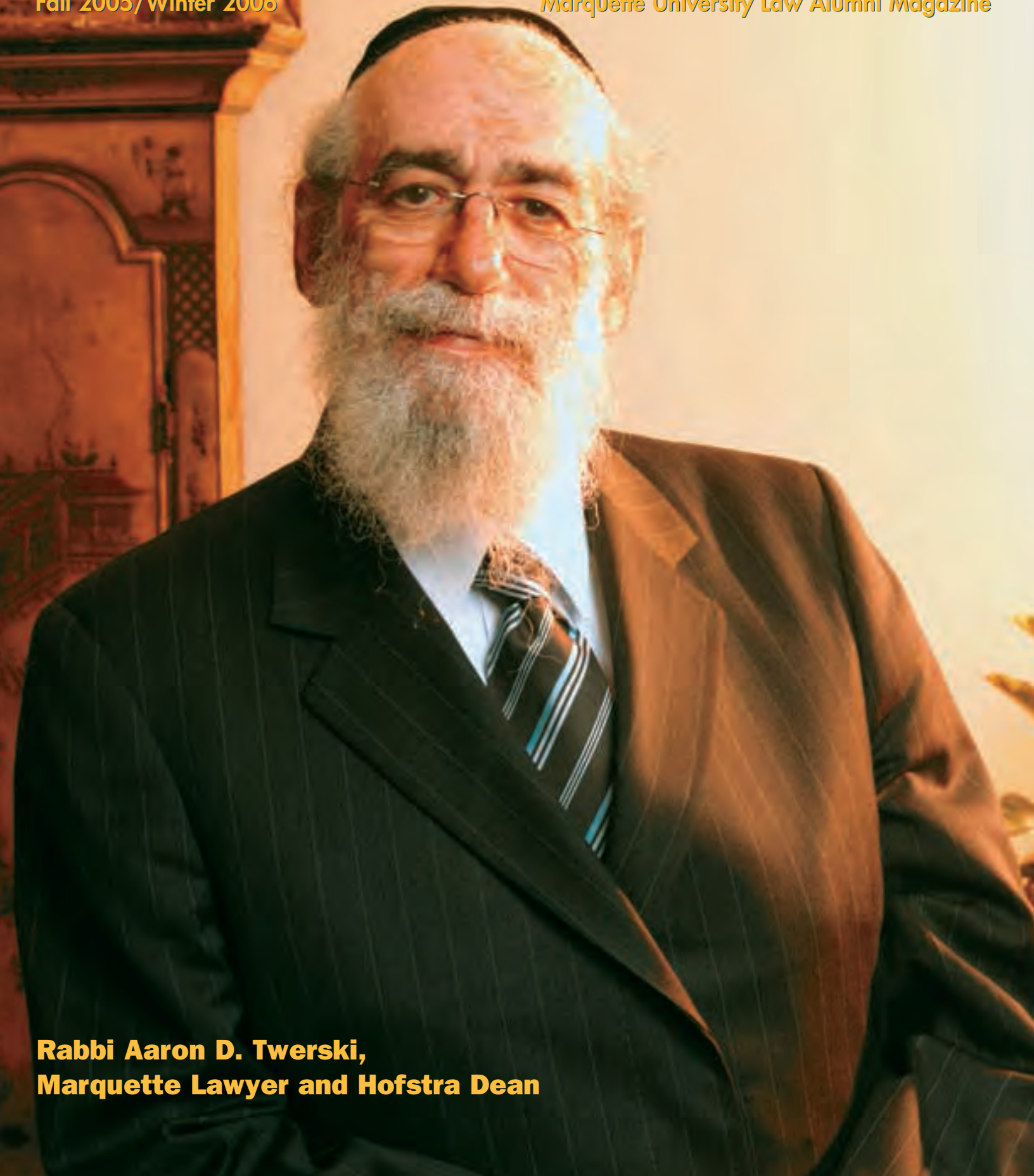


Marquette Lawyer

Fall 2005/Winter 2006

Marquette University Law Alumni Magazine



**Rabbi Aaron D. Twerski,
Marquette Lawyer and Hofstra Dean**

Marquette Lawyer

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On the cover: Marquette Law School graduate Aaron D. Twerski, L'65, who last year delivered the Boden Lecture at Marquette Law School, was installed as Dean of Hofstra University School of Law in New York this August. Story begins on page 4.

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why can't legal education be like major league baseball?

This year's baseball season recently concluded with the Chicago White Sox winning the World Series for the first time in 88 years. A year ago, the Boston Red Sox won the World Series for the first time in 86 years. These were both impressive victories otherwise as well, for each of these two teams not merely swept its opponent in the World Series but won a record eight consecutive games to close out the playoffs.

From my perspective as a law school dean, I admit to looking upon the triumphs of these and other sports teams with a bit of professional envy. Like sports teams, law schools have seasons (we call them academic years). Yet when the *U.S. News and World Report* rankings come out each year, there is no chance that Marquette Law School will vault from its current place (around the middle of the 185-some law schools in the nation) to the undisputed national championship of legal education. How much better it would be, I am tempted to think, to manage an enterprise that, whatever its historical record, went into each year with the slate wiped clean, the same 0-0 record as its competitors, and the opportunity to go head-to-head with them. Why can't legal education be like major league baseball?

One answer, of course, lies in the unreality of sports. The even-playing-field or slate-wiped-clean aspect of each new sports season attracts us in part because it is so different from the rest of life. The law school that historically has been strong in some areas but not others brings to its new year almost all of the same personnel, the same financial resources, the same building as the previous year.

A more fundamental answer is that what we are doing here—or, more accurately, what Marquette lawyers do in their careers upon graduation—is far more important than the undertakings of major league baseball players, and the national rankings are not the measure of our success. The point is well captured in the observation of my predecessor, the late Robert F. Boden, L'52, who served as dean from 1965 to 1984:

A lifetime spent in the service of law . . . is a public service in the front rank of public services, because justice remains



the great concern of humankind. . . . To participate in the quest for justice at any level and in any context is a privilege and an honor; to have devoted one's life to it is an uncommon and praiseworthy contribution to civilization. The lawyer, therefore, is at the forefront of establishing, for the age in which he or she . . . lives, the perfection in which organized society . . . will function. That comes very close to God's work on earth. . . .

The success of Marquette Law School is measured, not dispositionally at the end of each year, as that of a sports team, but daily, incrementally, and usually imperceptibly in the individual undertakings of our graduates. No box score or final standings can reflect the individual client assisted in the pursuit of justice.

All of that said, there is one basic respect in which legal education resembles major league baseball. Just as a sports team requires contributions from all of its players to achieve greatness, so, too, does a law school require the participation of all of its stakeholders to advance toward greatness. Marquette University Law School is a great law school in a number of respects. To preserve these strengths and to shore up areas of relative weakness, we need the participation of all associated with the ambitious endeavor that is Marquette Law School today.

We increasingly receive it; examples abound. For instance, our alumni have become involved in helping us to attract students who possess the intellect, values, and diversity that suggest that they will make lasting contributions to the community; we do nothing more important than this at the Law School. As another example, last year I created a new faculty committee charged with ensuring that we bring to campus speakers from practice whose striking professional accomplishments our students should be exposed to—speakers, that is, with something important to teach from outside the academy. As a further example, this year we invited to the reception for entering students lawyers living in Wisconsin who graduated from the Law School three years ago, and we were gratified by the response. I myself have had the benefit of team-teaching two of my courses over the past year with extraordinary lawyers who volunteered their time. Space alone prohibits me from offering countless other examples.

There is one particular area in which every alumnus, every friend of the Law School and of the rule of law, can assist. If we are to fulfill our quest for greatness, we need to expand the number of those who make a financial contribution to the Law School. As I explain in my separately mailed annual-fund request, in many respects the percentage of alumni who contribute is as important as the amount of dollars donated. I hope that you will consider making a contribution. It is a contribution to the legal profession, to the rule of law, and to the community.

If the Chicago White Sox can win the World Series in part based on the home run of Scott Podsednik—a former Milwaukee Brewer who had hit no home runs during the regular season this year—is it so implausible to think that with assistance from more players on our roster Marquette Law School can also achieve great things?

J.D.K.



*Aaron D. Twerski, L'65, and
Professor James D. Ghiardi, L'42,
on the occasion of last year's
Boden Lecture.*

marquette lawyer at the helm of hofstra

Marquette University Law School alumni have achieved prominence in many venues and through many career paths, but few have taken the route of Aaron D. Twerski, L'65. Twerski, most recently at the Law School in the fall of 2004 to deliver the Boden Lecture, was installed as Dean of Hofstra University's law school in New York on August 30, 2005.

"Dean Twerski is not the first alumnus of the Law School to serve as dean of another school," said Dean Joseph D. Kearney, noting the service of Patrick K. Hetrick, L'71, as Dean at Campbell University from 1987 to 1998. "But it is a capstone of an extraordinary career for Aaron, and I am looking forward to having him as a wise colleague with whom I can consult on matters affecting legal education and the profession today."

Dean Twerski, a nationally renowned scholar in the area of torts and products liability, says that Marquette Law School looked out for him not only during his education at the school, but through-

out his subsequent career. That career has encompassed 39 years of teaching, along with scholarship that includes five books and more than 70 articles in scholarly journals about torts, products liability, and conflicts of law. During the 1990s, Twerski served as one of the two co-reporters for the *Restatement (Third) of Torts: Products Liability*.

“It was Marquette that set me on this path,” Twerski said during a recent interview. “I owe Marquette a debt not only for my educational experience, but for watching over my career.”

Twerski grew up in Milwaukee, the son of a Hasidic rabbi. His father, Jacob, was a charismatic, caring individual who was actively involved in the lives of Jews in Milwaukee.

It was a commonplace occurrence, when someone of the Jewish faith came into court with a problem, that the Milwaukee County judges would ask whether the person had seen Rabbi Twerski yet, his son recalled. During the 50th year of his rabbinic service in 1970, the Milwaukee judges gave Twerski’s father a plaque making him an honorary judge because they had sent him so many cases to resolve.

“Part of my interest in the law came from the fact that he was an amateur judge,” Twerski said of his father. “Perhaps more than amateur.”

When he was 13, Aaron Twerski went to Chicago where he attended a preparatory school for Hebrew Theological College. He stayed there with his twin brother, Michel (now rabbi at Congregation Beth Jehudah in Milwaukee), for three years, then went on to Ner Israel Rabbinical College in Baltimore. From there, Twerski went to Beth Medrash Elyon Talmudic Research Institute in New York, where he received an A.B. in Talmudic Law.

Twerski came back to Milwaukee and earned a B.S. in Philosophy from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. From there, he attended Marquette, where he served as an editor of the *Marquette Law Review*. While at

Marquette, Twerski fell in love with torts during Professor James D. Ghiardi’s class.

“I knew three weeks into torts that I wanted to be a law professor and that I wanted to teach torts,” Twerski said.

He recalls Ghiardi’s enthusiasm for the topic, his high expectations, and his sense of humor. In addition to Professor Ghiardi, Twerski remembers his education as shaped by Professors Robert F. Boden, Ray J. Aiken (civil procedure), John M. Winters (property), Robert J. O’Connell (contracts), and Dean Reynolds C. Seitz (constitutional law).

Twerski served as a research assistant for Ghiardi and Aiken, but the relationship did not end when Twerski graduated with honors in 1965. As his career progressed, they were there for him. “They were enthusiastic, and they pitched hard for me,” Twerski said. “Given the fact that I was a Hasidic Jew and that doors didn’t open that easily, their enthusiasm really made a difference in my career.”

Ghiardi has remained in touch with Twerski over the ensuing 40 years. He recognized the law student’s potential and has watched him achieve that potential in the academy.

“He was an excellent student,” Ghiardi said during a recent interview. “He was interested, prepared, worked hard, and got good grades. That’s why I took him as my research assistant.”

Another faculty member also helped change the course of Twerski’s career. After graduating from Marquette, Twerski took a position with the Civil Rights Division of the United States Department of Justice. After one year in Washington, D.C., he received a letter from Harvard Law School offering him a teaching fellowship. That proposal was spawned by a letter from Professor William J. Kiernan, an adjunct professor at Marquette, who had contacted Harvard and urged it to offer Twerski a position as a teaching fellow. Twerski recalls regularly

challenging Kiernan during his Conflicts of Law class at Marquette.

After finishing the one-year teaching fellowship at Harvard, Twerski says, he faced a challenge finding a teaching position that his peers did not encounter. Wearing the traditional dark attire of a Hasidic Jew, he stood out from his colleagues.

“Every one of my other teaching fellows had multiple teaching offers,” he recalled. “I was told that I was the only teaching fellow who did not and that it was because of my appearance.”

He became concerned about finding a teaching position. Several Marquette professors offered encouragement and made recommendations on his behalf. Eventually, he received a position at Duquesne University School of Law in Pittsburgh, another Catholic institution.

Throughout his time at Marquette, Twerski says, his faith was never an issue at the Jesuit school. Quite the opposite: he believes that the school was more accepting of his religious convictions because of its own roots.

“I found Marquette to be extraordinarily hospitable,” Twerski said. “It was an orthodox religious faith, and

they understood, not only my appearance and the rest, but that, if there was a religious demand made on me, it came first.”

Following four years of teaching at Duquesne, he accepted a teaching position at Hofstra University School of Law in 1972. The law school had opened its doors two years earlier in 1970. He remained at Hofstra until 1986, serving as associate dean from 1975 to 1977 and as interim dean from 1977 to 1978. In 1986, he became a professor of law at Brooklyn Law School, where he remained until this year when he returned to Hofstra as its dean.

Throughout the years, Twerski has become renowned for his legal scholarship in the areas of torts, products liability, and conflicts of law. His recent articles include contributions to law reviews at

Columbia, the University of Michigan, Northwestern, and Yale. Along with Professor James A. Henderson, Jr., of Cornell Law School, Twerski wrote the leading textbook, *Products Liability: Problems and Process*, now in its fourth edition.

One of the crowning achievements of his career was being the co-reporter (along with



Henderson) for the *Restatement (Third) of Torts: Products Liability*. The work on that project, which lasted from 1992 to 1998, went beyond the theoretical aspects of a law review article, Twerski recalls. When they pushed the envelope, there was an insistence from others that they justify the position.

“It was the most exhausting and demanding process that I’ve ever been involved in as an academic—and also the most rewarding,” Twerski said. “We were communicating with the bench and bar at a level that was very important to them. Every word that we wrote was subject to scrutiny.”

Reflecting on his own writing, Twerski indicates that he hopes his scholarship has been useful. He allows that good legal scholarship should challenge. But he is quick to observe as well that, when it becomes too theoretical, it may no longer be useful to practicing lawyers and judges.

“When the scholarship loses touch with the reality of litigation, with the reality of anything that is going on out there, that is disturbing,” Twerski observed. “I’m not the first to say it. The judges have complained about it. The practitioners have complained that law review literature has become daunting, philosophical, and not addressed to the realities of the world out there.”

That desire for legal scholarship and legal education to have a practical aspect is one of the driving philosophies Twerski brings to his new role as Dean of Hofstra. He plans to advocate an educational approach based on sophisticated skills teaching, so that new lawyers will leave the law school with an understanding of elements such as business transactions or the interdisciplinary aspects of family law.

“My goal is not to turn law students into sociologists or into social counselors,” Twerski said. “I don’t think that is what their role ought to be. But they ought to understand enough of it so that they can perform their

role in a sophisticated manner.”

Although the formal investiture was held August 30, Twerski returned to Hofstra in June to begin developing some of the initiatives he wanted to implement, such as making international law a required first-year course and having the school approve a master’s program in family law. The school has already acted on both of these initiatives, and they will be implemented in fall 2006.

Coming back to Hofstra has brought Twerski together with a number of his colleagues who were there during his first tenure at the school—including Hofstra President Stuart Rabinowitz, who was a law professor at Hofstra with Twerski. Rabinowitz thinks that Twerski is an “ideal choice to lead our excellent law school to even greater stature.” He terms Twerski “a nationally and internationally renowned scholar and a revered teacher, who possesses tremendous energy, leadership ability, enthusiasm, and integrity.”

Ghiardi recalled his response when Twerski told him about the new role as Hofstra’s dean.

“I thought he was crazy to take the job, and I told him so,” Ghiardi joked. “Administration is for younger guys.”

On a more serious note, Ghiardi observed that Twerski “will bring a human quality to that job and a dedication for hard work.” Both he and Twerski have no doubt as well that Twerski will maintain his connections with Marquette.

“My continuing relationship with Marquette has just been wonderful,” Twerski said. “I had the opportunity of being back there last year as the Boden Lecturer, and it was a marvelous experience, not only renewing old acquaintances, but getting to know Dean Kearney, the faculty, and some of the students. I think that Marquette is headed in the right direction.”

The same should be said of Hofstra. •

citizen-soldier

Lessons of 1L year valuable preparation for law student's duties in Iraq

by Sonya Bice, 2L

When U.S. soldiers on patrol in Ad Dujayl, due north of Baghdad, kick in the door of the wrong house in the middle of the night, the aggrieved Iraqi family files its claim for damages with Marquette Law School student Sergeant Mick Gall.

"I get those people paid to fix the door and anything else that was broken. I like being able to do that," Gall writes in an interview by e-mail. "How many other occupation forces in the history of the world paid for the stuff they broke?"

As the paralegal for the Eau Claire-based 1-128th Infantry, Gall, who completed his 1L year before being deployed, investigates claims and recommends compensation from a fund maintained for that purpose by his commander.

Gall's fellow soldiers at Forward Operating Base O'Ryan have trained Iraqi soldiers and worked to install water purification systems in the surrounding villages. Gall said they also caught one man notorious for leading a brutal crackdown in the town in 1982; the crackdown had followed an assassination attempt against Saddam Hussein by a group of locals as his convoy traveled through. The first charges issued against Hussein by the Iraqi Special Tribunal are for the resulting atrocities: 15 summary executions and 143 death sentences, as well as the imprisonment of more than 1,000 people without charges and without trials.

As for his job, Gall says the claims investigation is the most interesting part. There are two kinds of claims: the ones he enjoys



Sgt. Mick Gall is the paralegal of the 128th Infantry, the first Wisconsin National Guard combat arms unit to be operationally deployed since World War II.

approving and the ones he enjoys denying. Once word got around that cash was available for damages, he says, “people came out of the woodwork.” One man submitted a sort of emotional distress claim—on behalf of his bees. He maintained that U.S. helicopters were scaring the creatures so badly that they

were unable to produce honey. That claim, Gall notes dryly, “was denied.”

Others try too hard. One claim included a stack of statements compiled by the Iraqi police, whose “investigations,” Gall says, often consist of no more than what people tell them. Each

A Reflection on Others' Interruption of Law School for Tours of Duty in Iraq

by Shanna Laura Conner, L'05

During my orientation to law school, I heard about the importance of service work and giving back to the community. Many students volunteer hours doing legal work to qualify as part of the Pro Bono Society upon graduation. But some students go beyond the call of duty to serve in Milwaukee and have taken their call to service to another level.

First Lieutenant Walter Neda, L'04, and Sergeant Robert Palmer, 3L, were called to active duty in early 2003 while both were still students at Marquette Law School. Second Lieutenant Kyle Hartman, 2L, received his commission in May 2004 through the Marquette ROTC and completed training as a military police officer in Ft. Leonard Wood, Missouri. He is awaiting deployment.

Neda's unit, the 724th Engineer Battalion, worked to repair roads and schools. The unit left from Fort McCoy, Wisconsin, and arrived in Iraq in late May 2003. One of the unit's major projects was to repair a key 30-mile stretch of dirt road in southern Iraq to facilitate access to Baghdad. Neda later worked as well with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

He returned to the United States in April 2004. Neda has come home from war once before, having served in the Gulf War in the early 1990s as a member of the Marines. Since his return, he has spent time with his family, including his five children, in Green Bay. Neda commented that the Law School helped in his transition back to the classroom, and he credited Associate Dean for Administration Bonnie Thomson with helping him get his schedule in order to graduate in December 2004.

Robert Palmer's unit, the 432nd Civil Affairs Battalion out of Green Bay, arrived in Iraq in April 2003. His unit was charged with

helping to reestablish the court system. Most judges had been appointed under Saddam Hussein, and the United States was working to replace them. While appointing judges, Palmer encountered resistance when he tried to appoint a woman to a court. Although women are permitted to attend law school, many Iraqis believe that a woman can be a judge only in children's court.

Palmer also helped establish a legal aid society, hiring underused Iraqi lawyers—mostly young, recent law school graduates—to provide free legal advice to disadvantaged citizens. Iraqis often face unresolved legal issues because of missing or destroyed legal documents. Unfortunately, the society's funding was later cut, forcing it to close.

Palmer returned to the United States in April 2004, and, after a camping trip out west, resumed his law studies; he will graduate at the end of this year. He hopes to be accepted to the Army JAG Corps with a direct commission and to practice law as an active-duty JAG officer.

Kyle Hartman, whose planned rotation to Iraq in February was unexpectedly cancelled, currently plans to graduate in December 2006. He, too, noted the lengths to which Dean Thomson and Law School faculty went to accommodate him when he returned from officer training and resumed his studies two weeks into a semester.

When reflecting on these men's service, I am humbled by what they have done for this country. All of these men reflect Marquette values. They accept duty and service willingly; let them stand out as examples of Marquette who serve their fellow man. •

Shanna Laura Conner, L'05, is a first lieutenant in the United States Army JAG Corps.

