil’s Pact traces the fascinating history of U.S. v. IBT, beginning with Giuliani’s controversial lawsuit and continuing with in-depth analysis of the ups and downs of an unprecedented remedial effort involving multiple branches of the federal government.

Holning Lau, ’05
Public Interest Litigation in Asia (Routledge) (with Po Jen Yap)
Surveying many important jurisdictions in Asia including mainland China, Hong Kong, India, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan, the book addresses recent developments and experiences in the field of public interest litigation, offering a comparative perspective on public law.

Robert M. LeVine, ’74
The Uniform Commercial Code Made Easy: The Story of Stephen’s Boats (Empowerment Publications)
The Story of Stephen’s Boats takes the reader on an informative and humorous journey through the Uniform Commercial Code and the lives of its characters.

Geoffrey A. Manne, ’97
Competition Policy and Patent Law under Uncertainty (Cambridge University Press) (with Joshua D. Wright)
The essays in this book approach the dual issues of the regulation of innovation and the optimal design of legal institutions in an environment of uncertainty from an economic perspective, relying on the tools of microeconomics, quantitative analysis, and comparative institutional analysis to explore and begin to provide answers to the myriad challenges facing policymakers.

Joe Mathewson, ’76
The Supreme Court and the Press: The Indispensable Conflict (Northwestern University Press)
The book traces the often-fractured relationship of the Court and the news media, two Constitutional and interdependent institutions, since the Court’s beginning and makes recommendations for improvement on both sides to better inform the American public of the Court’s vital work.

Jon Mills, ’77
The Ronnie Gene (Five Star)
Mills’s novel is about the promotional game industry, Parkinson’s disease, health insurance, bankruptcy, greed, betrayal, and murder, all untangled by the world’s two most unlikely private eyes.

Roger Peter Morf, ’04
Lohn und besondere Vergütungsformen im privatrechtlichen Arbeitsverhältnis (Stämpfli)
Morf’s book examines the meaning of wages in the context of employment law, as well as the legal bases for salary and compensation systems.

Matthew T. Parish, ’04
Mirages of International Justice: The Elusive Pursuit of Transnational Legal Order (Edward Elgar)
This book explores common problems across international courts and tribunals that sit apart from domestic legal systems and applies a constructivist theory of international relations to explain their operation.

Richard J. Roddewig, ’74
Appraising Conservation and Historic Preservation Easements (The Appraisal Institute and the Land Trust Alliance)
Roddewig traces the history of the conservation and preservation easement movement, explores the income tax code and Treasury regulations authorizing charitable donations of easements, and then thoroughly discusses all of the valuation principles, standards, and methods for determining the value of such easements.

Michael Rosenhouse, ’74
New York Pattern Jury Instructions Companion Handbook (Thomson Reuters West)
This product is a companion to New York Pattern Jury Instructions Civil, providing guidance on using that resource as a research and case-planning tool. It contains examples of jury instructions given by New York judges and requests for instructions submitted by attorneys for parties in a wide variety of cases.

Tom Scorza, ’82
The Miracle at Bolsena (iUniverse.com)
Scorza’s second novel tells a love and detective story centered on a reported miracle in 13th-century Italy.

Eduardo Vidal, ’81 (with Jan J. H. Joosten)
US Securities Regulation: A Guidebook for International Companies (Globe Law and Business)
This book addresses new amendments to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission rule rules related to foreign private issuers.

Ralph G. Wrobley, ’62
Work, Life, and the High Calling of the Law (LawyerAvenue Press)
Wrobley provides, from a managing partner’s perspective, an understanding of the lawyer personality, how to select a law school and survive the experience, what law school won’t teach but you really need, the realities of Big Law practice, making a lasting impression after you get hired, and how to live the high calling of the law.
Dear University of Chicago Alumni:

I write this, my inaugural letter to you, approximately three months after having first arrived in Chicago to serve as your new Associate Dean for External Affairs. My wife and three children are finishing up work and school in Colorado—while I have focused on learning as much as I can about Chicago Law. I must say that we have been delighted by the warm welcome we have received as we begin our time as part of the Chicago Law extended family. Transitions are always challenging times. Yet, we are looking forward to getting settled and exploring our new home.