“What is really helpful is just the logical process you learn as a 1L. When a soldier comes in and is going through a divorce, he’s having an emotional response to that, and it just all seems like a huge nut roll to him,” Gall says. “As a 1L, I learned how to break that down into components and separate out the issues until you can say, ‘OK, as I see it, you have three problems: A, B, and C. To address A, we need to’ Once you do that, you can develop plans of action for the soldier to solve the problems.”

successive statement claimed higher levels of damage from a claimed raid, starting with the allegation that Coalition Forces (CF) had put hoods on the man’s family and taken its car, and progressing to a statement that CF had put hoods on everyone’s heads, let dogs bite them, smashed their furniture, taken one car, and put sugar in the gas tanks of all the other cars.

And then there was the man who ambushed a CF patrol with an AK-47, escaped from the subsequent gun battle and raid, and later showed up at the base complaining that he had been shot and demanding compensation—a scenario that actually unfolds with some regularity. Gall’s investigation quickly tied the man to the previous incident, in which neighbors had identified him by name to U.S. soldiers and said they had seen him escape, dragging the gun and trailing blood. After connecting the dots, Gall took the man and his sons to be interrogated. “We finally cut the guys loose,” he said. “We told them that there’s no way in hell we’ll pay them cash for shooting at us. And we told them that if we get shot at, we shoot back, and he’s lucky he’s alive.”

In addition to his claims work, Gall also administers disciplinary actions known as Article 15’s and conducts investigations of vehicle accidents, firefights, and, most routinely, improperly clearing weapons. (Upon returning to base after a patrol, each soldier must empty his or her weapon and, as an extra precaution, shoot into a barrel of dirt. An improperly cleared weapon actually fires at that point.)

“When you have literally hundreds of soldiers clearing their weapons every day as they come from missions, one is bound to go off from time to time, so those are most of my investigations. They’re easy—the cause is almost always ‘not paying attention to detail.’”

Gall said the practice that first-year law students get in analyzing fact patterns and sorting the relevant from the irrelevant has been a daily benefit in his job.

“What is really helpful is just the logical process you learn as a 1L. When a soldier comes in and is going through a divorce, he’s having an emotional response to that, and it just all seems like a huge nut roll to him,” Gall says. “As a 1L, I learned how to break that down into components and separate out the issues until you can say, ‘OK, as I see it, you have three problems: A, B, and C. To address A; we need to’ Once you do that, you can develop plans of action for the soldier to solve the problems.

“That comes in handy everywhere. In investigations it’s handy because I help the investigating officer (IO) determine cause and effect. The IO usually needs to come up with a fix for the problem, and he can’t come up with an effective one until he knows what caused it.”

Growing up, Gall says, he was always interested in following his father and uncles into the military, and he confesses to “a somewhat romantic idea of the ‘citizen-soldier’ that the National Guard represents.”

After finishing his role as soldier in December 2005, Gall plans to return to that of citizen, complete his law studies, and work in real estate law or entertainment law.

“I wanted to be an attorney by the time I turned 30,” he says. “I’m 28 now, and I don’t think I’ll make it, but it’ll be close.” •

marquette lawyers once removed

When Marquette University Law School is looking for support, it typically turns to its alumni. This makes sense, as Marquette lawyers have the greatest connections to the school and are most familiar with it. But gifts in recent years from three lawyers who are graduates of the law schools at Stanford, Harvard, and Wisconsin demonstrate the broader influence that Marquette has had.

Although their backgrounds, educations, and professional lives are different, the reason that each of these lawyers gives for choosing to contribute to Marquette Law School is the same—to honor their fathers, who all were Marquette lawyers.

These non-alumni have all followed a generous lead set in the 1990s by Milwaukee attorney Robert L. Habush: each has stepped forward to endow a scholarship at the Law School. As described several years ago in *Marquette Lawyer*, Habush established a half-tuition scholarship to honor his father, Jesse M. Habush, who graduated from Marquette University Law School in 1930 at the beginning of the Great Depression. “He considered it a great honor to have become a lawyer,” said Bob Habush in establishing the scholarship. When Jesse Habush died, Bob endowed the scholarship in his father’s name and has continued to invest more funds in it.

“The generosity of all these donors reflects not only the love and respect that they had for their fathers,” says Dean Joseph D. Kearney, “but also the high regard they have for the profession and the process for educating tomorrow’s attorneys. I think that it says something as well about their view of Marquette Law School today.”

A tradition of caring

Michael J. Spector earned his law degree at Harvard in 1965. From 1966 until his recent retirement, he practiced law at Quarles & Brady LLP, serving as chair of its Executive Committee from 1987 to 2002. Mike chose last year to memorialize his father, Paul J. Spector, who passed away in 1990, with the establishment of a scholarship at Marquette Law School.

Spector is explicit in his motivation: “In light of his family situ-



Michael Spector and his dad (at right), the late Paul Spector.



ation, including the illness of my grandmother, my dad could not have attended college or law school other than at Marquette. Law school in particular prepared him for a successful business career and meaningful community service. Many of his law school friends were his friends and business associates for life. He was especially appreciative of how the Marquette Jesuits and Dean Francis X. Swietlik made him—an immigrant Jewish student—feel at home in the Law School. I concluded that the best way to show my family’s gratitude to Marquette is to help students like my dad attend its law school.”

Paul Spector emigrated from Russia to the United States by way of Poland when he was ten years old. He was the youngest of four ►

children and was reared primarily by his brothers and sisters. At an early age, Paul began a lifetime of hard work by hawking newspapers at the corner of Broadway and Wisconsin in downtown Milwaukee. He graduated from North Division High School in 1928, along with his future wife, Fannie, and enrolled at Marquette as an undergraduate in 1930. During law school (1933–1936), Paul worked for the *Milwaukee Leader*.

“He woke at 4 a.m. to deliver papers to central city distribution stations, attended classes during the day, sold newspapers in the late afternoon, and studied at night,” explains the younger Spector. After graduating from law school during the worst of the Great Depression, he continued to work at the paper in positions of increasing circulation department responsibility. In 1944, after wartime work in a Milwaukee munitions plant, he switched to a career in real estate, first as the long-time manager of a sales office and then as a personal investor.

During the next 30-plus years, Paul Spector was, among other things, a founder and early president of Temple Shalom in Fox Point; an 18-year member, in turbulent times, of the Shorewood Plan Commission; and a founder and director of the First National Bank of Glendale until its purchase in 1987 by what is today US Bank. Through it all, his son notes, he was characterized by good judgment, integrity, respect for others, and a nice sense of humor, and his word was his bond.

Paul and Fannie encouraged their children, Mike and his sister Marcia, to choose challenging careers that would enable them not only to provide for their families but also to make continuing contributions to their communities, especially with respect to education. There can be no doubt that they would be proud that both children have been elected members of the Shorewood School Board and that Mike is currently a

member of the University of Wisconsin System Board of Regents.

Paul’s generosity, kindness, and unfailing fatherly and grandfatherly love are today honored by a beautiful stained-glass “tree of life” that illuminates the altar at Temple Shalom, by Shorewood’s Paul J. Spector Little League Field, and by the Marquette Law School scholarship in his name.

Mike says that he is especially pleased with this latest memorial, which will help to educate future members of the legal profession for years to come.

“Obviously, this is not merely a testament to the past. I would not have undertaken this if I did not think that, under Dean Kearney’s leadership, Marquette Law School remains committed to Milwaukee, even as it also seeks to do much else. I am excited that my father’s name is part not only of the school’s past, but of its future as well.”

A tradition of excellence

Patricia Fricker earned her law degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1988. For the past 13 years, she has been an assistant city attorney for the City of Milwaukee. She and her brother Bob, also a Wisconsin law graduate, established a scholarship at



Patricia Fricker and her dad, the late Earle Fricker (photograph from 1988).

Marquette Law School to honor the memory of their father, Earle W. Fricker, who graduated from Marquette Law School in 1950. “My dad was one of the finest people I’ve ever known,” says Patricia. “He taught me that you don’t ever take advantage of another’s weakness.”

Earle Fricker practiced tax and probate at his law office at 77th and Burleigh until the day he passed away of a massive heart attack while readying for work. He was 72. He and his wife had six children and, according to Patricia, they were committed to “providing for each of us the luxuries of straight teeth and an education.” Her dad’s generosity for providing for their education is returned in the gift she and her brother have made to the Law School in his memory.

Fricker chose to remember her father in this way for a variety of reasons. “The people I most admire tend to be lawyers, many of whom give tirelessly to the City of Milwaukee in a variety of ways,” she explains. “One day, I realized they are all Marquette Law School grads!” She points as well to a secondary reason: “Marquette has put so much effort into improving the part of the city that the campus occupies, and I am impressed by that.”

As Fricker moved forward with establishing the scholarship foundation, those at Marquette who helped further impressed her. “Everyone is so kind and grateful,” she says. “The integrity and compassion that permeate the faculty and staff are impressive. I am really quite pleased that this need-based scholarship will help to educate yet another Marquette lawyer.”

A tradition of dedication

A litigation attorney at one of Chicago’s leading firms, Jenner & Block, for more than 30 years, Jeff Colman is a 1973 graduate of Stanford Law School. Jeff’s family also chose to honor his father, a member of the Class of 1948, as well as his mother, by establishing the Fred B. and Rosalind Colman Scholarship. “I was able to attend law school through the extraordinary generosity of my parents,” Jeff explains. He says that the scholarship is intended to assist students in need, especially those contemplating a career in public interest law and those from diverse backgrounds.

The scholarship was established in 2000 to honor his mother and father on Fred Colman’s 80th birthday. “It was a big surprise ▶

How to Establish a Scholarship

Endowed scholarships are essential to the future of Marquette University Law School. They enable the Law School to attract—often in competition with other law schools—individuals with the intellect, values, and diversity that suggest that they will make lasting contributions to the profession and society.

With an initial gift of \$25,000, one can establish a scholarship to provide educational opportunities for such students. Because they benefit the profession and the society, scholarships are frequently named in honor or memory of a family member or a mentor.

One can fund the scholarship through gifts of cash or appreciated stock over three to five years (it can also be established as part of an estate plan). It will yield a perpetual source of income for student awards; at the \$25,000 level, the fund would annually provide a scholarship of \$1,250. Once the scholarship is established, the original donor or others have the option of continuing to direct gifts toward the fund to ensure its growth.

If you have questions or are interested in establishing a scholarship, please contact:

John Novotny

Director, Law School Advancement
(414) 288-5285 or john.novotny@marquette.edu

Christine Wilczynski-Vogel

Assistant Dean for External Affairs
(414) 288-3167 or christine.wv@marquette.edu



Roz Colman and the late Fred Colman (photograph from 1998), and Fred Colman in law school.

to him, and he was very moved,” says Jeff.

“My dad was very devoted to education, learning, and Marquette, and he thought the scholarship was a wonderful thing.” Sadly, his dad passed away only three weeks later.

Fred Colman’s journey to and through law school was not an unusual one for that time.

Fred grew up in Milwaukee and attended Marquette as an undergraduate. He had already started his senior year when Pearl Harbor was bombed. Fred was able to finish his bachelor’s degree and graduated in 1942, but he then went off to war, landing on the beaches of Normandy and subsequently serving his country in northern France, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia. “The war, the Holocaust, and his love for his country were all extremely important to my father and influenced his commitments for the rest of his life,” says Jeff. Before he left for the war, Fred met Roz Mantel, the woman who would become his wife, partner, and soul mate. “During the war, he sent her cards and love notes on an almost daily basis; their love for each other was beautiful,” says their son.

Fred was also very motivated to become a lawyer. He attended Marquette Law School on the GI bill and was afforded an opportunity to complete law school on an expedited schedule, even while he was working eight-

hour late-afternoon and evening shifts managing an appliance store. Fred married Roz during law school, and before he graduated they had their first child, Jeff. After Fred completed law school, they had two more children—Gregg and Janice—who along with their families also support the scholarship. Family and friends were Fred’s most important priorities.

Fred Colman practiced law in Milwaukee for 50 years, mostly on his own, sometimes in small two- or three-person firms. “He did everything that came in the door—criminal,

civil, real estate and other transactional work. He found his practice stimulating and fulfilling,” says Jeff.

Throughout his career, Jeff recalls, his dad was someone who was passionate and committed to his work. “He really liked and cared about his clients and what he was doing. That inspired me to become a lawyer.”

Fred stayed active at Marquette, attending reunions and alumni functions and staying in touch with his great friends from law school. Like the Spector family, the Colmans are Jewish and strong supporters of Temple Shalom. Jeff believes that his father’s years of Marquette undergraduate and law school education complemented his value system. His experiences at Marquette permeated his personal and professional life. “My father was deeply committed to the less fortunate in our society and to social justice issues. Like my mom, my dad always cared passionately about education and about people who did not get treated fairly and equally. This scholarship is a small effort to symbolize what dad stood for, what my mom still cares about so much, and what Marquette Law School does for its students and the community.”

It is with deep gratitude that the Law School thanks these generous donors for helping to carry on—and expand—the tradition of the Marquette lawyer. •



vita with vada

During the spring semester 2005, Marquette University Law School embarked on a new service project as part of the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program established by the Internal Revenue Service 30 years ago. The IRS started the VITA program to offer free assistance to elderly and low- to moderate-income people who cannot afford professional tax assistance.

The Marquette Law School site relied on law student volunteers and on-campus technology to assist members of the community with tax preparation and electronic filing of tax returns to the IRS and the Wisconsin Department of Revenue. Marquette Law School maintained the site every Saturday from the beginning of February 2005 to the end of the filing season.

The slogan for the Marquette Law School VITA site was “VITA with Vada,” in reference to Professor Vada Waters Lindsey, the site coordinator. Professor Lindsey had two basic objectives in opening a Marquette Law School VITA site. First, she was concerned that a void had been created by the closure of 13 VITA sites in the Milwaukee area during the previous year. All of the library sites, including the one located at the Central Library, were closed as a result of budgetary constraints. She feared that many members of the community would have difficulty in

completing their income tax returns and claiming all their allowable tax benefits for the taxable year.

Second, Professor Lindsey was interested in using the VITA site to help Marquette law students develop practical skills and a service ethic.

Joshua Roever, now a third-year law student, served as a VITA volunteer. “It seems to me that the Marquette Law School VITA site gave students the opportunity to grapple with practical aspects of the tax laws, provided those served with valuable pro bono assistance, and demonstrated to the larger community that the Law School and Marquette lawyers not only value but act with compassion, dignity, and respect,” says Roever.

The Marquette VITA site even committed to completing nonresident alien returns. Many sites choose not to complete the nonresident alien returns because of the complicated nature of these returns.

Professor Lindsey trained and certified

the 35 students who participated in the program. Everyone involved at the Marquette VITA site worked as a valued team member. Carrie Lerand had the



Professor Vada Waters Lindsey



admissions report

important task of handling site-scheduling and equitably distributing the weekly tasks of setup, intake, and return preparation. Stephen Nelson, a Marquette law librarian, was a de facto—and invaluable—team member, handling the technology responsibilities.

Professor Lindsey designated one student (now an alum), Jenny Jedrzejewski, as her deputy site coordinator. Jedrzejewski assisted Professor Lindsey with the requisite quality review of the tax returns and helped to answer student questions. Jedrzejewski had completed almost every tax course offered at Marquette Law School and had accepted a position as an estate planning associate.

The IRS Coordinator of VITA reported that the rejection rate of returns from the Marquette Law School VITA site was well below the average rate of rejection of other VITA sites. Professor Lindsey credits the low rejection rate to the professionalism and aptitude demonstrated by all of the student volunteers.

Professor Lindsey has plans for a VITA site beyond this initial year. The students completed several hundred state and federal tax returns, including approximately 20 nonresident alien tax returns. Professor Lindsey expects that the number of taxpayers relying on the Marquette Law School VITA site will increase substantially in future years, and she is determined to provide Marquette law students the opportunity to volunteer in this worthwhile endeavor for many years to come. •

Marquette University Law School received 1,913 applications for Fall 2005 entrance, the Law School's largest applicant pool on record. This represented an increase of more than 4 percent from the previous year, even as the number of candidates applying to law schools nationally was down about 4.5 percent.

The median undergraduate grade point average (GPA) and Law School Admission Test (LSAT) score of this year's entering class were among the strongest for any entering class in the Law School's history.

This report sets forth certain basic admission information.

A brief statistical profile of the Fall 2005 entering class:

- 215 first-year students (166 full time, 49 part time)

GPA

- Median Undergraduate GPA: 3.41
- 75th percentile Undergraduate GPA: 3.65
- 25th percentile Undergraduate GPA: 3.14

LSAT

- Median LSAT score: 157 (73rd percentile nationally)
- 75th percentile LSAT score: 159 (79th percentile nationally)
- 25th percentile LSAT score: 155 (66th percentile nationally)

Diversity

- 40% women
- 14% students of color
- Residents of 26 states plus the District of Columbia and 3 foreign countries (Germany, Jamaica, Zimbabwe)

Age

- Average age of full-time students: 23 years, 7 months
- Average age of part-time students: 30 years, 8 months

Degrees

- 94 undergraduate schools represented
- 58 undergraduate majors represented
- 10% hold graduate or professional degrees

Some observations:

A larger applicant pool means that the Admissions Committee must be more selective in making offers of admission to candidates. For Fall 2005 admission, the Law School was forced to turn away nearly two out of every three prospective students who applied.

More applications make the committee's job harder not only because of the sheer volume, but because the same care must be taken in reviewing each file. Letters of recommendation, essays, work experience, extracurricular activities, evidence of leadership, and community involvement are all taken into account, in addition to academic records and examination scores, so that each candidate is considered as a whole person. The committee seeks talented people who will succeed academically and contribute to the Law School community and the profession in a positive way.

Applications to Marquette Law School have increased 120 percent over the last six years:

2000:	868
2001:	984
2002:	1,254
2003:	1,588
2004:	1,836
2005:	1,913

Five points for potential law school applicants to keep in mind:

- Demonstrated ability to communicate effectively through good and clear writing, strong analytical reasoning skills, academic achievement, good character and citizenship—all are important factors in the application review process. The Admissions Committee will be most impressed by prospective law students who present strong credentials in all of these areas.

- The Admissions Committee will not look for or expect any specific or particular undergraduate major or course of study. The Law School enrolls students with diverse



educational and professional experiences. Courses that develop strong writing and analytical reasoning skills can be particularly valuable for future law students.

- Undergraduate grade point averages and LSAT scores are not the sole factors determining admission or denial; at the same time, they are extraordinarily important.

- The Admissions Committee at Marquette Law School, like the committees at many law schools, averages multiple LSAT scores of an applicant who has taken the exam more than once. If a candidate can provide concrete, compelling evidence why a lower score should be considered aberrant, he or she is welcome to submit that evidence in a written addendum to the application. The Admissions Committee will not necessarily ignore a lower score, but will consider the addendum within the context of the entire application.

- Intense desire to join the legal profession, passion for the study of the law, and connections to the Marquette community are important but, in our increasingly competitive applicant pool, they do not override evidence predicting academic success during law school.

Questions? Contact:

Sean Reilly, Assistant Dean for Admissions
(414) 288-6767

e-mail: law.admission@marquette.edu •

sba president leads the way

Jacqueline M. Lorenz, president of the Student Bar Association (SBA), has been looking forward to her graduation from law school for more than just the past two and a half years. She got an introduction to the legal field during a mock trial in high school and knew at that moment that she wanted to attend law school. She earned an undergraduate degree in English from Marquette and worked nearly full time during those years to realize her dream.

“I found the spirit of the school and the tradition of being involved in the community very appealing,” says Lorenz. “I had hoped that my experience at Marquette Law School would be an extension of those aspects of a Jesuit education, and it has been.”

A determined and dedicated person, Lorenz is well suited for her role as president of the SBA. “I grew up on my parents’ dairy farm outside Manitowoc,” she explains. “That instilled in me a strong work ethic.” She has exemplified service to others. During her undergraduate years, she worked in various jobs, including a position with Marquette’s Service Learning Program, the office that connects students to service organizations within the Milwaukee community.

Last academic year, as a second-year law student, Lorenz was elected as a class representative for the SBA, and she wanted this year to continue serving the Marquette community in a way that would benefit students. “I have the privilege of working closely with many of the hardest-working student leaders in the school—my fellow SBA members,” she says. “I also have the privilege of working on various endeavors with several professors



who are all extremely giving with their time.”

Lorenz’s vision for the SBA carries on and builds upon that of those who have preceded her. This year, the SBA has planned a brown bag lunch lecture series for students during which students bring their own lunch to a lecture by a professor. These programs are organized by the Student Issues Committee. “The first lunchtime lecture featured two professors discussing the likely jurisprudence of the Roberts Court,” she explains. “Additionally, we are planning a question-and-answer session

during which students and administration have open discussions. We host the annual Malpractice Ball fall dance and also are planning a Diversity Day during which people can discuss and explore various cultural, religious, academic, and social differences among the students at Marquette Law School.”

The SBA also has a student representative who attends the American Bar Association (ABA) meetings and informs the SBA about ABA activities and events in which Marquette law students can be involved. “I am very fortunate to be working with a very giving, intelligent group of people on SBA this year,” says Lorenz. “All of our representatives and officers care greatly for the quality of the experience that students receive while they are at Marquette Law School, and it shows in the work that each one does.”

The SBA is just one of many organizations in which students have the opportunity to become involved in the school and the Milwaukee community. Experiences such as this help to round out the legal education the school provides. •

students take first at competition



Marquette University Law School's winning team in the Saul Lefkowitz Moot Court Competition in Trademark Law: left to right Abraham Abgozo, Garet Galster, Andrew Rossmeissl, Jacob Short, and Rudy Kuss.

In Spring 2005, the Marquette Law School team placed first in the country at the 2005 finals for the Saul Lefkowitz Moot Court Competition in Trademark Law. It is the national champion!

The competition began regionally, with more than 65 teams involved. At the finals in Washington, D.C., Marquette bested the winners of the other regionals: Boston College, University of Alabama, and Santa Clara University.

Perhaps equally impressively, the Marquette trademark team has reached the finals for three consecutive years.

Special thanks go to Andy Rossmeissl, the 2004 finalist, for his coaching and guidance, but the success is shared by all the judges, attorneys, and staff involved in the competition.

save the date

Alumni Awards

April 27, 2006

~ • ~

Marquette University

Alumni Memorial Union

commencement of 2005 graduates

On May 21, 2005, Marquette Law School held its annual hooding ceremony as part of the University's commencement activities. One hundred sixty-five new Marquette lawyers heard remarks by E. Michael McCann, District Attorney of Milwaukee County, and their classmate, Timothy S. Laffredi, among others. Although the spirit of a graduation ceremony cannot be altogether captured in words, we hope that by reprinting Mr. McCann's and Mr. Laffredi's remarks here we can give you a sense of this exciting evening.

Remarks of Dean Joseph D. Kearney in Introducing Mr. McCann

It is a privilege for me to introduce Mike McCann, District Attorney of Milwaukee County and tonight's speaker. As the chief prosecutor here, Mr. McCann has been entrusted with the awesome power to determine which individuals to charge and for what crimes. If ever a position demanded good judgment, it is this.

But Mr. McCann is not merely the District Attorney here. He is, as is sometimes colloquially said, the dean of district attorneys across the country. (You may be sure that, although I use the "dean" title colloquially, I do not use it lightly!) Mr. McCann has been the District Attorney here for 37 years, an extraordinary run. The voters have returned him to office time and time again because of his skills as a lawyer and an administrator and also, I both hope and believe, because of his judgment and even wisdom. Even in particular instances where others or I might disagree with him, no one doubts his commitment to justice and his integrity. The resulting reputation in the legal profession is a national one.

Although the following story might initially seem self-serving, I would like to note that I once had the privilege of serving as Mr. McCann's lawyer. Those of you who were here a few years ago will remember when the county pension scandal broke. Mr. McCann invited me to breakfast at some greasy spoon on the west side of Milwaukee, and we talked about my representing him in an effort to roll back some of the giveaway (I had some experience in this area of constitutional law). I gave a little bit of advice as to how he might proceed. Now it is true that Mr. McCann ultimately came up with better legal representation—he went *pro se*, if I recall correctly. But you know from your legal ethics classes that, given the nature of our conversation, I was, during the conversation, Mike McCann's lawyer.

I really share the recollection because it underscores Mr. McCann's integrity. The legal effort he pursued was contrary to his own economic interest, as a longtime government official. It is true that the recollection may also show something else. Recall his decision initially to retain me and then not to continue my services even on a pro bono basis. Can we see in this an ability to correct initial bad judgment? Let us not say.

In all events, it is a privilege for me to introduce E. Michael McCann, District Attorney of Milwaukee County.

Graduation Address of E. Michael McCann

Thank you, Dean. You are correct about my deciding to represent myself in the matter that you describe, but recall what sort of client a lawyer who represents himself is said to have.

Dean Kearney, faculty members, graduates, parents, family, and friends, truly this is a joyous evening. Three years or more of intense academic effort are drawing to a close, and the graduates will soon be lawyers.

Surely one of the most felicitous of human virtues is that of expressing our appreciation to those whose kindness and generosity have been of benefit to us. In that spirit, parents, grandparents, spouses, and siblings are due heartfelt thanks for their generous economic and emotional support. Faculty, administrators, and school employees are also owed a profound debt of gratitude.

Graduates, be assured that the pride your loved ones feel for you this day knows no bounds. This is a precious time, a time of completion, a time of achievement, a time to celebrate, a time of joy, a time to remember.

Permit me to begin by explaining why I, too, regard this as a happy occasion. The Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office regards itself as blessed by its strong bond with the Marquette University Law School.

Four of our former assistant district attorneys, Professors Daniel Blinka, Thomas Hammer, Gregory O'Meara, and Rebecca Blemberg, are members of this law school's faculty.

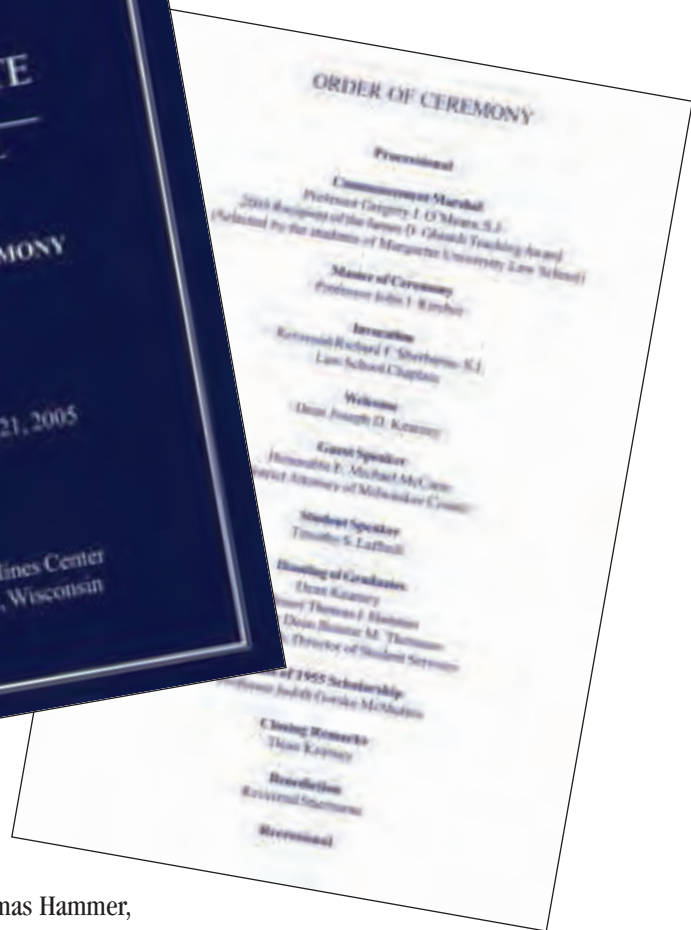
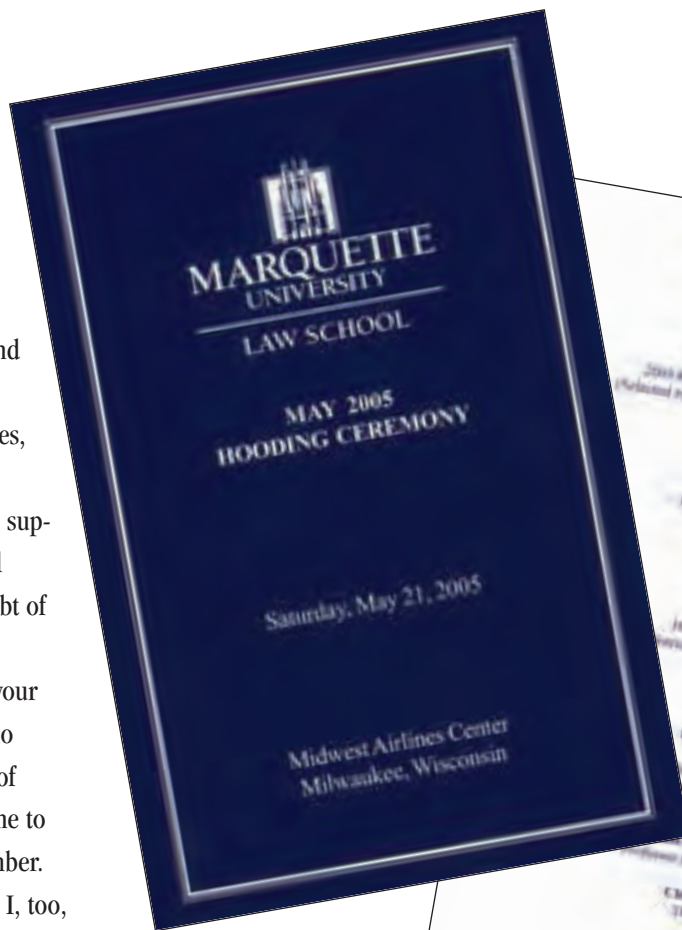
Four of the graduates of this Class of 2005 will be sworn in as assistant district attorneys on May 31, just ten days from now. They will join a substantial number of other Marquette Law School graduates, present and past, who have distinguished themselves as prosecutors with integrity and who have graced this community with many years of high-quality, dedicated public service in the cause of justice.

But I wish to speak more broadly as well. Now that you are receiving your law degree, some will say to you that you deserve to exact a handsome living from society because you have gone to school for so long and have prepared yourself with such effort.

Persons subscribing to this principle believe that society owes you something because you have educated yourself. I know that some of you carry enormous debt incurred to secure your education. But I believe that, contrary to the claim that education merits an affluent lifestyle, society's provision of education to you, and God's gracious granting of an excellent intellect to you, vest you with a serious obligation to use your gifts to serve others, particularly those less fortunate in our land.

Despite years of sustained economic prosperity for many, poverty still haunts urban and rural America. Father Peter J. Henriot, S.J., of the Center of Concern, has noted that "over 34.6 million people in the United States—one of every eight Americans—are poor" This is 12.1 percent of our people. Many experience periodic hunger, live in substandard housing, and lack basic medical care. Henriot further states that "one in five children under the age of six in our country is poor."

As lawyers, we ought never be deaf to the cries of the impoverished, of the immigrant, of the developmentally disabled, of those of marginal intelligence, of the sick, of the addicted, of crime victims, of illiterates, and of others similarly situated and devoid of funds. Under the summons to each lawyer to the profession, legal assistance extended to such persons in need—service *pro bono publico*—is regarded as the duty of every lawyer.



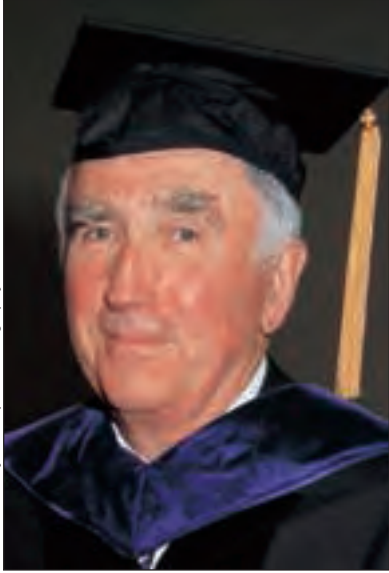


Photo courtesy of Empire Photography

“Ultimately, success for us lawyers lies in the type of human beings we choose to be. Be lawyers of integrity and decency with a passion for justice and a concern for others. Be good fathers and faithful husbands and loving mothers and wives of fidelity. New lawyers, live courageously with integrity by the principles in which you believe.”

I hope for your lifetime that you regard the generous provision of such legal service as a serious professional responsibility. We as lawyers better than anyone else know that those caught in the toils of the law or requiring the assistance of the courts can do little for themselves without lawyers to represent them.

One of the most significant advantages of higher education is that it equips a person to live “the examined life.” By this is meant that the individual through learning and introspection becomes aware of what is happening in his or her life and exercises judgment and understanding with respect to the directions his or her life is taking. The flow of events and ever-changing circumstances, particularly the high pressure of law practice, will tend to push or pull a person in one direction or another.

I invite you to submit our society and the modern practice of law to a critical scrutiny. In reflection, identify and establish your own true priorities. Having embraced those priorities, be prepared for a lifetime to recognize and resist the incessant push from many directions to incrementally distort—or, indeed, to totally replace—those priorities.

Living the examined life is a lifelong enterprise. Let me suggest that your first priority ought be your Creator. A deep commitment to God will profoundly affect all that you do and become as lawyers. The character aspects that usually develop in a lawyer whose life emphasis is on moral values are quite different from those of a lawyer, for example, whose emphasis is on the accumulation of property. Clearly, the lawyer turned to God has the potential of becoming a lover of neighbor, a true servant of the client and the community. The lawyer focused on accumulating property incurs the sad likelihood of caring more for things than for his or her obligations to the client and to the community.

Surely, family ought also be a priority. If married, cherish your spouse in a part of your heart to which you admit no other affection. Treat that spouse ever gently in act and word, for fear is an enemy of love.

Realize that children are with you for oh so short a time. Make no mistake. Don’t fool yourself. No amount of wishing and no amount of wealth can buy back even a minute of a balmy summer day when your son or daughter was one or two or four or six or eight or ten years old. If you do not seize the opportunity to spend time with your children when they are young, that chance is gone forever.

Your professional work, of course, will always be a priority. Lawyers are often required to work long hours to prosper and sometimes simply to survive. You will desire to improve the economic lives of your children.

But seriously consider that the best that you can give your spouse and your children is your time with them. A former pastor noted to me that dying persons have often shared their last reflections with him, and that not once has such a person said that he or she wished to have spent more time at work.

In the Old Testament, God tells a prophet of his great love for him, and really for all human beings, saying, “I have written your name on the palm of my hand.” Law graduates, etch into one palm the name of your God and on the other palm etch the names of your spouse and your chil-

dren. And every morning when you rise, stretch those open palms before your eyes and rededicate your lives to those priorities: God and family.

If some of you feel called to enter public service at the city, county, state, or national level, I urge you to do so. While all judges and district attorneys are lawyers, many other officials at all levels of government bring to their work, and enrich the quality of their performance through, their skills as lawyers. Elected public life is no cup of sweet tea. Yet, truly, the quality of our democracy in the past has been, and hopefully in the future will be, greatly enhanced by the participation of lawyers in elected public office.

The challenges that stretch before your generation of lawyers are immense. Will business lawyers, labor lawyers, and international lawyers assist with sound counsel those American entrepreneurs who wish to provide family-supporting wages to American workers and a fair return to investors and to still survive the challenge of a rapidly burgeoning low-wage Chinese economy? How will health lawyers assist clients in answering the questions of death and dying, of stem cell research, of huge numbers of uninsured persons? How will lawyers for the elderly protect the interests of this fast-growing and vulnerable segment

of our society? How will immigration lawyers deal with our shrinking world, and with the hundreds of thousands who seek to enter and remain in this country, some legally and others illegally? Will lawyers in the criminal justice field, 140 years after the end of the Civil War, finally extirpate the ugly remaining vestiges of racial prejudice? How will lawyers protect our cherished notions of privacy ensconced in the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution in the face of fears triggered by the spread of terrorism? And what is to be said of the poverty lawyers' pursuit of economic justice in our society, which in recent years has seen a growing divergence between those of great wealth and the impoverished? And, of course, in the years ahead there will be challenges not yet even in our imaginations.

Ultimately, success for us lawyers lies in the type of human beings we choose to be. Be lawyers of integrity and decency with a passion for justice and a concern for others. Be good fathers and faithful husbands and loving mothers and wives of fidelity. New lawyers, live courageously with integrity by the principles in which you believe. Bless you and may you love and serve well your God, your family, your clients, our profession, our society, our nation, and the cause of justice. Congratulations.

Graduation Remarks of Timothy S. Laffredi

Dean Kearney, faculty and staff of Marquette Law School, friends and family, and fellow classmates: It is an honor to speak on behalf of the Class of 2005, and I will do my best to convey the pride, excitement, and gratitude we all feel today.

First, I would like to thank the dean, professors, and staff of Marquette Law School. Your dedication, patience, and professionalism extended our education far beyond the classroom. And—at the risk of trivializing such legal staples as the rule against perpetuities and *Marbury v. Madison*—I think we learned the most in our three-plus years from you as people. I cannot give each of you the thanks you deserve in this short time frame, so please accept this general “thank you” on behalf of each of the graduating seniors. I also would ask you to reflect on the individual lives you have touched, and to take pride in having played such an important role in shaping a dynamic group of new lawyers. You have individually and collectively changed our lives for the better forever, and for that we thank you.

Next, I would like to thank our family and friends. Without you, we would not be sitting here today, on the verge of receiving our law school diplomas. While we may not have been the easiest to deal with at times, it was your support and guidance that helped us survive this odyssey. You have seen us through some difficult and stressful times, but have also celebrated with us while we were at our best. We can never fully express how much your support means to us, so please accept our thanks and know that we love you.

And now to my fellow graduates. I have devoted a substantial amount of time and thought as to what I would say to you—in lawyer lingo, of course, that means I started working on this at least two hours ago—and I have thought about the variety of suggestions that I have been given on how to frame this speech. These included scrapping the speech altogether and performing a Napoleon Dynamite dance tribute to our accomplishments. But I have opted, instead, for a less aerobic, more introspective address that I hope captures the emotions we all are feeling today.

When I first told my grandmothers that I was going to attend law school, they both said, “We don’t need any more lawyers.” I responded with, “Grandma, I’m not going to be that kind of lawyer.” And now, after having been trained in the art of semantics, I realize I was right. They meant that they didn’t want to see me becoming a heartless ambulance chaser (and I apologize if any of you will be working for any heartless ambulance chasers). But after having gone to this University, after having been taught by these professors, and after having been surrounded by these classmates, I have learned an important lesson that will stay with me forever: people first, lawyering second.

I don’t know if I can express how truly honored I am to be considered a peer of yours. Being a part of a group that has the determination, intelligence, personality, and promising future that you all have is something I have never experienced in my life. We all have different backgrounds, different strengths and weaknesses, different personal struggles, different goals (and different alcohol tolerance levels). But, over the last several years, we have all developed into competent professionals, well-prepared for the challenges that face us down the road. Whether this is your fourth or fifth career choice; whether you moved directly from undergraduate to law school; or whether you began your part-time legal education in 1999 and managed to juggle a family, full-time job, and law school—all of us sitting here today have proved that we have what it takes.

And I’m not just talking about the 70-some thousand dollars we (or, in a very few cases, our parents) have paid to Marquette, or the 1,350 hours of classroom instruction we have endured, or the endless hoops of fire that the Board of Bar Examiners has made us jump through; any anal-retentive, Type A personality could have done all that! Rather, I think it’s the quality of the people in the Class of 2005 that makes me so confident in our prospects. I know quite a few of you personally, and I think a few of us have spent more time together in Hegarty’s than in the classroom. But based on the people you have shown yourselves to be (to me at least), I can say that I am honored to be a member of the Class of 2005.

I am excited to see what the future has in store for us. Some of us in this room will become judges, some of us will become legislators, and some of us will not practice law at all. But we all possess the skills to be good lawyers. In fact, I am so confident in our skills that I would hire any one of you to represent me in a future harassment injunction if the Alumni Relations Office becomes overly enthusiastic in its fund-raising efforts!

Today is our day. Enjoy your last few moments as law students, because on Monday, we will be full-fledged attorneys. As a wise man once said, “Tina, come get some ham.” Well, Tina, it’s our turn to get some ham. We have earned it, and we deserve it. And tomorrow, when we are finally holding our diplomas for the first time, I think we should remember the collective wisdom of all of our grandmothers: The world doesn’t need any more lawyers. It needs us. Thank you, congratulations, and good luck. •



Photo courtesy of Empire Photography

alumni association

Dear Fellow Law Alumni,
With optimism and some trepidation, I accepted the honor of serving as President of the Marquette Law Alumni Association Board of Directors for the 2005–2006 term. Such acceptance was based upon an innate desire to “give back” something to the Law School in partial return for that which the Law School has given to me.

One of the objectives of my “administration” will be to extend to all of you an opportunity to “give back” to the Law School, whether it be in talent, time, participation in Law Alumni sponsored activities, or monetary contribution. The Law School has need for all of us to “give back” in those categories. No particular category is more important than the others. The important category is to become involved. For information on Law Alumni activities, see <http://law.marquette.edu>.

My greatest hope is that, at the end of my term, the Law Alumni Association and the Law School administration will say, “2005–2006 was an outstanding year.” Your volunteering to help in achieving Law Alumni Association goals and attending Law Alumni Association events will contribute greatly to accomplishing Association goals for the 2005–2006 term.

It will be extremely difficult to duplicate the outstanding job performed last year by then-President Catherine A. LaFleur. She was a virtual dynamo of energy, setting high standards that we will attempt to meet.

It will be a pleasure to work with Christine Wilczynski-Vogel, our Assistant Dean for External Affairs, who seems to be on duty 24 hours per day, planning Law School alumni events, attending fund-raisers, and providing administrative assistance to the Law Alumni Board of Directors and the Law School. She is also at your service at any time. Simply e-mail her at christine.wv@marquette.edu with any suggestions or criticisms. She will promptly respond.

Beginning with my law school days in the late 1960s, I heard frequent mention of the Marquette University Law Alumni Association Board of Directors. However, until first serving on the Board of Directors back in the 1970s, I was not aware of

the nature or extent of its dedication and service to the Law School alumni and the Law School. After functioning as a board member a number of times, I have become increasingly apprised of its importance to the Law School alumni and the administration of the Law School. You can enhance this importance by becoming involved.

Committee chairs for the 2005–2006 term have been appointed and have started work. The committees range from Diversity Recruitment to Basketball Reception Greeters. You will receive e-mails describing the product of committee work and requesting your attendance at various functions. We hope you will participate.

Major goals of the Association Board for the 2005–2006 term are to:

1. Encourage alumni to recommend Marquette Law School to qualified prospective students.
2. Assist the Law School admissions office with minority recruitment.
3. Encourage alumni to hire Marquette Law School graduates.
4. Encourage alumni participation in the Law Alumni Association.
5. Encourage alumni to remember that the Law School is in need of their continued and increased support in these days of spiraling costs of education.