I have the extremely good fortune to be following other Associate Deans who have done marvelous work building relationships on behalf of Chicago Law. One has to think back many years to remember a time when this role was not filled with the encyclopedic knowledge of a Jon Stern or the unflagging vigor of a Holly Davis, ’76. As a school, we have benefited tremendously from their hard work, their passion for Chicago Law, and their ability to engage deeply our committed family of alumni and friends. Their legacy is the foundation of strength upon which we now look to build.

Recently, I have also had the pleasure of meeting with a small but growing number of our remarkable alumni and friends. In my conversations with many of you over the last few months, I have learned much about what makes Chicago special. The commitment to ideas here is unparalleled at any of the other universities at which I have worked. And I have heard again and again that we must never lose sight of this commitment as we consider how best to engage our alumni and friends. Each of these meetings helps to inform me and clarify a bit more the path the lies before us.

Yet, despite our accomplishments, we still have key areas for improvement. For instance, I believe that based on initial conversations not only with alumni but with the broader public as well, we have not sufficiently communicated our considerable strengths and achievements. While within the circle of our alumni and friends we may be well informed about our accomplishments, the rest of legal academia, the greater Chicago public, and national audiences are definitely under-informed. In typical Chicago fashion, we have been content with knowing our own abilities and not crowing about them.

Additionally, as a school we have only recently begun to proactively and consistently engage our closest alumni and friends in conversation about how they may play a role in ensuring excellence moving forward. We have too often expected worthy vehicles like this publication, or chance encounters with classmates to reinforce and remind our alumni and friends of the value of a Chicago education. As a consequence, we risk falling behind our peer schools that aggressively engage their alumni—as volunteers, advocates, and financial partners.

Not surprisingly, Chicago also faces ever-increasing competition—not only as a law school, but also as a recipient of philanthropic support. Competing law schools aggressively recruit our faculty and students, while worthy philanthropic organizations vie for our volunteers and their giving. We have much work to do, given this landscape, in order to win the attention, merit the engagement, and
secure the support of our alumni and friends.

We have wonderful assets to help us with these significant but not overwhelming challenges. We have the most scholarly, productive, and pedagogically capable faculty of any school in the country. In growing numbers, our students come to us rather than Harvard or Yale because of the intimacy of the classes and the knowledge that here they will be pushed to their intellectual limits. We have world-renowned programs that feature clinical and experiential learning, and we are the birthplace of the most seminal idea in modern legal education—law and economics. As these incredible resources clearly show, and as we all clearly know, Chicago is the best in legal education. The opportunity we have is to convince more of our classmates and friends that this is so.

Over the next several months, the External Affairs office will be adding staff and purposefully reaching out to our alumni and friends. My hope is that you will strongly consider taking the time out to meet with us, to share your perspective on what a Chicago education has meant to you, and to work with us make that education even better.

I look forward to your feedback.

Warmest Regards,

Eric Lundstedt
Associate Dean for External Affairs

The Law School’s Annual Fund is on pace for a highly successful year. As the Record went to press we had surpassed the $3 million mark, and more than 2,000 alumni have made a gift to the Law School this fiscal year. With the guidance of Annual Fund Chair Steven Feirson, ’75, earlier this year the Law School launched the Dean’s Circle, a special recognition society for those who make annual leadership gifts to the school. Nearly 700 alumni and friends have joined the Dean’s Circle since that time, providing critical support for students, faculty, academic programs, and more.

Our goals for this year are ambitious: to have a record-breaking total of more than $4 million raised for the Annual Fund, with 38% alumni participation. In order to reach—and hopefully exceed—these goals we need the help of our graduates. Please visit www.law.uchicago.edu/give to learn more about the Dean’s Circle, the impact of your support, and to make your contribution.