While all Association activities are deemed important, two categories should be given your early attention. The first is the process for selection of the Alumnus of the Year Award, the Lifetime Achievement Award, and the Howard B. Eisenberg Service Award (this last is given to someone within 15 years of graduation). The process is beginning now for the 2006–2007 term. We need your help in two respects. Please supply Christine Wilczynski-Vogel with the curriculum vitae of your nominees (if possible) and, in all events, your nominations (you can begin the process simply with an e-mail to her). Time is of the essence.

Second, the next awards reception, scheduled for April 27, 2006 at the Alumni Memorial Union, should immediately be placed on your calendar. The reception presents a wonderful opportunity to meet the new honorees as well as to reacquaint yourselves with previous honorees and old friends. It is a service to the Law School simply to attend the awards reception.

Dean Joseph D. Kearney is a quintessential supporter of the Law Alumni Association. The Association looks forward to his continued guidance and counsel.

The Board of Directors enthusiastically anticipates your participation in our many and varied activities. If you ever have any questions regarding the Law Alumni Association Board of Directors, any suggestions, or any comments, feel free to contact me at any time at lbb@previant.com.

Very truly yours,

LARRY B. BRUEGEMAN, L'69

President, Marquette Law Alumni Association Board of Directors

alumni relations



Alumni Relations. Reunions. CLE Programs. Law Alumni Association. Receptions/Events around the Country. Fund-raising. Scholarships. Facility Improvements. Annual Fund. Endowment. Woolsack Society.

If you have any alumni or fund-raising questions, contact either Christine Wilczynski-Vogel, Assistant Dean for External Affairs (christine.wv@marquette.edu, 414-288-3167), or John Novotny, Director of Law School Advancement (john.novotny@marquette.edu, 414-288-5285). If you are traveling to Milwaukee for business or to see family, please contact us if you would like a tour of the Law School.

from the dean's mailbag

February 21, 2005

Dear Dean Kearney:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your January 24, 2005 letter to the Marquette Law School student body. As a 1974 alumnus of the Law School, I enjoy getting your periodic status reports.

Your letter brought three points to mind: one whimsical and two serious.

First, the physical plant of the Marquette University Law School is likely always to be a challenge. When I matriculated to the Law School in August of 1971, we were in the "old, old building." The main classroom was on the second floor at the top of the stairs to the left. The classroom ran the entire length of the easterly side of the law school. The ceilings seemed 50 feet tall. A bank of nearly ceiling-to-floor windows ran along the entire easterly side of the classroom. There was no air conditioning. The entire class was in old wooden desks from the 1930s. Professor Aiken taught civil procedure and Professor Ghiardi taught torts in this classroom. The entire class of 1974 was jammed into this room for civil procedure and torts. There was no sound system. Professor Aiken and Professor Ghiardi were propped up on a large wooden box behind a flimsy podium. When the windows were closed, you could hear the professor, but it was unbearably hot. Remember, men were required to wear a jacket and tie in those days. When the windows were open, it was a little cooler, but the professor's voice was drowned out by the sound coming from the Marquette interchange. This was especially true with civil procedure since it was an 8:00 a.m. class. Nevertheless, we all learned civil procedure!

....

Second, the graduate from the Class of 2000 is right when she observed that "law is practiced everywhere." As a practicing attorney, I took discovery depositions in some very unusual places. One time I remember taking a discovery deposition in the milking parlor of a Class A dairy farm. It turned out to be an important case—a stray voltage claim worth many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Third and finally, I too regret to learn of the decline in study groups at Marquette Law School. Frankly, I am not sure I would have survived law school without my study group. Last summer, during our 30th reunion, my entire study group reconvened. We immediately felt the bond of camaraderie even after all these years.

As a first- and second-year student, study groups enabled you to verify you were "on the right track." It helps immensely when you can share your beliefs, ideas, impressions, understandings, and opinions with others. You learn a lot under those circumstances.

I think most successful lawyers would agree that a de facto "study group" is important in the practice of law. I know I valued my intellectual associations with my partners and adversaries. I learned more from other lawyers than I ever learned from myself.

Even as a judge, I value our "study groups." The judicial education programs we judges attend bring together members of the judiciary from all over the State. Listening to other judges and hearing about the way they do things, both on a formal and informal basis, continues to be one of my main sources of learning. You are absolutely correct when you observe that a lack of interaction between law school classmates deprives a student of the full educational experience and fails to acknowledge the necessity of collaboration in the practice of law.

Thank you for letting me share my observations with you.

Good luck during the remainder of the semester.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM M. GABLER
Circuit Court Judge Branch 3
Eau Claire County

law school alumni awards

The Law Alumni Association held its annual awards ceremony at the Alumni Memorial Union this past April. Catherine A. LaFleur, L'88, then-President of the Law Alumni Association Board, introduced the event. In attendance were many alumni and others, including Rev. Robert A. Wild, S.J., President of the University.

Next year's event will be held on April 27, 2006. We hope that many alumni will attend and again help to celebrate not merely the ideal of the Marquette lawyer, but also its reality, as exemplified by the undertakings of the award winners. Excerpts from the 2005 ceremony follow.

Remarks of Dean Joseph D. Kearney at Law Alumni Awards Conferral, April 21, 2005

Tonight we celebrate the ideal of the Marquette lawyer, and we do this by presenting awards to, and listening to, some of our alumni. I am pleased that Cathy has begun that celebration by recognizing past award winners who are here this evening—individuals such as Mike Berzowski, L'69, Frank Daily, L'68, Judy Drinka, L'75, Professor Ghiardi, L'41, Jim Janz, L'64, and Mark Thomsen, L'87.

To this I wish to add a special greeting to another group—future award winners, perhaps. More specifically, I welcome those members of the third-year class, about to graduate, who have joined us tonight.

You are by now Marquette lawyers, for all practical purposes (save the most important practical purpose, I admit, which is to say the fact of licensure, but even that is only a month away). We hope that you take the example of tonight's other attendees and maintain your connection with the Law School.

When a dean makes this comment, this is often mistaken as simply implying some fund-raising-related hope. In fact, the statement is at least equally motivated by my belief that an inherent incident of the law's being a learned profession is that members of the profession have an obligation to help educate and develop new members of the profession. So you should maintain your connection with us in years to come, in a variety of ways, to help us to develop the next generation of Marquette lawyers.

What is this ideal of the Marquette lawyer? Last year on this occasion, I quoted one of my predecessors, the late Dean Robert F. Boden, L'52, on the matter. Tonight



I choose a different quotation, and not because its author, Father Wild, the President of Marquette University, is here this evening. Here is something that Father Wild said of my predecessor, the late Dean Howard B. Eisenberg, who, though not a Marquette graduate, was nonetheless the greatest Marquette lawyer whom I have had the privilege to know:

He wanted the men and women who would graduate from the Law School to have a passion . . . for seeking and achieving genuine justice through their professional work, for accomplishing what is right and good. He desired as well that these future lawyers be motivated in their legal careers by a commitment to the genuine service of others, especially to the service of the poor, the marginalized, the voiceless in our society. This commitment in turn should spring from another characteristic that he viewed as essential for dedicated and capable lawyers, namely, a deep respect for the human dignity of anyone with whom they have dealings and a corresponding willingness to be attentive and responsive to his or her needs.

This captures not only my predecessor specifically, but, more broadly, another important aspect of the profession of law: I have mentioned that it is a learned profession, but it is a helping profession as well—differently from, but no less than, such undertakings as medicine. Our very purpose as lawyers is to help our clients in seeking justice.

In a wide variety of ways, tonight's award winners have realized these various ideals. Through their actions they have been—they are—leaders within the legal profession and their communities.

Sports Law Alumnus of the Year Award

I will begin with the Sports Law Alumnus of the Year Award. This award was created by the Sports Law Alumni Association to recognize an individual dedicated to the Sports Law Program at Marquette and to the field of sports law. Kathryn M. Statz, L'00, is this year's award winner, and deservedly so.

Kathryn started her sports career as a basketball and volleyball player at Mundelein College. She thereupon worked for Marquette's athletic department, serving as assistant athletic director for Olympic sports marketing and compliance. While working at Marquette, Kathryn served as the athletic department's senior woman administrator and chair of the University's Gender Equity Committee.

Although I cannot imagine that these positions left her with much time on her hands, she decided to enroll in law school (as a part-time student). Even during this time, Kathryn combined her interests in sports and law by creating an athletic department internship for students in the Sports Law Program. Shortly after graduating in 2000, Kathryn acted upon her professional obligation to contribute to her new profession and developed and began co-teaching an Amateur Sports Law Workshop course at the Law School.

Three years ago, Kathryn became the Associate Athletic Director for Varsity Sports at DePaul University in Chicago. She has remained an invaluable resource for the Sports Law Program and has continued to support students in the program.

Kathryn, you exemplify the success and dedication sought by students who take part in the Sports Law Program at Marquette University Law School. For your commitment to Marquette as a student and alumna, and for the excellence and leadership you exemplify as a Marquette lawyer, and on behalf of the University, I ask you please to accept the award for Sports Law Alumnus of the Year.

Remarks of Kathryn M. Statz in Accepting the Sports Law Alumnus of the Year Award

Thank you very much, Dean Kearney. When Professor Anderson notified me that I would be receiving this award, I was somewhat confused. I have not been out of law school very long, and I don't feel that I have done a lot for the community so far—in all events, there is a lot more I would like to do. And now that I stand up here, I realize that perhaps I was selected because I can stand (literally) toe-to-toe with Father Wild—which I did (figuratively) a couple of times while I was at Marquette!

I am extremely honored and flattered; I can't say that enough. To be in this distinguished company calls my mind back to December 2000, when I received my degree and the December graduates had a special ceremony here in the Alumni Memorial Union. Dean Eisenberg presented us with our hoods, and it was special for me and my family.

I did have a very non-traditional law school career. I grew up in a family where we would only talk about lawyers when we would drive by the golf course, and my dad would say, "Look at those poor guys! That's all they can think of to do on a Saturday morning: chase the ball around." So it wasn't a family where law was something that was a tradition.

I did nonetheless develop an interest in the law. When I came to Marquette, Father Leahy and Father DiUlio were here, and they were willing to give me the chance to study law on a part-time basis, which was very rare at that time. It was hard: it took me five and a half years, and there were a lot of times I would stop on a bench on my way back to the athletic department and ask myself what I was trying to prove. Inevitably then I would run into a student-athlete, and I would put my shoulders back and try to get my act together; they would encourage me, and I would encourage them. That's kind of how things went along.

Another thing that happened to me during my career was I felt that I was very labeled because I worked in the athletic department. During my second year (which was really my fourth year), I had the opportunity to take a class and meet with someone who really changed my career: Andrea Schneider, who was a professor of mine, asked me to be a teaching assistant, which astonished me. I thought maybe I was going to get kicked out of law school.

That Andrea had the faith in me to ask me to be her teaching assistant meant a lot to me—and it still does. My experience at Marquette and at DePaul is that you don't really realize at the time how significant those small acts are. But this said to me that maybe I really could pull through this thing. I developed an interest in a negotiation seminar that was taught and that I continue to teach today. And so I just want to recognize Professor Schneider for that.

Bill Cords, the athletic director at Marquette, could not be here today. I do want to thank him very much, because he didn't have to put up with me coming and going every day, taking my law book down to the soccer fields sometimes, studying in my car at halftime of games. But he did it, and I really owe a debt of gratitude to him and the whole athletic department, for I really did do two things at once and sometimes, it seemed to me at least, neither very well.

I was very gratified as well when, after graduation, Professor Paul Anderson asked me to be an adjunct professor. I did it for two terms, with the support of a co-teacher, Shawn Eichorst, who is in South Carolina right now and doing very well. I really miss that and hope to get back to it some day. I see students here whom I taught; I really learned more from them than, I am positive, they learned from me.

I take this award with a great deal of pride. I am very honored, and I will carry it with me as I proceed with my career and try to give as much back as I can. I am a very proud Marquette alum. Thank you.



Howard B. Eisenberg Service Award

Our next award winner cannot be with us tonight, but we honor her nonetheless. A classmate who nominated Virginia H. Jones, L'94, for the Howard B. Eisenberg Service Award, which goes to a graduate within the past 15 years, explained the nomination as follows: "Ginny is more than an attorney. She has been active in her community and church in both Milwaukee and, now, North Carolina. She represents what we as Marquette attorneys should be. She is a whole person—mother, wife, attorney, volunteer, and community leader. Simply put, Ginny is a role model in everything she does."

While living in Milwaukee and working for Quarles & Brady, Ginny was involved in many community activities. She coordinated the Milwaukee Young Lawyers Association's Landlord Tenant Hotline. She was a board member for the March of Dimes, the Center for Independent Living, and the Law School Alumni Association. When Ginny and her family moved to North Carolina, Ginny changed careers from that of a litigator to Human Relations Specialist for the City of Durham.

Ginny is an example that a Marquette law degree can travel—even in a job market saturated with graduates from such well-regarded law schools as Duke University, University of North Carolina, and Wake Forest. Ginny has brought her ideals to her new home of North Carolina. She is a state representative for the National Association of Human Rights Workers and provides service as a member of a task force of the Durham Public Education Network and as a fair housing facilitator in Durham.

Ginny also has, I believe, one of the few acceptable reasons for not being present tonight: she is getting another degree and wishes to graduate with her class. In addition to all else, she therefore exemplifies one of the most important characteristics of good lawyers: continuing intellectual curiosity and self-education.

For her commitment to service, excellence, and leadership as a Marquette lawyer, we bestow upon Ginny the Howard B. Eisenberg Service Award. We will hear from her briefly by videotape. ▶

Remarks of Virginia H. Jones in Accepting the Howard B. Eisenberg Service Award

Greetings, everyone, from North Carolina. This is Ginny. I want to thank you all for choosing me to be the recipient of the Law School's 2005 Howard B. Eisenberg Service Award. I am very excited and very happy to accept this award, and I want to thank the person or persons who nominated me for the award. Thank you very much.

I also want to send greetings to the Eisenberg family and to the entire Marquette community for choosing me to receive this award. It means very much to me. I'm sorry that I couldn't be there with you tonight. I graduated today from municipal administration courses at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Unfortunately, I could not logistically work out attending both events. But I want you to know I am with you there in spirit and thank you for this award.

I also want to send special greetings to my study buddy from Law School, Suzanne Strater. Thank you from Alexis and his fellow Marines for the care package and pictures. He wanted me to let you know he really appreciated it. I also would thank Michael Gonring, a friend and mentor from Quarles & Brady, where I worked from 1994 to 1998 prior to moving to North Carolina. Thank you, Mike, for being my friend. Thank you all for keeping me in your thoughts and for this award. May God bless you all. Have a wonderful evening. Good night.



Lifetime Achievement Award

The third of our four awards is the Lifetime Achievement Award. Judge V. Robert Payant, L'56, is yet another example of how a Marquette law degree can take you places nationally. His law career began in Michigan and took him to Nevada, back to Michigan, and back to Nevada.

After working as a solo practitioner, Bob was appointed Probate and Juvenile Court Judge for Dickinson County in Michigan, and thus began his judicial career. It was the National Judicial College that brought him to Nevada. This college is American's premier training facility for state judges. The Michigan Supreme Court later asked Bob to return to implement new civil procedure rules and to reorganize the court's financial structure.

Thereafter, Bob returned to the National Judicial College as a consultant and was later appointed President. He is now retired, but continues to teach, primarily foreign judges who are sent to

the College by their governments. Bob took time at lunch today to talk to some interested students and faculty about his experiences training judges in Russia, Israel, Palestine, and Africa—this is yet another example of established members of the profession reaching out to educate others.

Bob has been devoted not merely to the profession but to his family as well. He and his wife Virginia, a Marquette 1954 Arts graduate, have five children and are blessed with grandchildren.

Bob, we recognize you for your outstanding professional achievement and leadership. You have exemplified such basic Marquette principles as excellence, leadership, and service. It is my privilege on behalf of the University to ask you to accept the Award for Lifetime Achievement in law.

Remarks of V. Robert Payant in Accepting the Lifetime Achievement Award

I accept with pleasure. Father Wild, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: It's a delight beyond measure that I am here with you this evening. I love Marquette University. I've loved it since the very first day I stepped on this campus, and I'm so proud always to tell people that I'm a Marquette lawyer. In two minutes, I can't tell you all of the things that I love about Marquette University, but let me tell you just a couple.

First of all, Marquette University brought me my bride. Here I was, a hick boy from the upper peninsula of Michigan coming to the big city—and then finding this beautiful young woman from Chicago, Illinois! We met the very first week we were on the campus. Several years later, as I was getting ready to graduate from the Law School, Virginia finally said "yes," and so here we are: five children (so far!) and seven grandchildren (some of whom, along with other members of my family such as spouses of children, are here with us this evening). They all make me very proud, too.

Let me tell you a second reason I love Marquette. Incidentally, before I do, I should tell you that I—this decrepit old man—came to Marquette University as a football player. Lyle Blackburn was our coach, and I had a football scholarship. I was the worst guy they ever recruited, and I lasted less than the whole spring training as I remember. In any event, the second reason I love Marquette University is the wonderful education that I received here.

The Dean recited my various positions since graduation. Perhaps you thought to yourselves, "He's had a heck of a time holding on to a job!" But that isn't true. They've all been pretty fair jobs—my work as a judge in Michigan (twenty years on the bench in the Upper Peninsula) and three years as the administrator of the Michigan court system.

But the highlight of my life has been the work at the National Judicial College. I was pleased that some of the young law students

Alumnus of the Year Award

Our final award tonight is special. In fact, it is for the Law Alumnus of the Year. Louis J. Andrew, Jr., graduated from the Law School in 1966. He has practiced in Fond du Lac ever since, although his title business, his interest in aviation, and his broader interests take him to an extraordinary number of places. When I call Louie, I never know whether I will get him in Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, or Door County or will instead be told that he is in Russia, China, or Africa.

I say “when I call Louie” because Louie is one of my closest counselors and one of the most active supporters of the Law School. I would like to say that I developed him into the latter, but in fact Louie played similar roles, on both a professional and personal level, with two of my friends and predecessors: Justice Janine P. Geske, while she served as interim Dean, and the late Dean Eisenberg.

In the memorial issue of the Law Review, from which I also took my earlier quotation from Father Wild and which remains

required reading for entering students, Louie described how he came to renew his connection to the Law School in the mid-1990s. He heard Dean Eisenberg early in his tenure speak about the Ignatian mission of the Law School and also about the Law School’s need significantly to improve its fund-raising. Louie contacted Howard and asked to help.

I doubt that even Louie knew that his question would lead to monthly trips from Fond du Lac to Milwaukee to chair a new alumni group, the Law School Advisory Board and the Board’s Executive Committee. The Committee meets with me monthly to identify alumni and friends who might have the resources to help the Law School.

But it is far more than his work in law school fund-raising, both by example and by commitment, that distinguishes Louie. Louie has served three different deans, pushing when we need to be pushed, giving pep talks, and, it is not too much to say, espousing a vision of greatness for his Law School, our Law School. And I would say all this even if Louie had not served on

whom I met this afternoon had such great questions about the work that is done in training judges, particularly those from across the world. I’ve had the opportunity to teach in Palestine and in Jericho and Gaza. I’ve had the chance to teach, in Kazakhstan and Tajikistan and Uganda and around the world, men and women who are sitting judges and want to do a good job in seeing that justice is brought to their people. I’ve made 13 separate trips to Moscow and other places in Russia, and there, too, I think that the people are hungry for a real justice system. It’s been great to be able to be a part of that.

A third reason I love Marquette University is that it strengthened and deepened my religious faith. I came from a town that did not have a parochial grade school or high school. The first really formal training in theology that I had was here at Marquette, and that was an important thing and still remains an important thing in my life.

The Dean mentioned my current job as President Emeritus of the Judicial College (“emeritus” anything means that you don’t get any money any more). But eight years ago, as I was getting ready to retire from the Judicial College, the bishops of my state thought that it was time for Nevada to have a Catholic Conference as most states do—somebody to represent the dioceses of the state before the state legislature. I accepted the invitation of the bishops and serve as Executive Director. I represent the church with the legislature, and so far it’s going pretty well.

I have taken more than my allotted time. I am so appreciative of Marquette. I’ll continue to express my love in any way I can. Thank you very much.



the search committee that recommended me to the Provost and the President for the deanship.

To give merely one example of his wise influence, Louie, along with his wife, Sue (a Marquette University alumna herself), has played a lead role over the past year and a half in helping Professor Geske and the Law School to develop our Restorative Justice Initiative. Louie and Sue's assistance has ranged from the conceptual (helping Janine to sort out the undertakings of this Restorative Justice Initiative) to the intensely practical (Sue served on the planning committee this past year that organized a week of restorative-justice-related activities for students, alumni, and the community). Inasmuch as one of their children, Sarah, is a 2L well on her way to becoming a

Marquette lawyer, we are on solid ground in claiming not only Louie but also Sue as our own as well.

Louie is extremely loyal to Marquette. In addition to his leadership of the Executive Committee, he is a member of the Woolsack Society and will co-chair his law reunion planning committee next year. In the true Marquette spirit, we are not the only group he helps. He serves on many community boards such as the Experimental Aircraft Association, better known as the EAA, and is a trustee of Marian College.

Louie, you are a shining example of Marquette's mission. For your commitment to excellence, faith, leadership, and service, it is my privilege, on behalf of the University, to present to you the Award for Law Alumnus of the Year. •

Remarks of Louis J. Andrew, Jr., in Accepting the Law Alumnus of the Year Award

Father Wild, Dean Kearney, Cathy, I want to thank all of you. But I must first address myself to Judge Payant: Judge, I also met my wife, Sue, here at Marquette. Now I don't know where at the school you met your wife, but I met mine in a tavern about a half-block from here! I want to recognize Sue. She's helped me so much with my reconnecting again with Marquette, and, as the Dean said, she has been very involved with the Restorative Justice Initiative with Janine Geske, who has been a very good friend of ours.