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<th>Annual Fund</th>
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<th>Total Raised (in millions)</th>
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<td>FY 2012 Goal—more than $4.0m</td>
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<td>(as of today we’re at $3.26m)</td>
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<td>FY 2011 Final—$3.8m</td>
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Academics in the Public Interest: The Lillian E. Kraemer Professor of Law

A bequest from Lillian Kraemer, ’64, will one day endow a tenured academic professorship at the Law School that will be focused on public interest law.

Dean Schill says, “Lillian Kraemer’s generous bequest—which we do not expect or hope to be utilizing any time soon—is in keeping with her unstinting commitment to the betterment of the Law School, her extraordinary strategic vision, and her demonstrated passion for serving the public interest.”

Kraemer, now retired from practice at Simpson Thacher & Bartlett where in the 1980s she developed the firm’s bankruptcy and reorganization practice, holds one of only four current lifetime appointments to the Law School’s Visiting Committee, and she served as an honorary cochair of the Law School’s centennial capital campaign.

Former Dean Saul Levmore has observed, “Lillian’s passion for, and belief in, the educational process is so fierce as to improve that process, at least as it takes place at Chicago.”

It is expected that the Lillian E. Kraemer Professor of Law will not only teach subjects related to the public interest, but serve as an advisor and mentor to students interested in practicing public interest law, complementing the activities of the Public Interest Law and Policy Program that was established last year. Levmore credits Kraemer with influencing many aspects of the Law School’s commitment to assertively supporting public interest law: “Lillian Kraemer inspired me to think hard not just about public interest opportunities after law school, but also about the process of advising students and encouraging their public interest sentiments while in law school.”

“As I interviewed prospective associates at Simpson Thacher over the years,” Kraemer reflects, “I would often find that they had learned practically nothing about public service opportunities while they were law students. I’m hoping this bequest will contribute to the strong momentum for changing that at the one law school that matters most to me and, by Chicago’s example, at others. It’s absolutely critical that the great law schools inspire and support public service so that our best lawyers remain keenly aware of their public responsibilities. We’ve seen what can go wrong when lawyers lose sight of this.”

Kraemer was the second woman to be named a partner at Simpson Thacher, and the first woman to chair its finance committee. After working on the Chrysler bailout between 1979 and 1981, she perceived the need for a formalized bankruptcy practice, and she was selected to establish and run that practice. Among the scores of major restructurings that she had a major role in were ones at International Harvester, Zapata, Baldwin United, Braniff, Pan Am, Orion Pictures, and Olympia and York.

She served for more than 12 years on the board of managers of her college alma mater, Swarthmore, and has been active for nearly 20 years (including a current term on the board of directors) at Legal Momentum (the Women’s Legal Defense and Education Fund), the nation’s oldest organization dedicated to advancing the rights of all women and girls. “Many of the problems that professional women face have not been solved yet, and that includes within the legal profession,” she says. “And the problems for less fortunate women in the current troubled economic and political environment are, if anything, becoming worse, not better.”

As one of just seven women in her class at the Law School, Kraemer says she found Professor Soia Mentshikoff “invaluably inspiring, as a role model and as a mentor,” and she says she is glad that her bequest will create another endowed chair named for a woman: “The more that women in law school have examples of other women to help them shape their perceptions of their opportunities, the better off they—and all of us—will be. I know from experience that it really matters.”

Kraemer says she sees her bequest as one way of demonstrating her gratitude for a great education. “The Law School made it possible for me for me to have a fulfilling life doing work that was challenging and satisfying,” she says. “I received an education that broadened my perspectives and expanded my intellectual life while at the same time it focused and sharpened my skills. Malcolm Sharp’s classes were the best educational experience I have ever had, anywhere; Karl Llewellyn, Harry Kalven, and Phil Kurland set incredibly high standards for what a lawyer should be that I have tried to live up to—the list of my great teachers could go on and on. Service to the Law School, and this bequest, are but small ways of paying back my debt to this great institution.”
The Charles M. Jacobs Fund for Human Rights and Social Engagement

A generous gift from the Charles and Cerise Jacobs Charitable Foundation has enabled the Law School to establish the Charles M. Jacobs Fund for Human Rights and Social Engagement. The late Mr. Jacobs was a 1956 graduate of the Law School. The fund supports law student summer internships through the International Human Rights Summer Program. Last summer, Jacobs Fellows from the Law School served in Israel, India, South Africa, Australia, and Tanzania.