I also want to recognize my children. The Dean has recognized Sarah, and I am going to start from the next-youngest to the oldest. Our sons, David, Tom, and John, and our daughter, Christine, are here. It's great to have them all here tonight.

It is really a wonderful honor to receive this award. I want you to know that I appreciate it very much. I think, though, that it is really fitting for me to think of the award as one for the entire Executive Committee of the Law School's Advisory Board. This is really what I've been involved in here at the Law School, and the people on the Committee—it has been somewhat of a changing group over a period of time—have met with me and with Dean Eisenberg, Dean Geske, and Dean Kearney just about once a month for going on about nine years.

I would like to recognize each of the members of the current Executive Committee and thank them for their faithful service to this law school: Jim Janz, Deb Beck, Mike Berzowski, Judy Drinka, Janine Geske, Ralph Huiras, Don Layden, Don Levy, Mike McChrystal, Joe Niebler, Jack Skagerberg, and Russ Stepke. Jack lives in Houston and Russ in Chicago, but they actually attend about half of our meetings in person and the other half by telephone (that's how dedicated these people are). So I just wanted to thank all the members of this Committee, many of whom are here. They really have done a wonderful job.

Traditionally, I've been involved in a lot of community service activities both as a lawyer and as a businessman. I want you to know I haven't done this for penance—I've done it because I really enjoyed it. As each year goes by, I understand more and more that you really get a lot more out of these activities than you put into them. Tonight is an example of that principle. I hope that my



children realize this so that they can continue the tradition of community service that Sue and I have undertaken on behalf of our family.

At Marquette, Sue and I have benefited in so many ways. We've reconnected with many Marquette friends. We've made many new friends. This has enriched our lives. Just the chance to get to know people like Howard Eisenberg, Janine Geske, Joseph Kearney, and many, many more—interesting, friendly, fun, and in many cases very distinguished people. We've been very lucky. Sue and I have received so much more than we've given in this relationship.

It's truly wonderful in life to be involved in a few things where you can at least make a small difference, especially where the thing that you are involved in is much bigger than you are or anything you could dream of. That's how I feel about my involvement with Marquette. Father Wild has said that the goal of Marquette University is to be one of the top Catholic universities in the country. He has acknowledged that, for this to occur, the Law School must be one of the top Catholic law schools in the country. If I can just play a small part in making that happen, all the time and effort will be worth it.

I would like to thank Father Wild, Dean Kearney, Christine Wilczynski-Vogel, and the Board of the Law Alumni Association and everyone else involved in this for this wonderful honor.

In closing, I would like to read a prayer attributed to Sir Francis Drake 450 years ago. I think that it is especially fitting tonight, as we continue to pursue Father Wild's goal and dream for this great university:

<i>Disturb us, Lord, when</i>	<i>We have allowed our vision</i>
<i>We are too pleased with ourselves,</i>	<i>Of the new heaven to dim.</i>
<i>When our dreams have all come true,</i>	
<i>Because we dreamed too little,</i>	<i>Disturb us, Lord, to dare more boldly,</i>
<i>When we have arrived safely</i>	<i>To venture on wider seas</i>
<i>Because we sailed too close to the shore.</i>	<i>Where storms will show your mastery;</i>
	<i>Where losing sight of land</i>
<i>Disturb us, Lord, when</i>	<i>We shall find the stars.</i>
<i>With the abundance of things we possess</i>	
<i>We have lost our thirst</i>	<i>We ask You to push back</i>
<i>For the waters of life;</i>	<i>The horizons of our hopes;</i>
<i>Having fallen in love with life,</i>	<i>And to push us into the future</i>
<i>We have ceased to dream of eternity</i>	<i>In strength, courage, hope, and love.</i>
<i>And in our efforts to build a new earth,</i>	

Thank you very much. •

university alumni awards

In addition to the alumni awards ceremony held by the Law School, the Marquette University Alumni Association bestows a number of all-University alumni awards. On April 23, 2005, at the Alumni Memorial Union, the Hon. Diane S. Sykes, L'84, received from the President of the University one of Marquette's two Alumni Merit Awards for Professional Achievement. Her remarks that evening captured, we hope, something important and true about Marquette University Law School, and so we reprint them here.

Remarks of Hon. Diane S. Sykes in Accepting the Alumni Merit Award for Professional Achievement

I am so proud to be a “Marquette Lawyer.” As most of you know, that phrase means so much more than a lawyer with a juris doctor degree from Marquette University Law School. The Law School infuses its graduates with a deep commitment to the law and the legal profession, and to the broader community as well.

I was raised in a family dedicated to public service. My father, Gerald Schwerm, is a Marquette engineering graduate who spent his career in public administration, serving the people of this community in municipal and county government through many years and many important development projects. My mother, Joyce Hanrahan Schwerm, was a guidance counselor at Shorewood High School. This family value of community service found positive reinforcement at Marquette Law School, where I received more than a very fine legal education. I received as well a strong sense of the role of lawyers and judges in sustaining not only the rule of law and our system of representative government, but also the civic life and institutions of our society.

I have been blessed with the opportunity to serve as a member of both the state and federal judiciaries, where Marquette lawyers are well represented and have a long history of substantial service. My predecessor on the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, Judge John Coffey, is a Marquette lawyer, and so is my former boss and now-colleague, Judge Terence Evans—which makes it a clean sweep of the Wisconsin seats on the Seventh Circuit, with the two active-duty judgeships currently held by Marquette Law School graduates and Judge Coffey still hearing cases on senior status.

In fact, as Dean Joseph Kearney noted in his remarks at my investiture last fall, the first judge to hold the Seventh Circuit seat that I now occupy, Judge James Jenkins, became the first Dean of Marquette Law School after he left the bench. In the same vein,

my predecessor at the Wisconsin Supreme Court, Justice Donald Steinmetz, is also a Marquette lawyer. The Milwaukee County Circuit Court, where I served as a trial judge for seven years, is well-populated with Marquette lawyers. And I have been privileged as a state and federal judge to witness the many significant contributions of the justice system by Marquette lawyers in the service of their clients and the community.

So it is with this history and tradition in mind, and with gratitude and affection for everyone at Marquette Law School under and with whom I was fortunate to study the law, that I accept this very special award this evening.

I would like to acknowledge and thank my wonderful family for their constant love and support; without them my service in the judiciary would not be possible. Some are here with me tonight—my father and stepmother, Jerry and Judy Schwerm; my sister and brother-in-law, Jo and Bill Gray; my stepbrother and fellow Marquette lawyer, David Stegeman, and his wife, Diane; and most importantly, my wonderful sons, Jay and Alex.

I am deeply honored to receive this award. Thank you.



Dean Kearney, Judge Sykes, and Father Wild.

Marquette's Helen Way Klingler College of Arts and Sciences gave an alumni award with a connection to the Law School. Specifically, at its luncheon ceremony on April 21, 2005, Dean Michael A. McKinney gave the College's Person for Others Award to Donald W. Layden, Jr., Arts '79, L'82, and Mary Jo Layden, Arts '80. The following are Dean McKinney's remarks in presenting the award to the Laydens.



Dean McKinney, Don Layden, Mary Jo Layden, and Father Wild.

Remarks of Dean Michael A. McKinney in Presenting Person for Others Award to the Laydens

Marquette University's core values are Excellence, Faith, Leadership, and Service. The Klingler College of Arts and Sciences "Person for Others" Award recognizes alumni who exemplify all these values, but especially service to others.

This year we present the Person for Others Award to Don and Mary Jo Layden—as a couple. One would be hard pressed to find a pair of alumni who so exemplify the value of service.

It seems there are few things in the community with which the Laydens have not been involved. Don is a leader on issues focused on economic development, education, and advocacy for families. Mary Jo is a community activist and advocate for the disadvantaged, passionately serving those who have no voice and for whom society creates structures that prohibit full participation. Let me read to you the names of just a few of the organizations to which they, together or as individuals, have committed their time:

- Nativity Jesuit Middle School
- Community Advocates
- Ways to Work
- Competitive Wisconsin, Inc.
- United Way of Greater Milwaukee
- United Performing Arts Fund
- Trinity Memorial Hospital
- St. Luke's Hospital
- Casa Romero Renewal Center
- Alverno College
- Highland Community School
- The Cathedral Center
- Consuelo Foundation
- Families International
- The Private Industry Council of Milwaukee County
- The Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra
- The Archdiocesan Resource Development Board

- The Vocations Advisory Council of the Wisconsin Province of Jesuits
- The Jesuit Partnership Advisory Board
- The Ignatian Associates

I myself was the beneficiary of this dedication to service when Don, then president of the Arts and Sciences Alumni Association Board, assisted me during my first few years as dean. I truly appreciate all he did on behalf of the College.

The Consuelo Foundation, located in Hawaii and the Philippines, sent a note to the Laydens because its representative couldn't be here today at our event. I think it sums up nicely why the Laydens are deserving of this award. Permit me to read it.

Our warmest aloha and congratulations to both Don and Mary Jo Layden on being honored with the "Person for Others" Award by Marquette University. Individually and as a couple, Don and Mary Jo have shown their passionate dedication and commitment to the service of "others" not only in their own community but also on an international level. They consistently help improve the quality of [the lives] of the most disadvantaged children, women, and families. Their compassion is unsurpassed. They've helped to renew hope for those who have lost it and have given hope to those who never had it.

The Consuelo Foundation also sent along some leis to honor the Laydens, and as we bestow our award to honor them we will also be placing the leis over their heads. So because of everything Don and Mary Jo Layden have done in serving others, the Helen Way Klingler College of Arts and Sciences is proud to name them the 2005 "Couple for Others." •

Many Law Faculty and Alums Say “Welcome Home”

This year marks the dawn of a new era for Marquette University—after ten years of participating in Conference USA athletics, Marquette has joined the ranks of the Big East Conference and will compete in athletics with 15 other distinguished universities such as Georgetown, Notre Dame, Villanova, Syracuse, and St. John’s. In a recent address to the Marquette community, University President Rev. Robert A. Wild, S.J., stated that “Marquette is very excited to be joining the Big East.” Not only is the Big East one of the most competitive basketball conferences in the country, Father Wild noted, but “through the extensive television exposure of the conference, this move should also provide our alumni from all over the nation even more opportunities to see us play.” In addition to more television coverage and nationwide exposure, Marquette’s entry into the Big East Conference expands its presence on the eastern seaboard, a part of the country where the Law School has solid connections.

The Big Apple

Consider New York City, for example, not only home to Big East rival St. John’s University, but also a breeding ground for Marquette Law School faculty and a destination for a number of successful Marquette lawyers. Several members of the Law School faculty are New Yorkers. Associate Dean Peter K. Rofes grew up on Long Island and graduated from Columbia Law School (after undergraduate work at Brandeis and graduate study at Harvard). After 18 years at Marquette, Professor Rofes may not have a New York accent, but his New York roots remain pretty obvious to most who meet him.

And then there is Professor Michael P. Waxman, a Yonkers native (then on to Cornell and Boston College Law School), whose New York style is exemplified by the

Woody Allen posters that adorn his office walls. And Assistant Dean Sean Reilly, another native New Yorker, heads the Law School Admissions Office after earning his stripes in the Admissions Office at New York University Law School. NYU Law School also gave us, in a sense, one of our newest faculty, Professor Rebecca K. Blenberg, who graduated from that school after attending Marquette as an undergraduate. The New York connection is even stronger for another of the newest faculty:

Professor Scott A. Moss, a Queens native, clerked in the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York after graduating from Harvard Law School and then practiced in New York City at Outten & Golden and handled cases for the New York Civil Liberties Union. Of course, Interstate 80 goes in both directions and many highly successful Law

School alumni work in the Big Apple. The dean perhaps of this group of alumni is also the new Dean of Hofstra University School of Law, Rabbi Aaron D. Twerski, L’65. Dean Twerski, profiled in the cover story of this magazine, was at the Law School last fall, delivering workshops and a major lecture in his capacity as Boden Visiting Professor. A number of Marquette lawyers practice in the giant law firms of Wall Street and midtown, including Edwin C. Jean, L’95, at Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft; Susan Rohrbach, L’95, at Hogan & Hartson; Adam G. Finger, L’96, at Kaye Scholer; and Aidan M. McCormick, L’92, at Nixon Peabody. Marquette lawyers in New York also hold positions in government service. Patricia K. Fernandez, L’87, for example, works in the civil trial section in the Bronx County Courthouse, and Lt. Col. Kevin H. Govern, L’87, is a faculty member, teaching law, at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

The Keystone State

Down the coast (be sure to wave “hello” to Michael J. Cramer, L’78, Chief Administrative Officer at Pinnacle Foods Corp. as we pass through New Jersey), Pennsylvania



is home to Big East rivals Villanova University and the University of Pittsburgh and another rich set of Law School connections. Ancestors of Professor Alison M. Barnes arrived in Philadelphia in 1734 on the cargo ship *St. Andrews*, and Professor Barnes has returned to her hometown regularly, including for a teaching stint at Temple University Law School several years ago. Professor Alan R. Madry also was a Philadelphia lawyer for a time; he was the Abraham A. Mitchell Assistant Professor of Legal Studies at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and was associated with the Wharton Real Estate Center before joining the Law School faculty. Professor Andrea K. Schneider and Professor Alison E. Julien, both members of the Pennsylvania bar, have strong Pittsburgh connections. Professor Schneider is a Pittsburgh native, and Professor Julien graduated from the University of Pittsburgh Law School and served as a law clerk to the Honorable Justin M. Johnson of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. Professor Peter K. Rofes also was a judicial clerk in the Keystone State, in his case for the Honorable Max Rosenn of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

The idea of the Philadelphia lawyer has long been associated with corporate practice, and Law School alums have an impressive presence in the corporate world of Philadelphia and its vicinity. Cornelius C. Shields, L'57, is on the faculty of the Temple University Law School Graduate Tax Program, following service as Vice President for Tax and Public Policy of Sun Oil Company. Carol J. Comeau, L'88, developed the House Counsel Office in Philadelphia for Chubb & Son Insurance, where in addition to managing the staff counsel office, she also maintains an active caseload defending clients in litigation. Antoinette C. Robbins, L'90, is the Deputy Director of Compliance at Brandywine Asset Management, which manages over \$20 billion dollars in assets. Robbins, who is also an active arbitrator for the NASD, says, "I learned from my Marquette experience how to combine theory and application in order to achieve workable results."

Nancy Kathleen Cuzzo, L'97, a Compliance Consultant at United Health Group in the Philadelphia area, says, "I'm really looking forward to seeing Marquette compete locally. It's definitely a great way to stay connected to Marquette and to introduce Marquette to many more people."

The Law School's service mission is in play wherever Marquette lawyers can be found, and Thomas M. Place, L'69, does his alma mater proud in Pennsylvania. Place is Professor of Law at Penn State, The Dickinson School of Law, and serves on several boards and committees concerned with the provision of legal services to low-income people and families. He also has served as appointed and pro bono counsel in a variety of cases, including a number of high-profile post-conviction proceedings. Before his career in academe, Place was a co-founder of the first legal services program in Appalachia.

Our Nation's Capital

Washington, D.C., is home not only to Big East rival Georgetown University but also to an impressive concentration of high-achieving Law School alums. A number of Marquette lawyers from Washington, and indeed from other parts of the country, convened in September for a reception and CLE program hosted by Thomas G. Schendt, L'85, at the Washington offices of Alston & Bird. Schendt has hosted an East Coast Alumni Reception for the Law School each of the past four years.

Law School alumni in the D.C. area are a very impressive group. Tod I. Gimbel, L'84, for example, serves as Regional Director, State Government Affairs, for Altria Corporate Services, the parent company of Kraft Foods, Philip Morris International, and Philip Morris USA, and is responsible for government relations in a large number of eastern and southern states. Gimbel was at the Law School in October to discuss with students careers outside of traditional practice. Jerris Leonard, L'55, Chairman of The Leonard Group, which concentrates on legislative and lobbying activities, has made five appearances before the United States Supreme Court. He, too, has maintained his connection to the Law School, chairing the Class of 1955

Reunion Committee this past year. Raymond S.E. Pushkar, L'63, is a partner at McKenna, Long & Aldridge, specializing in government contracts counseling and litigation. Barbara B. Berman, L'75, a presenter at the recent Washington, D.C. CLE, is International Initiative Coordinator and Trial Attorney in the Counterterrorism Section of the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, and Captain Shannon M. Elliott, L'02, is the Assistant Counsel for Procurement at the Office of the Chief Counsel, Headquarters for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The government also benefits from the long-time service of Robert S. Berman, L'75, Deputy Chief of the Voting Rights Section of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, and as of this fall from the service in the same division of Ryan G. Lee, L'02.

The list of high achievers is long: Thomas A. Morrison, L'77, is Associate Dean at The George Washington University Law School and, just down the street, Joel B. Teitelbaum, L'96, is Associate Professor and Vice Chair of the Department of Health Policy and the Managing Director of the Hirsh Health Law and Policy Program at The George Washington University School of Public Health and Health Services. (The Law School connection with GW also includes Professor Andrea Schneider's service, prior to coming to Marquette, as a visiting faculty member at the Elliot School of International Affairs, Professor Alison Barnes's service as Senior Policy Analyst with the Health Policy Project, and Assistant Dean Paul Katzman's doctorate in higher education administration.) Robert J. Crnkovich, L'81, is a partner at Ernst & Young and an adjunct professor at Georgetown University Law Center, and Jennifer Britt Giannattasio, L'83, is a principal in Deloitte Tax LLP's National Tax Office. Even those not living in Washington, D.C., frequently find themselves in the capital: for example, Marsha J. Rabiteau, L'85, was profiled earlier this year on the cover of *Corporate Counsel* magazine for her work in helping to persuade Congress to enact a significant bill related to class actions. Rabiteau, Vice President and Assistant General Counsel at The Hartford Financial Services Group, routinely traveled to D.C. from Connecticut—another Big East state—to work

on that legislative project. Congressman Don Manzullo, L'70, who represents the Sixteenth District of Illinois (Rockford and northwestern Illinois), would have had a vote on that—and much other—legislation.

A great law school faculty must have a strong Washington, D.C. connection, and of course the Marquette law faculty does. Dean Joseph D. Kearney clerked for Justice Antonin Scalia at the United States Supreme Court, and Professor Barnes was on the staff of the United States Senate before coming to Marquette. Professors Edward A. Fallone, Andrea K. Schneider, and Peter K. Rofes, and Assistant Dean Paul D. Katzman were all in private practice inside the Beltway. Professor Julian R. Kossow was a professor at Georgetown Law Center and a successful D.C. real estate developer in his pre-Marquette days, and Professor Vada Waters Lindsey was a member of the University of the District of Columbia law faculty and before that served as a law clerk to the Honorable Joel Gerber of the U.S. Tax Court and as trial attorney with the Office of the Chief Counsel of the Internal Revenue Service. In addition, Professor Shirley A. Wiegand was a visiting professor at the Washington College of Law of American University immediately before coming to Marquette in 1997. And then there are the Maryland connections of Professor Michael P. Waxman, including private law practice in Baltimore and with the FTC, and Professor J. Gordon Hylton's extensive Virginia experience, most recently as a visiting professor at the University of Virginia Law School.

And these lists are hardly exhaustive. They give but a glimmer of the vast range of relationships and experiences, even within the territory of the Big East, that compose the Marquette Law School community. As this article highlights, we are in contact with some of our alumni in the D.C., New York City, and Philadelphia areas. We understand that there are many other alumni in this part of the country—as always, we would love to hear from any and all of you to know more about what you are up to. Now that Marquette is officially a part of the Big East, that should get a bit easier. •

1 9 3 8

Julio Zamagni, Lakewood, Colo., goes to work every day in his private practice. *The Rocky Mountain News* ran an article on him two years ago, honoring him as the state's oldest attorney and saying that he "has been practicing law so long he could have been a paralegal for Moses."

1 9 4 8

Patrick T. Sheedy is now retired and lives in Milwaukee.

1 9 4 9

James A. Hauer specializes in probate at his own law firm in Sun City, Ariz.

James C. Spangler is retired and divides time between Elmhurst, Ill., and Delray Beach, Fla. He heads the 721 Club at the Union League of Chicago. It is a support group for *U.S.S. Chicago* (SSN 721), a nuclear submarine. Granddaughter, Erin Broderick, recently graduated from Marquette University's Diederich College of Communication.

1 9 5 0

W. Leo Keating currently practices law in Warren, Ohio. He specializes in defense and health care at Keating, Keating & Kuzman. At the age of 83, he still loves going to the office every day.

1 9 5 1

Roger T. Nierengarten is self-employed and does trial practice in St. Cloud, Minn. From 1984 to 1989, he served on the Minnesota Court of Appeals. He and his wife, Dolores, have four children: Therese Ann, Catherine Mary, Mary Elizabeth, and Carolyn Joy.

1 9 5 4

Ken Sippel is retired and residing in Mt. Calvary, Wis., with his wife, Robbie. They have five children: three sons and two daughters—"all tax-paying adults."

1 9 5 5



Harold Barian is president of a mortgage company, Challenge

Financial Investors Corp., in Madeira Beach, Fla. The company has grown to 350 offices in 25 states. He has been married for 53 years. His daughter is a grant writer in Milwaukee and has two children. His son is a Hindu Swami and the head of a major teaching center in New Jersey.



Jerome Bandettini is retired and lives in Whitefish Bay

with his wife, Rita. They travel extensively and enjoy their three children and two grandchildren. Son Francis is a psychiatrist in Sioux Falls, S.D. Daughter Christine Peterson is in real estate in Forest Lake, Minn. Son Peter is the Chief of the Functional MRI Unit of the Brain and Cognition Laboratory at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.

Robert F. Kirst is now semi-retired as a self-employed attorney specializing in estate planning, trusts, wills, and probate. His daughter Marcia Weinhoff is a real estate broker in Atlanta, Ga., where she lives with her two

children. His son Mark is a nuclear engineer in Honolulu, also with two children. His daughter Mona and her husband, Dr. Jerome Gildner, live in Mequon with their two children. His son Michael works for General Mills in Minneapolis, where he lives with his wife and two children.

1 9 5 9

Carl F. Schetter is a self-employed attorney in Napa, Calif. He and his wife, Susan, have four children and six grandchildren. Susan is a retired teacher. Carl now serves on the Board of Catholic Charities in Napa Valley.

1 9 6 0

Bernard J. Lutzke was a self-employed lawyer for 40 years. He retired and now lives in Shorewood, Wis., with his wife of 44 years, Isabelle. They have three daughters: Jeanne, Julie, and Jennifer. Jennifer is married to John Balistreri, the lawyer who took over Bernard's practice.

Thomas G. Sazama is a retired general practice attorney who

lives in Merrill, Wis., with his wife, Mary Jo. They have four children: two graduated from Marquette University, and one each from St. Catherine and from St. Thomas in St. Paul, Minn.

Pat Snyder is now retired and serves as a reserve judge and mediator. He received the Wisconsin State Bar Lifetime Jurist Achievement Award in 2003. He and wife, Luly, live in Waukesha County and enjoy their three children and nine grandchildren.

1 9 6 5

Edwin R. Ahrenhoerster welcomed his ninth grandchild last summer. Edwin retired five years ago and has since been traveling, cross-country skiing, and doing railroad photography. He lives in Erin Township, Wis.

1 9 6 6

Janet P. Koerber was certified by the South Carolina Supreme Court as a circuit court mediator. She is now semiretired and self-employed in Simpsonville, S.C.

She specializes in elder law and probate law.

Michael W. Wilcox, of DeWitt Ross & Stevens, Brookfield office, has been recognized for more than 20 years in *The Best Lawyers in America*® 2005–2006 in the practice area of estates, trusts, and probate.

1 9 6 7

C. Michael Hausman specializes in family and personal injury law at his own firm in Delafield, Wis. He was elected president of the Waukesha County Bar Association (2004–2005).

1 9 6 8

Frank J. Daily was listed in *The Best Lawyers in America*® 2005–2006. He specializes in tort law at Quarles & Brady LLP in Milwaukee.

William A. Jennaro of Cook & Franke S.C. has served as an arbitrator and mediator in numerous disputes in state and federal court proceedings since retiring from the Circuit Court of

Milwaukee County. He has also served as a reserve judge by appointment of the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

1 9 6 9

Patrick Ryan was included in *The Best Lawyers in America*® 2005–2006. He was noted for his practice involving financial institutions and transactions at Quarles & Brady LLP, Milwaukee office.

1 9 7 1

William A. Wulf is working at Ament, Wulf, Frokjer & Hersil, S.C., in Merrill, Wis. He specializes in personal injury, workers' compensation, and social security law.

1 9 7 2

Durant Abernethy was remarried, to Debbie Panones, on April 17, 2004. He lives in Kansas City and is self-employed at DSA Consulting.

1 9 7 3

William H. Dippert recently joined Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen LLP, in its New York office. He is a partner in the firm's Intellectual Property/Information Technology Practice Group.

Bob Muren was elected to a two-year term as president of the Wisconsin State Golf Association. He specializes in health care law at Davis & Kuelthau, s.c., in Brookfield, Wis.

1 9 7 4

Michael Ablan is the president of the La Crosse County Bar. He is also the president of La Crosse's Big Brother/Big Sister program.

William C. Gleisner III was an honoree at the *Wisconsin Law Journal's* annual Leaders in the Law awards dinner on April 6, 2005.

1 9 7 5

Michael O. Bohren is a Circuit Judge in Waukesha County. He currently serves in the Family Division. His daughter, Katie, is teaching school in Sumat Prakan, Thailand.

Timothy R. Schoewe works for Milwaukee County in the Office of Corporation Counsel.

Rick Stack specializes in commercial, banking, corporate, and estate planning law at Sigman, Janssen, Stack, Sewall & Pitz in Appleton, Wis. He was an adjunct professor during the 2005 Spring Semester at Marquette Law School, teaching a workshop in the negotiation of business transactions.

1 9 7 6

Mary Pat Ninneman was listed in *The Best Lawyers in America*® 2005–2006. She specializes in labor and employment law at Quarles & Brady LLP in Milwaukee.

1 9 7 7

Patricia A. Pacenta, of the law firm of Buckingham, Doolittle & Burroughs, LLP, in Akron, Ohio, was listed as a ten-year honoree in *The Best Lawyers in America*® 2005–2006. Her area of practice is trusts and estates.

Mike Sand is the secretary-treasurer of the Montana Trial Lawyers Association. He is also a staff member at Gerry Spence's Trial Lawyer College. He currently practices in Bozeman, Mont., specializing in personal injury law at Sand Law Office. His wife, Rita, is an advisor at Montana State University. Two sons, Matt and Peter, are at Montana State University, and another son, Jon, is a student at Bozeman High School.

1 9 7 8

Thomas D. Jacobs has established his own practice in Old Wethersfield, Conn.

1 9 7 9

Randall D. Crocker is the president and CEO of von

Briesen & Roper, s.c., one of Wisconsin's largest law firms. The firm recently celebrated a century of service to the Milwaukee community.



Daniel T. Dennehy of von Briesen & Roper, s.c., recently

authored the book *Wisconsin Wages and Hours Handbook* through the State Bar of Wisconsin. The handbook is a discussion of state and federal laws that govern employee compensation.

1 9 8 0

Scott Israel continues to practice creditors' rights law at Rausch, Sturm, Israel & Hornik, S.C., in Milwaukee, Detroit, and Minneapolis. He represents national credit granters in consumer collections and bankruptcy cases.

Richard R. Kobriger is currently in general practice at Cramer, Multhauf & Hammes, LLP, in Waukesha. He welcomed a grandson in 2003.

Casimir Laska practices with Michael Best & Friedrich in Waukesha and specializes in intellectual property.

John P. Macy has been elected Vice Chair for the American Bar Association General Practice, Solo and Small Firm Section. He is currently practicing municipal law at Arenz, Molter, Macy & Riffle, S.C. in Waukesha.

Janis D. Roberts is practicing at Durkin & Roberts in Chicago, Ill. She specializes in criminal law, attorney discipline, child welfare, and juvenile law.

Mary Jan Rosenak of Madison, Wis., is a legislative aide in the Wisconsin State Assembly.

Gary M. Ruesch was listed in *The Best Lawyers in America*® 2005–2006. He specializes in labor and employment law at Quarles & Brady LLP in Milwaukee.



Jon E. Anderson, of Godrey & Kahn, S.C., has been listed in *The Best Lawyers in America*® 2005–2006. He is a shareholder of the firm's Labor and Employment Practice Group in the Madison, Wis. office.

Julianna Ebert, of Quarles & Brady LLP, was an honoree at the *Wisconsin Law Journal's* annual Leaders in the Law Awards dinner held in April 2005.



Susan A. Hansen is the president-elect of the

International Academy of Collaborative Professionals. She is a partner of Hansen & Hildebrand, S.C. in Milwaukee. She specializes in family law, including mediation and collaboration.

John R. and Catherine C. Orton both practice in Mauston, Wis., at Curran, Hollenbeck & Orton, S.C. John is in general practice and

by Richard Knueppel, 3L

What do you do next when you have had a successful career in nuclear engineering, then a successful career in corporate business, followed by still another successful career in higher education? That problem faced Art Wasserman when he retired as Dean of the College of Business and Management at Cardinal Stritch University in 2001 at the age of 73.

Of course, he did find something interesting to do. He became a student at Marquette Law School. His wife, Sheila, had graduated from Marquette Law School in 1993. Art considered the part-time program but quickly decided that taking five or six years to graduate was too many. He switched to full time and graduated this past spring.

Born in Brooklyn of Russian immigrant parents, Art studied chemistry at Brooklyn Technical High School, taking extra college prep classes after school. Following a stint in the Army in 1946–1947, he was admitted to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he earned both a bachelor's and master's degrees in chemical engineering and served as class president. On a Rhodes Scholarship, Art then went to Oxford University (1952–1954) where he earned a master's degree in physics, while also studying politics, philosophy, and economics in his first year there. The combination of both chemical engineering and physics later enabled him to contribute to the development of nuclear technology for power generation and for space exploration.

Did Art have any time left for a social life? You bet! While in Boston, he met Sheila Wharton through her brother, another MIT student. She was the daughter of a patent attorney (and the niece of a law professor at Syracuse). Sheila graduated from Radcliffe College with an A.B. in history and government and earned a master's degree in teaching at Harvard. Art and Sheila were married in June 1956.

"A five-day trip to Idaho was our honeymoon," Art says. In search of a dissertation topic for his doctorate, two of his MIT advisors with connections to wartime researchers in the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos helped Art obtain a position in Idaho with the Phillips Petroleum Company under its contract with the Atomic Energy Commission.

For two years, Sheila taught at the junior high school, initially staying one chapter ahead of the students in the study of Idaho history. She soon became a children's television local celebrity, as Romper Room's Miss Sheila, viewed in Idaho, Montana, and the Wyoming wilderness. In addition to serving as a section chief at the Reactor Safety Project in Idaho, Art completed his doctoral thesis in 1961 on work relating to design of control systems for nuclear reactors.

After he spent seven years with Phillips Petroleum, the Astronuclear Division of Westinghouse Electric Company lured Art away to Pittsburgh, where he worked under the company's contract with NASA to develop a nuclear rocket engine for a manned mission to Mars. His principal office as Manager of the Nuclear Design Department was in Pittsburgh, but the experimental work was done in Jackass Flats, Nevada.



art and sheila wasserman

As fate would have it, in 1968 a headhunter for the Allis-Chalmers Corporation brought the Wassermans to Milwaukee, presenting Art with the opportunity to move into commercial engineering management. The arrangement included the opportunity to earn an M.B.A. through the Executive Program at the University of Chicago, which he completed two years later. Art's career with Allis-Chalmers spanned 18 years. His assignments, heavily oriented to the minerals industry, took him to the open-pit mines of Montana and Arizona; to the Soviet Union, Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and other Eastern European countries; and to England, Ireland, Sweden, and Israel.

The whole family was involved. Art recalls setting up an industrial exhibit at the Poznan Fair in Poland. His and Sheila's two young sons delighted in being given the job of keeping the small refrigerator stocked with cold beer for visitors.

Others involved themselves as well. In his 20 trips or assignments to Moscow, Leningrad, and the Ukraine, Art had the sense of being closely watched at all times by the KGB. His favorite story was told to him by the resident representative of another American firm. This man kept asking his Soviet hosts to make repairs to his Moscow apartment. All he got was promises, no action. So he wrote to his boss in America saying that if nothing was done in a week, he would give up his Moscow assignment altogether. He tore the letter into four pieces and put them in the trash. The workmen arrived the next day to make the necessary repairs. Obviously, Americans in the Soviet Union understood how the communication system worked in those days.

After a tour of duty in England, the Wassermans were transferred in 1981 to what Sheila smilingly calls "our first foreign assignment": Birmingham, Alabama. With a Boston background, living in England was less of a challenge than the move to Alabama, where people mistook Sheila's Boston accent for that of a foreigner from old England. Both Art and Sheila say that their earlier image of Birmingham as a city of rubber truncheons and fire hoses was fully erased from their minds in the time they lived there.

Art retired from Allis-Chalmers in 1986. Then, while serving as President and Chief Operating Officer of Brauer Engineering and Manufacturing Company, a small entrepreneurial heating systems company in Milwaukee founded by Bob Brauer, a tennis colleague, Art began to teach a few business courses in the evening

at Cardinal Stritch College and Marquette University. He found that he enjoyed teaching very much, particularly the adult students, and in 1988 he accepted an offer to head up Stritch's Programs in Management for Adults. He says he "enjoyed every minute of directing that growth and the quality enhancement measures that went with it."

The size of the program almost tripled in the following 13 years, both in enrollment and in geographical reach, and Stritch included Business and Management as one of its four colleges when it became a university. Art's last position before retirement was Dean of the College of Business and Management.

As their two sons grew to independence, Sheila also wanted more challenges.

In 1989, while Art was at Stritch, she did what she had always wanted to do: she took up law study, at Marquette. Full time was the only option then, and there wasn't the variety of courses offered today. Always the innovator, Sheila was one of the first students to use her laptop computer in class. She says that she had earlier thought of Marquette as a small, undistinguished Midwestern school, but, as a student, she realized, "This place is great!" She says that she began to see why the Law School commands the respect it does for its teaching and care for students.

Sheila practices today, taking appointments from the State Public Defender at the Children's Court Center in Wauwatosa and, more recently, serving as an advocate for elders who are being declared incompetent and asked to move into group homes. Sheila says she truly enjoys working with vulnerable people in need of help in the court system.

This past spring, at age 77, Art graduated from the Law School. The oldest Marquette Law graduate? Not clearly so, but at least close. Asked how he plans to use his law degree, Art states that he hopes to use his talents especially to help the elderly, both in estate planning and in medical assistance planning. He and his wife work together in their practice.

Other mountains left for Art and Sheila to climb? Every reason to think so. Aubrey de Grey, a gerontologist at the University of Cambridge in England, was cited in a recent issue of the *Marquette Elder's Advisor* as stating that "the first person to hit 150 . . . is already 50 now." In all events, given their propensity to find new ways to grow in service to the community, there's plenty of time for the Wassermans to conquer new worlds.

Catherine specializes in estate planning.

1 9 8 2

Michael J. Gonring was included in a list of *The Best Lawyers in America*® 2005–2006. Michael also received the Career Pro Bono Award from the Volunteer Lawyers Project/Legal Action of Wisconsin, Inc. He practices at Quarles & Brady LLP in Milwaukee.

1 9 8 3

Dean P. Laing practices at O'Neil, Cannon, Hollman, De Jong, S.C. He was an honoree at the *Wisconsin Law Journal's* annual Leaders in the Law Awards dinner in April 2005.

1 9 8 4

Robert H. Duffy was listed in *The Best Lawyers in America*® 2005–2006. He specializes in labor and employment law at Quarles & Brady LLP in Milwaukee.

Charles G. Maris joined the Brookfield office of Davis & Kuelthau, s.c., as a shareholder on February 4, 2005. He was also recently elected president of the Waukesha Estate Planning Council.

1 9 8 5

M. Angela Dentice lives in Oconomowoc, Wis., and practices in Milwaukee and surrounding counties. Her practice is in personal injury and medical negligence law. Her son, eight weeks old when she started law school, is now in graduate school.

Mark A. Kircher was included in *The Best Lawyers in America*® 2005–2006. He practices at Quarles & Brady LLP in Milwaukee.

David J. Wambach was featured on A&E's *American Justice* in June 2004. He is the District Attorney of Jefferson County, Wis. His wife, Debra, teaches art at Cambridge Elementary. His son, Bill, is attending University of

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Wisconsin-Eau Claire, and his daughter, Amy, is at Lake Mills High School.

1 9 8 6

Debbie Goldberg Menashe acts as the in-house counsel for Energy Trust of Oregon, Inc. She resides in Portland, Ore.

Peggy L. Podell served as Chair of the American Bar Association's Section of Family Law for the 2004–2005 year. She practices family law at the law offices of Podell & Podell in Milwaukee.

Paul R. Van Grunsven was appointed to a judgeship of the Milwaukee County Circuit Court (Branch 9) by Governor

joan ravanelli miller

Joan Ravanelli Miller's graduation from Marquette Law School in 1983 marked the end of neither her Marquette education nor her involvement with the Law School.

Initially, Joan's career followed a traditional course. She attended Marquette University for college, majoring in history and earning membership in Phi Beta Kappa. After graduating from the University with a bachelor's degree, *magna cum laude*, and simultaneously earning a certificate in secondary education, Joan went directly down Wisconsin Avenue to the Law School.

During her first year of law school, Joan argued in a moot court competition against fellow student Mark Miller, who turned out to be from a town 15 miles from her own hometown of Manitowoc. By the end of law school, they were married and now, 23 years later, are the parents of a 16-year-old daughter and twins—a boy and a girl—who are in eighth grade.

Joan's academic path at the Law School was traditional (and distinguished). She served on the *Marquette Law Review* and, upon graduation in May 1983, worked as a law clerk to Nathan S. Heffernan, Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Joan returned to Manitowoc to practice law and worked on appellate and insurance defense medical malpractice cases, leaving private practice after five years to go in-house. For five additional years, Joan was General Counsel for Heritage Mutual Insurance Co. (now Acuity) in Sheboygan.

Then came the divergence from the traditional route—and the return to Marquette University. "Because of the nature of the business, as well as the company's downsizing, I found myself providing not only legal counsel but also a lot of interpersonal counseling," explains Joan. "This was something in which I had always been interested, but hadn't been formally trained."

So in 1995 Joan decided to stop practicing law and to return to the University, this time to pursue a degree in clinical psychology. She earned her master's in 1999 and her Ph.D. in 2004. She maintains that four degrees from Marquette is sufficient.

But the psychology work scarcely marked a turning away from the legal profession. Joan's dissertation focused on the attitudes and beliefs that lawyers have about seeking psychological assistance. "Lawyers are under a tremendous amount of stress both professionally and personally," Joan observes. "In fact, the research demonstrates that lawyers are considerably more likely than members of virtually any other occupation to experience symptoms of depression."

Joan's contribution in her dissertation was to investigate what bar-

riers lawyers in particular might face in seeking psychological assistance. She conducted a random survey of 1,500 lawyers—some 10 percent of all licensed

attorneys in the State of Wisconsin—and was struck by the unusually high response rate (approximately one-third). Although the majority of the respondents indicated that they would be willing to seek treatment if they experienced distress, the results identified numerous barriers. Most striking was that 70 percent of the respondents identified as a barrier to seeking treatment their uncertainty of what symptoms would be severe enough to warrant treatment. Even beyond this, the lawyers responding said that they would be especially concerned about what others in their communities—including law firm colleagues, clients, and prospective clients—would think.

In fact, Joan's work in psychology has brought her back to the Law School. At the request of Dean Joseph D. Kearney last year, she served on a three-person ad hoc committee exploring the Law School's approach to the mental health needs of its students. This is an ongoing project, Kearney says, and he has been especially eager to be able to draw upon Joan's unusual dual perspective as a psychologist who has had a successful legal career.

Joan's involvement in the broader University continues as well. She is currently a Post-Doctoral Fellow at the Marquette University Counseling Center, providing services to graduate and undergraduate students. After completing her fellowship, she plans on starting a practice in which she will offer counseling and psychotherapy for professionals.

"My hope is to understand where people are emotionally, help them set goals, and assist them in achieving those goals," says Joan. Her own legal training comes in handy in her current profession as well. "I know how to ask thought-provoking questions that encourage people to generate and discover their own answers," she says.

Throughout her professional career, Joan has learned that education is truly an ongoing process. "Individuals are works in progress. We all need to be willing to further develop our competencies and go where that may lead, even though it may not necessarily be where we initially thought that would be!"



deborah mckeithan-gebhardt

Deborah McKeithan-Gebhardt, L'87, has a very full, interesting, and busy life—both personally and professionally. She and Jack Gebhardt married in September 2002, whereupon they blended their families and became the proud parents of six daughters, now ages 11 to 19. In addition to being part of that wonderful family, she also is an integral part of a family legacy at Tamarack Petroleum Company, Inc. in Milwaukee.

Tamarack was incorporated in 1956 by her maternal grandfather, Joseph Uihlein, Jr., for the purpose of engaging in oil and gas exploration and production. “Shortly after the incorporation of Tamarack, my father, Daniel F. (‘Jack’) McKeithan, Jr., met and fell in love with my mother, Gillian Uihlein, at Duke University, where they were both students,” says Deb. “My grandfather suggested that my father study geology and join Tamarack, which he did.” According to Deb, her grandfather hoped to find a qualified person with his own zeal for the oil and gas business and, more particularly, for Tamarack, so that he could have a successor in place once he was no longer able to run the company personally. He found that person in Deb’s father.

Jack McKeithan and Gillian married and moved to Oklahoma, where Jack earned an undergraduate degree in geology from the University of Oklahoma. They then moved to Henderson, Kentucky. “My memories from my early childhood include long drives on Saturday mornings with my Dad and my two younger sisters, Cathy and Geni. Dad would pull the car onto a one-car ferry, and we would stand on the deck with the wind blowing our hair back as we crossed the Green River on our way to a Tamarack oil well. Once on land, we could hear and feel the pump jack rhythmically moving up and down and smell the oil as the car drove onto the lease. We’d then run up the stainless steel stairs of a tank battery and wait for Dad to come up the stairs, lift us up, and open the hatch so we could look down into the tank and see the oil.

“Tamarack grew, as did the very deep and special friendship and business relationship between my father and his father-in-law,” explains Deb. “In 1971, our family moved to Milwaukee, and in 1973, my father became President of Tamarack.”

After college, Deb chose to attend Marquette for law school. “I was raised with a heavy emphasis on living a moral, kind, and responsible life, and the fact that these same values were emphasized at Marquette Law School felt familiar and important.

Marquette, very subtly, but very definitely, wove into my education the importance of becoming a serious, zealous, ethical, and competent lawyer, and it was made clear that each student was individually charged with becoming a positive addition to the ranks of Marquette Law School alums and attorneys.”