A similar program, for undergraduates, has been established at the University of Chicago, where Mr. Jacobs earned his bachelor’s degree. “Charles loved the College and the Law School,” Mrs. Jacobs says. “He felt so grateful to them for equipping him with what he needed to launch his career. After he died, I couldn’t think of any better way to honor him than to make him part of the places he loved so much.”

During his diverse and entrepreneurial career, Mr. Jacobs was, among other things, a consultant to the natural gas industry’s total energy initiative, the publisher of the first work on aerobics, a collaborator with the seminal writer Thomas F. Gilbert of the Praxeonomy Institute, and a consultant for a computerized law search service that was a forerunner to LexisNexis.

His visionary insights into the importance of evidence-based medical practice led to the founding of two firms, InterQual and MediQual, that developed and implemented methods for measuring and improving healthcare quality. Both of those firms still exist today, owned by Fortune 500 companies. Mr. Jacobs was named Man of the Year in 1988 by the American Medical Association’s publication American Medical News; he was listed in a major survey of the most influential policy makers in healthcare delivery; and he is lead author of Measuring the Quality of Healthcare. In 1998 he was made an honorary life member of the American College of Medical Quality.

Dean Schill observes, “Charles Jacobs was an exceptional man with an amazing mind. He was just a fountain of ideas and insights that never seemed to stop coming, always were welcome, and always clearly arose from his deep affection for the Law School. Spending time with him and Cerise has been among the highlights of my tenure as dean.”

While he was in law school, Jacobs was one of the initiators of Compass Players, the country’s first improvisational theater and the predecessor of Second City. Later he led an attempt to convert Greenwich Village’s landmark Mills Hotel into a performing arts venue (it became the site of the famed Village Gate nightclub). His greatest contribution to the arts world occurred after his wife gave him a birthday gift a song cycle she had written based on an ancient Chinese fable. Struck by the beauty and artistic power of what she had created, he initiated and helped lead the process of developing it into an opera, Madame White Snake. The opera premiered in 2010, with a libretto by Mrs. Jacobs and music composed by Zhou Long; in 2011, Mr. Zhou won the Pulitzer Prize in Music for Madame White Snake.

“Charles always was a great champion of social justice and human rights,” Mrs. Jacobs says. “I know he would be pleased that the Jacobs Fellows are becoming exposed to a wider worldview and an opportunity to work toward greater justice. Whatever they may do in their careers, this experience can only make them more likely to recognize and respond to human needs, and as they gain in that way, we all will benefit. Charles has left many legacies in many fields, and in many hearts and minds. I know this will be among the most important of them.”

Cerise and Charles Jacobs, ’56
In Memoriam

1935
Rubin Sharpe
November 8, 2011
A World War II navy veteran, Sharpe, 98, was the general manager of an automobile dealership in Milwaukee and later was a real-estate property manager. In retirement, he served as the leader of the Milwaukee chapter of the Service Corps of Retired Executives and sat on the board of Jewish Family Services. Sharpe was also a graduate of the College.

1937
William B. Goodstein
February 1, 2011
Goodstein, who lived in Huntington Beach, California, was also a graduate of the College.

1939
Irwin Panter
February 2011
Panter, a former counselor at Deutsch Levey & Engel, Chartered, lived in Glenview, Illinois, at the time of his death at age 96. He was predeceased by his wife, Ruth. Panter was also a graduate of the College.

1940
C. Olin Sethness
February 1, 2012
Sethness, 97, died peacefully of natural causes on February 1. Living at Lake Forest Place at the time of his death, the longtime Winnetka resident graduated from the University of Chicago Phi Beta Kappa in 1935 and from the Law School, where he was elected to the Law Review, in 1937. He was married to Alison Burge for 72 years until her death in 2010.