After earning her law degree, Deb first went to work for Cannon & Dunphy, S.C. When expecting her first child, she decided that she needed to be able to devote more time to motherhood, so Deb left that firm in 1988 to become a partner of Sullivan & Stevenson, a boutique law firm practicing corporate immigration work. After four years of successfully growing that business with her partners—one of whom was her best friend from law school, Mary Corbett Stevenson—her father took her out to lunch and made her the proverbial offer she couldn’t refuse. “He asked me to join Tamarack Petroleum Company, Inc. I joined Tamarack as General Counsel and Vice President in October 1991 and have been there ever since (14 years).”

The position Deb assumed in 1991 covered a large range of responsibilities, including transactional work, employment matters, liability insurance, title issues, and general corporate work. “I spent many hours and weeks learning the business and the vernacular associated with life in the oil patch, which is not used on the sidewalks of Milwaukee. As the years progressed, it became clear (and remains true) that transactional work is the area in which I face the largest challenges and in which I make the largest contributions to the company. I work very closely with Tamarack’s Senior Vice President, Robert E. Liem, to negotiate and draft documents covering drilling and development deals in which the company participates in its capacity as operator and as a working interest owner. On the opposite side of a given transaction, I have been blessed with many opportunities to work with excellent lawyers and executives who drive a hard bargain, but do so professionally, respectfully, and honestly.”

Deb is also happy to note that many of the lawyers with whom she has worked are women. “They are dynamite,” she says. “They are smart, strong, articulate, and they write well. They exude a real sense of confidence—one that permits compassion, humor, and an exchange on a personal level. I am very glad that my daughters are growing up in a world with so many wonderful female role models.”



Deborah McKeithan-Gebhardt and her father, Daniel F. ("Jack") McKeithan, Jr.

hours to the 'father-daughter' sit-down discussions in which topics including morals, kindness, critical thinking, philosophy, self-determination, individual responsibility, overcoming or challenging fear to achieve personal potential, and the like were taught and then reinforced. He believes in achieving excellence through hard work and focus, and he challenges his daughters to do the same," says Deb.

"I have read and heard about familial working relationships that are filled with tension, resentment, and control issues. Happily for us both, that is not our reality. In my early years at the company, my father taught me about Tamarack's business specifically and about many applicable business principles in a more general sense. He did, however, raise a very strong and independent thinker in me, and there are times, although they are rare, where we see matters differently, but those exchanges are respectful and professional and, at the end of the day, if I cannot persuade him, he is the boss," she notes.

Those who know Jack McKeithan find him to be very bright, hardworking, strong, compassionate, loyal, kind, and generous. He shares these wonderful characteristics with the community of Milwaukee (including as a long-standing member and former Chair of the Board of Trustees of Marquette University), with his wife and soul mate, Patti, with his daughters, and, last but not least, with the team at Tamarack.

"I am very aware that I have been blessed, not only with a challenging and interesting job, but with the rare experience and privilege of working alongside my father, a man I love and admire deeply and that, as a result, I have enjoyed the addition of an entirely different and wonderful dimension to what is already one of the most special relationships in my life," says Deb. "By equipping me with a solid, practical legal education and reinforcing my individual ability to be self-directed and motivated enough to seek out additional information needed to become competent in a new area of the law, Marquette significantly and positively influenced my ability to personally participate in and contribute to the legacy that is Tamarack."

Working side by side with her father also offers unique professional and personal situations. "My father has been one of the most constant and important influences throughout my life. In addition to protecting me and providing for me when I was young, he devoted numerous

James E. Doyle in November 2004.

1 9 8 7

Robert Blazewick lives and practices in Washington, D.C. He was recently selected for promotion to Captain, Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Navy, and transferred from his position as Staff Judge Advocate, Navy Region Europe, to a new position as Deputy Director, U.S. Navy Office of General Litigation. Son, Brian Mitchell Blazewick, was born in September.

1 9 8 8



Faith Lleva Anderson has been selected to

serve a three-year term on the Federal Reserve's Consumer Advisory Council. She is currently Vice President for Legal and Compliance and General Counsel for the American Airlines Federal Credit Union. She lives in the

Dallas, Texas, area with her husband, Dave, and their two children, Melissa and David.

Michael D. Leffler is on the Board of Directors for the Lao Family Community Center in Milwaukee. He practices law at Action Law Offices, S.C. in Racine. He specializes in personal injury law and recently prevailed in a soft tissue case. Michael lives in Milwaukee with his wife, Kathryn, and their three children: David, Alyssa, and Daniel.

Nancy W. Machinton is Assistant Regional Counsel for the Department of Social Services, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. She was recently promoted to Counsel II, Southeast Legal Region. She lives in Brockton, Mass., where she continues to breed and show collies. Nancy is the proud grandmother of two-year-old Cameron.



Roger D. Strode has been named to Nightingale's list of the country's

Outstanding Healthcare Transaction Lawyers. He practices with Quarles & Brady LLP's Health Law Practice Group. Roger is the Vice Chair of the Business Transactions Group of the American Bar Association's Health Law Section.

1 9 8 9

John T. Schomisch, Jr., and his wife, Shellie, welcomed daughter Natalie Frances on November 23, 2004. John and Shellie also have two sons, John Paul and Nicholas, and live in Appleton.

1 9 9 0

Kathleen A. Finney is self-employed in the area of general civil practice in Rantoul, Ill.

John B. Joyce is a partner at Grenen & Birsic, P.C., specializing in bankruptcy, litigation

mark miller

Mark A. Miller, L'83, chose to attend Marquette Law School based upon the recommendation of a pretty special person—his father, Victor A. Miller. The elder Miller graduated from Marquette Law School in 1940, practiced law near Manitowoc, served as President of the State Bar of Wisconsin in 1973–1974, and (here of all places it should be recalled) was named Law Alumnus of the Year in 1982.

Mark says that his father's example and enthusiasm also had an impact on Mark's sister, Jane, who attended Marquette Law School and graduated in 1984. If law is a helping profession, Mark's other three siblings did not stray too far, either: they variously are an attorney (a graduate of Georgetown), a psychotherapist, and the director of a social-services agency in Madison.

"As long as I can remember I was going to be a lawyer," he says. "I don't ever remember really making a rational choice." Law school was challenging, as he expected it to be, but had its gifts, too. Mark refers in particular to meeting and marrying Joan Ravanelli, a classmate (see separate profile on p. 47). He corroborates Joan's rendition that they met while arguing against each other in a moot court case. He also admits, "She won the case." Mark recalls other aspects of his legal education, including "the Law School's commitment to caring for the less fortunate."

After Mark graduated from the Law School, he and Joan Ravanelli Miller lived in Madison for a year while Joan was a law clerk at the Wisconsin Supreme Court. He then went to

of secured creditors' rights, and business law. He lives in Pittsburgh, Pa., with his wife, Christine, and four children: Zach, John Leo, Clare, and (born October 4, 2005) Coleman Reid.

Steve Strye practices civil litigation at O'Neil, Cannon, Hollman, De Jong, S.C., in Milwaukee. He specializes in defending motor vehicle manufacturers and dealerships. He and wife, Sandy, have been

work in the family firm of Miller & Miller in St. Nazianz, although he never actually got to practice with his dad, who passed away in 1984. Mark stayed at that practice with his brother until 1992, when the agriculture economy began shrinking and he decided to move to Manitowoc and pursue business law.

In 1994, he joined Whyte Hirschboeck Dudek, S.C., in Manitowoc as a practicing business attorney. Then he and Joan, along with their three children, moved down to Milwaukee. When the firm was restructured in 2001 and the management of the practice was reconfigured, Mark became the firm's CEO. In that capacity, Mark manages the firm, including recruiting clients, but he does not generally engage in practice.

"I make sure that we have things in place to get the work out and to take us to where we want to be over the next five years," explains Mark. "We have developed a business plan and it is my responsibility to insure its execution. Whyte Hirschboeck is a thriving firm, and this new management model is one adopted by very few firms in the country."

Mark believes that a law degree is absolutely necessary to run a firm. "Being a good practitioner is essential to lead others within a law firm and to garner the respect of other lawyers," he says. "But leading the firm also requires a blend of my father's entrepreneurial spirit and my mother's gentleness."

The best part of his job is also the most challenging: people. "The most important thing I have learned throughout the course of my professional life is to treat people fairly," he says, "regard-



less of who they are or on which side of the table they are sitting." In that particular sense, he notes, his job is not that different from the country-lawyer role of his father years ago.

Mark has maintained his connection with the Law School over the years. He and his siblings established a computer room in the library in memory of his mother and father, and Mark and Joan are members of the Woolsack Society. "My family has a lot of history within the school," says Mark, "but we are even more interested in its future."

married for eight years and have two children: Brooke and Spencer.

1 9 9 1

Debbie K. Lerner has been made partner in Kalcheim, Schatz & Berger in Chicago, Ill. She specializes in family law.

Luke Allan Palese continues to practice in the area of complex litigation with Winston & Strawn LLP in Chicago, Ill. He was elected as a partner of the firm in 2002.

Susan C. Schill is City Attorney for Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. She also practices privately at Panek, Schill & Gebert LLP.

1 9 9 2

Christopher J. McLaughlin

currently is at August Technology Corporation in Bloomington, Minn., as Intellectual Property Counsel.

Nora M. Platt has joined the Law Department of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company as an Assistant General Counsel on the Products and Distribution Team.

Ruth A. Shapiro practices at Christensen & Jensen in Salt Lake City, Utah. Her emphasis is on defense of recreational entities such as ski resorts and Olympic winter sports.

1 9 9 3

Alyssa (Kornacki) Gallot was elected partner of Baker & McKenzie SCP. She currently resides in Paris where she advises French and multinational companies in their crossborder acquisitions. She assists clients in venture capital transactions, both domestic and international

(including frequently in the United States and Canada).

Cheryl (Lee) Mendelson is self-employed, doing in-house consulting work in Deerfield, Ill.

1 9 9 4



John Edward Hintz has joined von Briesen & Roper, s.c., as Counsel. His health care practice focuses on managed care and provider contracting. He is a frequent author and lecturer in the areas of health care law, contract analysis, and reimbursement of health care professionals. John also is an adjunct professor at the Law School, teaching Managed Health Care.

Angela C. Kachelski opened a law firm in Mequon with her husband, **James Kalcheski, L'93**, The Kachelski Law Firm, S.C., in November 2004. Her focus is appellate and criminal law. In December 2003 the couple had their third child, Grace.

Elisa M. Sacco-Allie is a trust officer and vice president at J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. in Chicago, Ill.

1 9 9 5



James J. Eichholz and his wife, Amy Gordon Eichholz, living in Milwaukee, Wis., with their two sons, Wyatt and Benjamin, welcome new baby Bethany Caroline born August 22, 2005.

Scott B. Franklin is the tax manager at Kohler and Franklin, a Milwaukee certified public accounting firm. He concentrates in the firm's tax, estate planning, business advisory, and litigation support practices. Scott is currently serving as the Treasurer for the Milwaukee Young Lawyers Association.

Kristine L. Gerke practices real estate, business, and estate and trust law. She opened her own law office and title company in 2004 in La Crosse, Wis.

Thomas P. Kinney is an attorney at Borgelt, Powell, Peterson & Frauen S.C. in Madison, Wis. He specializes in the law of negligence, property damage, and products liability.

Brett J. Souza has been named a partner at Bryan Cave LLP. He practices with the firm's corporate groups from its office in Irvine, Calif. Brett has co-founded a non-profit organization called UniReach International, Inc., which seeks to improve living and working conditions of needy people in developing countries throughout the world. He and his wife, Nancy Griffith, have three young children: Robbie, Joey, and Annie.

Andrew Steimle was elected as a shareholder of Whyte Hirschboeck Dudek S.C. He concentrates his practice on business and real estate matters. Andrew and his wife, Suzanne, reside in Manitowoc, Wis., with their two daughters, Sophie and Elsie.

1 9 9 6

James A. Collins has been made a shareholder in the intellectual property law firm of Brinks Hofer Gilson & Lione in Chicago. He specializes in litigation, copyright, opinions, and patent prosecution in the electrical and mechanical arts.

Greg Heller is an attorney for the Atlanta Braves and Turner Sports. He lives in Atlanta, Ga., with his wife, Krista, and their three young children: Maddie, Charlie, and John.

Kate Kanabay specializes in business planning and litigation at Horwood Marcus & Berk Chartered in Chicago. Son Jason was born on September 6, 2004.

Keith H.S. Peck specializes in civil/statutory rights and class actions in Honolulu.

Neil B. Posner has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, the old-

est migration and refugee resettlement agency in the United States. He is a partner at Sachnoff & Weaver, Ltd., in Chicago, where his specialty is insurance coverage.

Rachel (Stapleton) Burner married Todd Burner in September 2004. The couple recently moved to Portland, Ore. from Milwaukee, Wis. Rachel continues to work (telecommute) as an attorney in the legal department of Johnson Controls, Inc.

George C. Wilbur is a self-employed general practice attorney in LaFarge, Wis. He successfully represented a third-party citizen-intervenor, twice to the Court of Appeals and ultimately to the Wisconsin Supreme Court, in the case of *Roth v. LaFarge School District Board of Canvassers*.

Shannon Wittenberger is an Administrative Law Judge for the State of Wisconsin. She is married and resides in Milwaukee with her young son, J.J.

1 9 9 7



Jeffery K. Fields is First Vice President and Senior

Legal Counsel at Countrywide Financial Corporation in the area of mortgage banking. He resides in Plano, Tex.

Ellen Basting Dizard, Cynthia G. Fletcher, and Tony J. Renning have been promoted to shareholders at Davis & Kuelthau, s.c. Ellen and Tony are members of the Labor and Employment Team and work with both private and public sector organizations, out of the firm's Milwaukee office. Cynthia is a member of the Business and Corporate Law Team, focusing on banking and commercial finance matters. Ellen and Cynthia practice from the firm's Milwaukee office, while Tony is in the Oshkosh office.

1 9 9 8



Kurt Dykstra of Holland, Mich., is an attorney with

Warner, Norcross & Judd LLP. He concentrates his practice on litigation, including commercial, real estate, and trade secrets. He was appointed to the Holland City Council in February 2005 to fill the final year of a four-year term on the nine-person council. He and his wife, Leah, have two daughters, Juliana and Emma-Elisabeth.

Peter Markham Kimball lives in Milwaukee and works for the AIDS Resource Center of Wisconsin. He previously was in a general practice with classmate **Andres Velez** at Velez Moreno & Vargas LLC on Milwaukee's south side.

Heather Pantoga entered into solo private practice in July 2004, with a focus including criminal law. She is also an instructor at University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, where she teaches Language and the Law. Heather's third child, Elizabeth, was born on Easter 2004.



Doug Wheaton of Mount Pleasant, Wis., was listed in the

2005 edition of *Who's Who in America*. He also received the 2004 Outstanding Service Award from the Kenosha Realtors Association. He is the Government Affairs Director for the Wisconsin Realtors Association.

1 9 9 9

Joshua T. Keleske is an estate and corporate planning attorney in Tampa, Fla., having formed his own law firm in 2004. He and his wife welcomed the birth of their daughter, Sydney Elizabeth, on February 7, 2005.

Karen Lescrenier Riemer practices at Winner, Wixson & Pernitz in Madison, Wis., where her focus is insurance and defense/personal injury. In 2004, she was honored at the State Bar Convention as the coordinator for the Hotline Firm of the Year. The award was given by the Lawyer Referral and Information Service of the State Bar of

Wisconsin at the convention's Pro Bono Awards Ceremony.

Heidi L. Vogt has joined the Litigation and Risk Management Practice Group of von Briesen & Roper, s.c., in Milwaukee. Her practice focuses on insurance coverage litigation, commercial disputes, constitutional law, construction disputes, environmental litigation, and complex litigation.

2 0 0 0

Heather L. Cain has joined the law firm of Godfrey & Kahn, S.C., in its Corporate Practice Group in Milwaukee. Heather previously practiced intellectual property law and election law at Quarles & Brady LLP in Milwaukee.



Joshua Fleming has joined Barnes & Thornburg LLP as an associate in

the firm's Indianapolis office. He practices in the litigation department. Joshua is a member of the Defense Research Institute.

Nicole Jergovic works in criminal prosecution for Multnomah County, Oregon. She resides in Portland.



Jack Melvin and his wife, Laura, welcomed daughter, Ava

Rose, on September 4, 2004. Ava was baptized by Father (and Professor) Greg O'Meara, S.J., at Gesu Church. Jack has served on the Milwaukee County Elections Commission for the past two years. He has also been commissioned in the Wisconsin Army National Guard as a Judge Advocate.

John M. Thompson has joined the Law Department of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company as Counsel on the Corporate Team, focusing on employee benefit and labor and employment matters.

2 0 0 2

Greg Bollis is a Corporate IP Counsel at JohnsonDiversey Inc. He and his wife live in Franklin,

Wis., with their young daughters, Mackenzie and Brooke.

Daniel A. Kaminsky recently joined the Milwaukee office of Davis & Kuelthau, s.c., as an associate. He works in the area of real estate law.

Patrick D. McNally and his wife, Sarah, welcomed their first child, Kealan Maria, into the world on August 21, 2003. He reports that Kealan has no immediate plans to sit for the LSAT. The family lives in Whitefish Bay, Wis.



John T. Reichert recently joined Godfrey & Kahn, S.C. He will be working with the financial institutions practice group in its Milwaukee office.



Kelly Klick Smitsdorff has joined the law firm of Godfrey & Kahn, S.C., where she will be focusing on labor and employ-

ment law practice in the firm's Milwaukee office.

2 0 0 3

Thomas A. Kolpien of Beloit, Wis., is a general practice attorney at Forbeck, Elliott & Monahan, S.C. He serves on the Board of Directors for Big Brothers, Big Sisters of Rock County, and is an editor of the *Wisconsin Journal of Family Law*. He was married earlier this year to Andrea Newman, a third-grade teacher.

Jacob R. Reis and his wife welcomed the birth of twins on December 30, 2003: Maxwell Jacob and Alexander Marlene. The family lives in Green Bay, Wis. Jake is a personal injury attorney at Habush Habush & Rottier in Appleton, Wis.

Michael C. Trudgeon has joined Brennan, Steil & Basting, where he specializes in estate planning. Mike serves on the Board of Directors for the Rock County Humane Society and Voluntary Action Center. He and

his wife, Paula, reside in Janesville, Wis.

Erin E. Walsh currently works for Holmstrom & Kennedy, P.C., where she specializes in labor and employment and estate planning. She resides in Rockford, Ill.

Clayton Wenger is a general practice attorney at Glojek Limited in West Allis, Wis.

2 0 0 4

Nathan P. Cihlar specializes in real estate and civil litigation at Swid Law Offices, L.L.C., in Mosinee, Wis.

Robert W. Habich, Jr. recently became an associate at Cook & Franke. His practice includes business, real estate, and estate planning law.



Mark P. Manuel has joined von Briesen & Roper, s.c., as an associate. He resides

in Franklin, Wis., with his wife, Jessica, and their daughter.

Adam J. Sheridan is a corporate and tax attorney at Cramer, Multhaupt & Hammes, LLP. He and classmate **Kathlene A. (Welch) Sheridan** married on June 19, 2004. Kathlene is a law clerk for the First Judicial District of Wisconsin.

John Schulze, Jr. was selected to serve as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee of the Wisconsin Republican Party. The resolutions committee is responsible for assembling the 2005 Wisconsin Republican Party platform.

Brenda VanCuick was inducted into the University of Wisconsin-Parkside Athletic Hall of Fame in February 2005, for her performance in women's basketball. She lives in Kenosha.

2 0 0 5

Keith E. Kopplin, Timothy R. Kraft, and Jeremy R. McKenzie have all joined the

Milwaukee office of Davis & Kuelthau, s.c. Keith will practice in the area of labor and employment law, working with both public and private sector businesses; Tim in the areas of corporate law, real estate, and commercial finance; and Jeremy in commercial and civil litigation matters. No word on whether Tim has permanently retired his imitation of Dean Kearney, most recently seen at Law School Follies.



Anne F.B. Weissmueller has joined von Briesen & Roper, s.c. The focus of her practice is on banking and commercial transactions, bankruptcy and creditors' rights, business restructuring, and commercial litigation.



orientation remarks of genyne edwards

The Law School holds an orientation for new law students before classes begin in August. This provides an opportunity for the new students to be welcomed to Marquette, to law school, and to the legal profession. This year, for example, D. Michael Guerin, L'74, President of the State Bar of Wisconsin, addressed the students on the first day. The orientation concluded with the Dean's Reception at the Milwaukee Public Museum on August 19, 2005.

At a short program preceding the reception, Genyne L. Edwards, L'00, addressed the future Marquette lawyers from her perspective as a relatively recent graduate. In introducing Ms. Edwards, Janine Geske, L'75, Distinguished Professor of Law, noted her work in private practice, in the community, and, most recently, as Deputy Secretary of Tourism for the State of Wisconsin. Ms. Edwards's remarks follow.

Good evening. Thank you, Professor Geske. I would like to begin by recognizing my childhood friend, Dalynn Brookshire, who rarely has the opportunity to hear me speak but is here with me today. I also would like to thank Dean Kearney for providing me with the opportunity to address you this evening.

It is an honor to be here to share a bit of my story with you. It is an honor because eight years ago I sat where you sit today, waiting to hear some words of encouragement to quell the apprehension I had about the new chapter in my life.

Like you, my heart was racing, and I was excited to be one of the few people in

the world chosen to make such an important journey. That aspect of the matter is a vague memory. But it's hard for me to believe our graduating class of 2000 celebrated our five-year reunion this year—for the rest of law school seems like yesterday.