1941
J. Gordon Henry
December 6, 2011
J. Gordon Henry, of Naples, Florida, passed away in December at the age of 95. Before moving to Marco Island in 1981, Gordon worked as Senior Vice President and Trust Counsel at the Northern Trust Company in Chicago, Illinois. His principal avocation was teaching, and he devoted significant time organizing and teaching courses in estate-planning and business law in numerous states throughout the country. Gordon assumed multiple leadership positions throughout his lifetime on community, church, athletic, and school-based committees and boards in Illinois and Florida. He is survived by a daughter, Laura Henry of Zion, Illinois, and two stepchildren, Carroll and Elizabeth Sudler of Los Angeles, California, and Sag Harbor, New York.

1942
Harry J. Levi
November 10, 2011
A World War II veteran, Levi was a partner of Chicago law firm D’Ancona & Pflaum. He was a founding member of the Lakeside Congregation for Reform Judaism in Highland Park.

1947
James W. Tedrow
January 13, 2011
Tedrow and his wife, Virginia (Vlack), who survives him, were also graduates of the College.

1948
S. Dell Scott
October 20, 2010
A graduate of the College, Scott was a founding member of Gillin & Scott (now Alperstein, Simon, Farkas, Gillin & Scott). Former president of the Hollywood Bar Association, Scott—who lived in Encino, California, at the time of his death—served for 20 years as a member of the board of directors of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, including serving as vice chair of its legal and claims committee. Scott and his wife, Ruth (Pollack), who survives him, were also graduates of the College.

1949
Maynard I. Wishner
December 19, 2011
After working as head of the Chicago Mayor’s Commission on Human Relations’ department of law and order and later as the commission’s acting executive director, in 1952 Wishner became chief city prosecutor. He then entered private practice, serving as senior partner at Cole, Wishner, Epstein & Manilow. He left the firm in 1963 to join Walter E. Heller & Company, where he became president and CEO. Wishner was active in Jewish organizations, serving in the early 1980s as national president of the American Jewish Committee and receiving the Chicago Jewish Federation’s highest honor, the Julius Rosenwald Memorial Award. He is also a College graduate, and his wife, Ellen Kenemore, AM ’73, who survives him, graduated from the School of Social Service Administration.

1950
Allan B. Aaron
April 16, 2011
A graduate of the College, Scott was a partner of Chicago law firm D’Ancona & Pflaum. He was a founding member of the Lakeside Congregation for Reform Judaism in Highland Park.

1951
John D. Schwartz
November 28, 2011
Schwartz, longtime chief judge of the US Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Illinois, died November 28 in Chicago. An army air force veteran, Schwartz was an assistant US attorney before going into private practice in 1954. He was appointed to the bankruptcy court in 1984, retiring as chief judge in 1998 and remaining as a judge for the following decade. Schwartz also graduated from the College.

1961
Michael Nussbaum
October 5, 2011
Nussbaum, 76, spent more than four decades as a lawyer in Washington, D.C., defending clients including political activist Ralph Nader and journalist Seymour Hersh on First Amendment cases. As a partner at Nussbaum & Wald from 1979 until the firm dissolved in 1996, he represented the liquidators of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International during a banking scandal there. In 2003 he retired as a partner of Ropes & Gray, and five years later, he obtained a commutation from President George W. Bush...
1960
Jean Allard
January 29, 2012
Allard, 87, died on January 29 following a long illness. Allard broke a number of barriers during her career, becoming one of the first female vice presidents of the University of Chicago and a member of the Chicago Club and in 1976 was named the first female partner at Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal. She is survived by her son, John, and a granddaughter.

1965
Thomas G. West
November 24, 2011
West, 71, was a assistant Illinois attorney general for condemnation cases from 1968 to 1976 and practiced estate-planning and corporate law at the Simpson Law Office in Galesburg, Illinois. He was also vice president of the Bondi Building Corporation, served on the IFMC-IL advisory board, and was treasurer of the Temple Sholom board of directors. In the 1970s West was on the board of trustees for Carl Sandburg Community College and in 2007 received the school’s Founders Circle Award.

1968
Paul Falick
April 9, 2011
A 40-year New York City resident, Falick had a private law practice before joining chemical and pharmaceutical company ICC Industries Inc. in 1977. He was the company’s vice president and general counsel at the time of his death.

Mont P. Hoyt
May 7, 2011
A partner at Baker Botts for many years, Hoyt later went into private practice and worked as chair of the international department of Hughes and Luce (now K&L Gates). In the mid-eighties, he chaired the American Bar Association’s International Law Section. A member of the Houston Journal of International Law advisory board for more than 30 years, Hoyt chaired the Houston Committee on Foreign Relations and was longtime secretary/rapporteur. Since 2003 he had been the consul ad hoc of the Federation of Malaysia.

John E. Morrow
April 5, 2011
A longtime mergers and acquisitions lawyer for Baker & McKenzie, Morrow died at his home in La Jolla, California.

Robert L. Bard
July 10, 2011
Bard, professor emeritus of the University of Connecticut School of Law, taught advanced contract and international law courses until 1997, when he retired after a stroke. A member of the American Association of University Professors, Bard worked in support of academic freedom. In 1998 the AAUP Connecticut State Conference established the Robert Bard Legal Defense Fund, which supports litigation in cases where principles of academic freedom have been breached. Bard was a Korean War Navy veteran.

1971
Leonard Nalencz
December 31, 2011
Nalencz, a tax and estate-planning attorney, practiced law at Blank Rome for almost 40 years. He was chair of the tax and fiduciary departments.

A lecturer at Temple University School of Law and the Villanova University Graduate Tax Program, Nalencz also served on the board of the Catholic Social Services of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

Larry Edward Ribstein
December 24, 2011
Ribstein, 65, died in Falls Church, Virginia. A constitutional-law scholar, he started his teaching career at Mercer University School of Law and joined George Mason University law school in 1987. As coeditor of the Supreme Court Economic Review from 1998 to 2001, Ribstein then became a professor at the University of Illinois College of Law, where he was Mildred Van Voorhis Jones Chair in Law and the Associate Dean for Research when he died. He also wrote for the Truth on the Marker blog, ranked by the ABA Journal as one of the 100 top law blogs. Survivors include Ribstein’s wife, Ann (Trueblood), AM ’75, and his daughter Susannah, AB ’05.

Donald Leroy Rickertsen
September 10, 2011
After graduating law school, Rickertsen, 63 at the time of his death, practiced at firms including Gambrell & Russell and Holland & Knight. He moved to Mountain Brook, Alabama, in 2002, where he served as of counsel at Haskell, Slaughter, Young & Redicker, retiring two years later.

1975
Ronald M. Frandsen
December 27, 2010
An army veteran working in military intelligence, Frandsen practiced law in Chicago and Salt Lake City before becoming a mortgage banker in 1983. He retired from Zions Bank in 2007. A member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Frandsen was an organist for local congregations.

1978
Paul A. Lewis
September 17, 2011
A marine corps veteran, Lewis spent several decades in private practice. From 2002 to 2006, he served as Illinois assistant attorney general and property manager for the Illinois Tollway. Moving to Peoria, Illinois, he joined Miller, Hall, and Triggs, where he later became a partner, retiring in 2010. Active in local politics, Lewis also led a Boy Scout troop and served as a lay leader and Bible study teacher at Methodist churches. Survivors include Lewis’s brother, Bradley Lewis, AM ’78, PhD ’82.

1984
Mark Paul Edwards
November 4, 2011
Edwards, who lived in Haverford, Pennsylvania, was a partner at Morgan Lewis & Bockius LLP. He died on November 4, leaving behind his wife, Margaret Edwards (nee Finegan), his son Paul, and daughter Kathleen.

1992
Gary Steven Tell
November 17, 2011
Tell, 44, passed away November 17 in Washington, D.C., where he was partner at O’Melveny & Myers. He is survived by his wife Julia and his father Marvin, as well as his brother Michael and sister Melinda and their families.
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for issues of privacy
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