Let me step back for a moment to place my remarks in context. Born and raised in Milwaukee, I am the first attorney in my family. I therefore understood what the law school endeavor meant not only for me or even my family, but also for the Milwaukee community that had witnessed my growth and that had seen me leave for college and return.

In preparing my remarks for tonight, I recalled a statement by Oprah Winfrey, which I'd like to share: "I've come to believe that each of us has a personal calling that's as unique as a fingerprint—and that the best way to succeed is to discover what you love and then find a way to offer it to others in the form of service, working hard, and also allowing the energy of the universe to lead you." I selected this quotation because I individually connect with the ideals of having a personal calling, service, and working hard.

Like many of you, I decided to go to law school because I wanted to help others and effect meaningful change in my community. I'd always been very passionate about music and the arts, and I felt that a law degree would open a path for me to work with artists. Little did I know that law school would do more than provide a path to an exciting career. Law school has been one of the defining events of my life. The experience truly forced me to face a number of insecurities and gave me the inspiration to speak up for others and myself.

*[E]ight years ago
I sat where you sit today,
waiting to hear some words
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in my life.*

As someone who had spent a few years in corporate America between college and law school, I was able to enter law school with a clear understanding of both why I was there and what areas interested me most. In the fall of 1997, I entered Marquette Law School, knowing full well the purpose and rationale for my pursuit.

Even with this understanding, my first year was not what I expected, nor was it easy. During the first week, I walked into Professor Greg O'Meara's office in tears. I told him that I felt I had made a terrible mistake, that I didn't think I'd fit in, and that I wanted to leave. Thankfully, he talked me out of leaving! For things gradually got much better—especially after I realized that other students didn't know any more than I did.

But still, I remember the first year as being terribly isolating for me. Unlike undergrad, where I built strong relationships and formed a close bond with a small group, law school wasn't a close-knit community where I had tons of friends. It is not that my colleagues and the faculty weren't friendly, but I learned that the law school experience is profoundly personal.

It's extremely personal because you'll quickly appreciate that law school becomes a quest for individual growth and development. Why? In law school, one of the most important insights you'll gain is that there is no single formula that defines the path to personal success.

We all have different goals and priorities, so different aspects of your legal training will make you feel good about yourself, and, of course, a few aspects will make you feel bad or insecure. Most importantly, in law school you appreciate that people have different natural strengths and weaknesses.



Genyne Edwards and Prof. Janine Geske

Each of you possesses unique qualities, and therefore your experiences are valuable, just as much as the next person's. Learn to be aware of your own assets, but also to be humble to acknowledge the expertise of others. Law school isn't "school" in the sense that you go to be taught. Instead, students convene to learn from one another and, together, are trained as the legal thinkers of the future.

I'm sure that in orientation you were told that this semester you will be studying contract law, torts, criminal law, and legal writing and analysis. The law is complex, and law school will be difficult. Practicing law after you graduate will also be demanding. The rumors you've heard do have some basis. However, the extent to which the complexity of law school becomes overwhelming is often a personal choice.

In my experience, law school becomes especially burdensome when you place impractical expectations on yourself and your learning curve.

The personalities of students who enter law school often make for a lot of self-inflicted anxiety to perform

well, to appear astute before classmates, or to astound others. Much of this posturing is unnecessary, because all the other 1Ls will be having the same experience—transitioning to Marquette Law School and acclimating themselves to the teaching styles and the way classes are conducted.

During my second and third years of law school, I began to understand that with hard work (trust me, lots of it) this personal quest could be accomplished. The vast majority of the course work during these years is elective, and you'll be permitted to develop a course progression tailored to your individual interests.

I remember being thrilled about finally reading material that I was engrossed in. I became engaged. I even Am Jur'd my Copyrights class!

My advice to you is to use these upper-level years to experiment with your reactions to different types of law. Take advantage of the programs and services the Law School provides. Find internships and community service opportunities that will allow you to build quality relationships and gain confidence in your knowledge and skills.

Try to get the best idea possible of your legal interests during your three years of legal study.

For example, during my third year, I interned at the Milwaukee Art Museum. True, a museum is not a law firm, but I learned a lot about how the law interacts with the arts and with museum administration.

Finally, keep your mind open to different areas of

the law and how you might use your legal education to challenge yourself. After graduating, I practiced business law for three years. Following my love for music, I decided take a year off to develop a music conference for local artists. After the conference, I worked at the YWCA in public policy. Finally, I ended up where I am today. Five years ago, I would never have guessed that I'd be working in the travel and hospitality industry. I share these experiences with you not to impress you, but to demonstrate that there are many ways to be a good

Marquette lawyer.

My advice to you is to use these upper-level years to experiment with your reactions to different types of law. Take advantage of the programs and services the Law School provides. Find internships and community service opportunities that will allow you to build quality relationships and gain confidence in your knowledge and skills.

I'm often asked why I went to law school, if I don't practice law. I always answer that, although I'm not actively practicing, I use my trained legal mind every day. In my current role as a public servant at the Department of Tourism, I manage a budget of 15 million dollars and oversee a staff of 45. Every day I problem solve and analyze situations to make difficult decisions that affect people's lives.

Many say that a legal education teaches the uninitiated "how to think like a lawyer," but I am not sure that there is any such thing. Thinking like a lawyer primarily means thinking logically and precisely.

I cannot impress on you the importance of volunteerism and community service. I was able to distinguish and establish myself in my legal career early on by serving others. Many of my personal and profes-

sional successes and the numerous opportunities presented to me have been a direct result of my volunteer work.

For me, the most rewarding times in my public service career have not been centered around the prestige and visibility that my position affords me. Rather they have been centered:

- around serving at-risk youth through my work with Urban Underground;
- around meeting with artists in Milwaukee who need more promotion of their talent and work;
- around sharing my story and mentoring students of color who are at Marquette Law School;
- and now more recently around helping residents in Wisconsin easily access state government and its services.

Whatever I accomplish in the realm of public service, I owe in no small degree to my training at Marquette Law School—where I saw faculty and alumni actually committed to the Jesuit tradition and caring for the whole person. As a member of the Law Alumni Association Board, I can say with confidence that Marquette has many resources available to contribute to your success.

After graduating from Marquette Law School, and for the rest of your lives, you will embody the spirit of service to others. It is no exaggeration to say that your individual legal careers will help to light the path. For the spirit of service endures to cast its glow of inspiration and caring.

Permit me a few words in closing. As you move onward through your first year, I'd like for each of you to remember that your experience will be based on your perspective. You may not always be the top of the class; you may not always be selected for every internship or clerkship; you may not do as well in some activities as others.

Then again, most likely you possess within you many talents and gifts that others admire, including many people in your life who care very much for you. Some of those people are here sitting beside you today. Realize the many things you have to be proud of and the many things in your life for which you should be thankful.

In my view, at the end of the day, your law school success is not dependent on the legal training per se, but the way you view yourself and interact with the world. Again, it's a personal journey.

As a new member of the esteemed Marquette Law family, I'm here to remind you that—even though it's personal—self alone can never form the basis for a truly satisfying existence.

You are here today because you care about society as well as success.

You should leave several years from now, knowing that society's highest values will not be calculated in dollars and cents, but in service to others.

Allow the universe to lead you!

Congratulations, 1Ls, and all the luck in the world!

Thank you very much. •

“make justice your aim (Is. 1:17)”—

law review banquet remarks of reverend paul b. r. hartmann

There is a tradition at the Law School in which the Editor-in-Chief of the Law Review invites an individual—a practicing lawyer, a judge, a professor, or someone else altogether—to deliver remarks at the Law Review’s end-of-the-year dinner. This past spring, Editor-in-Chief Katherine Mongoven Longley invited the Very Reverend Paul B. R. Hartmann of the Archdiocese of Milwaukee, a canon lawyer, to speak. Father Hartmann’s speech, delivered at the Wisconsin Club on April 1, 2005, was entitled “Make justice your aim (Is. 1:17).”



Oliver Wendell Holmes once referred to the law as a mirror which reflects the triumphs, tragedies, struggles, and routines of daily life. These, literally speaking, are the categories of our lived experiences. These, practically speaking, are the categories of our relationships. Whether as cause, as support, or as mere context, there are no triumphs, no tragedies, no struggles, nor mundane routines in our lives that occur in isolation from others (even if only indirectly).

There is a remarkable text in the documents of the Second Vatican Council about the truth of our identity as human beings. This text is found in *Gaudium et Spes*, the Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the Modern World. It states that “we are witnesses of the birth of a new humanism, one in which man is defined first of all by his responsibility toward his brothers and sisters and toward history.” This is a truth about how we must live our lives. It is a truth about what the tradition of Catholic social teaching has called solidarity—the fact that we are related to one another.

No field of science, nor any true art, endures without a keen study of the individual person amidst the persons around them, in some sort of relationship with them. Can we not all agree that the role of positive human law is to protect the dignity of the person—every man, woman, and child—in the midst of, and in relationship to, the rights and demands of others? In the largest sense, human law must endeavor for the protection of the human race and the promotion of those conditions of life that permit human beings to live and to flourish. Otherwise, there will be no triumphs, tragedies, struggles, or routines to even consider.

I have already referred to the tremendous tradition that we have in our Catholic social teaching. A review of Catholic social teaching, as it applies to the law, would be an obvious framework within which to address and challenge this auspicious group. But I, like you perhaps, generally try to avoid the obvious or simple path in life.

What, then, can I offer to you, the community that produces and benefits from the *Marquette Law Review*? I contend that to the same extent that we can, and must, understand great jurists like Oliver Wendell Holmes through the lens of our Catholic social teaching, you can approach your futures in law through the lens of your own Catholic faith. Even if you are not Catholic, in light of having studied the American tradition of law in a Catholic law school, all of you should be equipped to view the world in a unique way; to act in the world in an inspired way; to live in the world in a hopeful way.

Hearken back, if you will, to something that I hope each of you learned on your first day of law school: the definition of law as put forth by the Angelic Doctor, St. Thomas Aquinas:

Law is (1) an *ordinance of reason* (2) from the *leader* of (3) the *community* (4) *promulgated* (5) for the sake of the *common good*.

I contend for you tonight that, as Catholics, not only should we be rightfully proud of the fact that it was a great Catholic thinker, a specifically Catholic thinker, who developed this definition of law, but we should also realize that the Catholic worldview, and the Catholic intellectual and academic traditions, give us unique insight into each of the elements of this definitive notion of law.

Law is an ordinance of reason.

Please do not allow yourselves to merely accept this element of Thomas's definition as entirely self-evident. There is more at work in our interpretation of this passage than seeking laws and statutes that reflect grammatical intelligibility and internal cohesion. Some 180 years before there was anything that could even be called a tradition of Christian intellectualism, the Old Testament author Sirach, also known as Ecclesiasticus, wrote: "Happy the man who meditates on wisdom and reasons intelligently."

Thread this together with where we are today, 22 millennia later. In his encyclical *Fides et Ratio*, Pope John Paul, himself a profound philosopher and theologian, wrote: "Faith and reason are like two wings on which the human spirit rises to the contemplation of truth; and God has placed in the human heart a desire to know the truth—in a word, to know himself—so that, by knowing and loving God, men and women may also come to the fullness of truth about themselves." Even the most ardent secularist among legal theoreticians must accept the logic created here . . . the truth will set you free! The complete fulfillment of the self is itself truth. Thus, truth is itself freedom. But the secularist will stumble in giving definition, universal definition, to truth.

What has been uncovered for us is an implicit philosophy. Once our human reason successfully observes and formulates universal principles of being and correctly draws from them some conclusions that are coherent, both logically and ethically, then it may be called right reason or, as the ancients called it, *orthós logos*, *recta ratio*.

The experiences of the twentieth century should effectively confirm for us the fact that any system of living, any structure of government, not based on truth radically violates freedom, and that real freedom requires society to live according to truth. The Iron Curtain, the Berlin Wall, apartheid—all ultimately collapsed under the weight of people seeking to live out the truths of the inalienable dignity of the human person.

When we evaluate a given law, statute, or ordinance to determine its validity, right reason thus tells us the same thing that faith tells us (for the two are very much integrated with one another); reason seeks truth, and truth is something beyond us. Beyond any precedent, beyond any court's decision, and beyond any passing fancy.

*With apologies
to my colleagues in
scriptural theology, I set
forth the fundamental need
for law in our world by assert-
ing this: "Wherever two or
more are gathered,
there is law."*



Law comes from a leader.

Some commentators will be sure to insert into this passage an adjective such as “competent” or “legitimate.” This is meant to give “leader” a meaning that is somewhat more legalistic than, say, a Pauline charisma. It is generally accepted that St. Thomas held that a good state, whether ruled by one, or a few, or many, should contain an essential element of democracy, to the extent that the popular will or, more precisely, the common good will be enshrined in the official personality of the leadership. This should not be construed to mean that the Pauline notion of leader is discarded. Rather, there are multiple elements in leadership that exist in balance and in tension.

We, with the benefit of our Catholic tradition, bring even more to this notion of leader than mere office. Use as a guide how we define the role of bishops in our communities. Catholics look to their episcopal leadership to simultaneously fulfill three *munera*, or responsibilities: to teach, to sanctify, and to govern. There might be a tendency among some to isolate each of these into separate realms of functionality, thus leaving me only with a bishop’s governing role as the interpretive lens. But the three *munera* cannot be separated, any more than the simultaneous roles of spouse, parent, and provider can be separated one from another.

The governing aspect of leadership is easy to comprehend. When I teach canon law, and I introduce the notion of law to my students, I do so by synthesizing two clichés: (1) “Your right to swing your arm stops at the tip of my nose,” and (2) “Wherever two or more are gathered, there is Christ.” With apologies to my colleagues in scriptural theology, I set forth the fundamental need for law in our world by asserting this: “Wherever two or more are gathered, there is law.” Implicitly, or explicitly, there are rules of conduct that we are expected first to learn, and then to follow.

The teaching aspect of the leadership is also easy to appreciate, even though it is sometimes the cause of some debate. Whether it is in teaching the facts of the laws themselves, or, more importantly, in expecting that the laws, whether in their logic or their coercive reality, will affect behaviors, the leader and the laws themselves teach. It is impossible to contemplate

a law that governs, but does not teach. It is equally impossible to contemplate a law that seeks to teach, but is not at the same time intended to offer something in the way of governance. This is even true for those often frivolous legislative or executive declarations of recognition and commendation. They are done for a multitude of reasons (some of which we may disagree with).

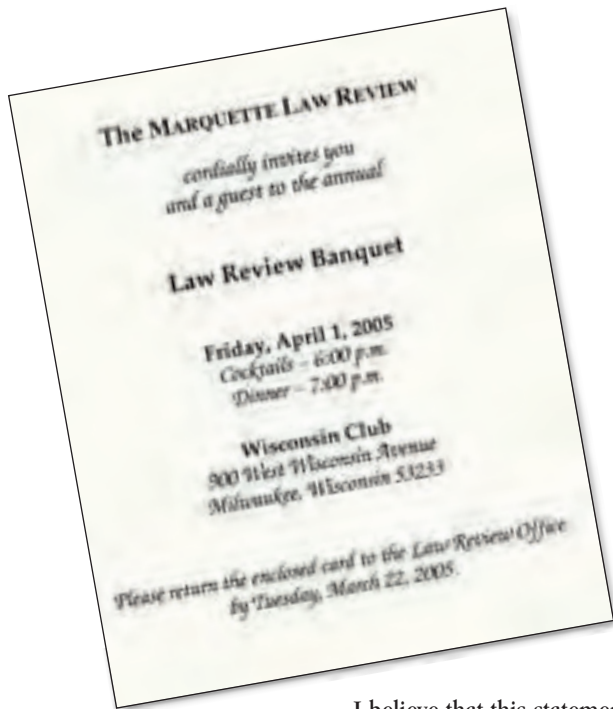
To broach the sanctifying aspect of leadership might cause consternation among some. But rest assured, I do not see in secular leadership, or in law, the function of making anyone more holy (that can be a fringe benefit of a just and free society); rather, I call your attention to that definition of “sanctify” that says “to free from sin.” Under the banner of freeing another from any encumbrance to his ultimate fulfillment, we are brought back to the freedom-in-truth premise that I spoke of earlier. With the benefit of a Catholic worldview, we should strive for leaders who not only govern, but also teach in a classic sense, and who offer themselves into both of those responsibilities because they also hope to work for freedom, for truth, for all.

Law is given to a community.

The first category of Catholic social teaching that I touched upon earlier was solidarity. I just want to briefly consider how Catholic thought informs our reading of this element of St. Thomas’s definition. When good moral theology offers a proper notion of solidarity, it always teaches, at the same time, a proper notion of subsidiarity.

The nineteenth-century French economist and politician, Frederic Bastiat, wrote an interesting little tract entitled *The Law*. In it, he offers this definition, “What is law? It is the collective organization of the individual right to lawful defense.” A more eloquent rendition of the “your arm and my nose” cliché. On this notion of community, Bastiat offers a rather pointed distinction:

We repudiate the artificial unity that does nothing more than deprive persons of individual responsibility. We do not repudiate the natural unity of mankind under Providence.



I believe that this statement raises two very good points for us. First, community constitutively includes responsibility. This will be addressed shortly. Second, natural unity, or, by extension, natural communities, precede artificial communities. Therefore, it should be contended that natural communities enjoy a preferential option in the law. Obviously, the most basic natural community is the family. Catholic systematic theology would contend that the Church, as the Body of Christ, is also a natural community, as opposed to an artificial one. But I realize that the notion of the Church as a voluntary organization is so entrenched in American thought and jurisprudence that I do not press it as a lens of our pragmatic Catholic worldview.

If it is an end of law to protect, and uplift, the human race (which is the widest collection of communities possible), then community is both the end, and the means, to good law. With the eyes of Catholic teaching aiding you, you will then look at the legal world with priorities far better developed than just protecting and promoting the artificial communities.

Law is promulgated.

There is really nothing uniquely Catholic about promulgation's being necessary for a valid law. The secularist and the moralist can both reject, as patently unfair, secret laws. The former rejects secret laws because, in the long run, they violate

the logic that laws serve to teach, to prevent, to coerce, etc. The Catholic adds to this realization that individual human dignity, community solidarity, and hopefulness of covenant among persons are undermined by secret law, or law that is beyond the understanding of the populace.

Law is for the common good.

We have already seen how each of the categories reviewed informs each of the others. Furthermore, each of the categories offers a unique possibility, if not responsibility, to interpret it in light of Catholic social teaching, and Catholic theological tradition. When considering the notion of the "common good," both trends are brought to an apex. Common good affects our notion of reason and truth; common good informs our notions of leadership and community; and common good gives context to the need for promulgation. In whatever role you take in your legal careers, offering conclusions about what "the common good" is will often be necessary, and it will be the circumstance when you might be most obviously Catholic.

The Angelic Doctor wrote that "it is evident that the proper effect of law is to lead its subjects to their proper virtue; and since virtue is 'that which makes its subject good,' it follows that the proper effect of law is to make those to whom it is given good."

If there is anything that the last quarter century of leadership by Pope John Paul II has sought to impress upon us, it is that no aspect of Catholic life, no evaluation with a Catholic worldview, can undervalue a proper Christian anthropology, a proper Christian personalism. In 1988, the Holy Father wrote to all of the Christian faithful:

The dignity of the person is the most precious possession of an individual. As a result, the value of one person transcends all the material world The dignity of the person constitutes the foundation of the equality of all people among themselves The dignity of the person is the indestructible property of every human being. The force of this affirmation is based on the uniqueness and irrepeatability of every person.

I believe that each of you who have the benefit of an education at a Catholic law school, or the responsibility of teaching at a Catholic law school, must be guided by this anthropology. Just as the natural community precedes the artificial community, the person—the person—precedes the community. Since the person cannot exist in isolation, by properly understanding this anthropology we avoid the two extremes of misconceived notions of common good. It is neither mere populism nor tyranny of the majority, nor is it radical, atomistic individualism.

The common good is every person, in the midst of his or her community, protected and lifted up to fulfillment as a person.

In conclusion

In a recent essay, the Reverend Richard John Neuhaus wrote that “the greatest contribution to American public life is for Catholic Americans to live the Catholic faith thoroughly, authentically, radically.” It has been said that a Catholic lawyer, or a lawyer who has had the benefit of a Catholic legal formation, does not compartmentalize this Catholic consciousness—a consciousness formed by the Ten Commandments, the scriptures, and the traditions of the Church.

Let me look inward for a moment. I concede that all of the aforementioned can seem like a very onerous burden on the practicing attorney. It begs the question, can lawyers be saints? Please allow me to encourage you. According to popular mythology, there is a contradiction here. People love telling

lawyer jokes and commonly place the lawyer’s eternal home, well . . . Yet the early Church, at least, knew many lawyer-saints. Cyprian, Ambrose, Jerome, Benedict, Thomas à Becket, and many others were all lawyers before they became clerics, monks, preachers, and saints.

Many more recent saints as well had a legal background—for example, Thomas More, Charles Borromeo, Peter Canisius, Francis de Sales, Alphonsus Ligouri, and Frederick Ozanam.

Some saints left the practice of law only unwillingly: St. Turibius was a law professor at Salamanca University when he was named Archbishop of Lima. Despite pleading that he wasn’t even a priest, that he was a layman who wanted

nothing more than to remain a professor of law, he was ordained and shipped off to Peru. His

previous profession proved handy, however, as he became an outstanding advocate of the rights of the indigenous peoples against the enslaving conquistadores.

Others practiced law until their deaths and found there a way to holiness. Luigi Beltrame Quattrochi, who died in 1951, was a lawyer and one half of the first married couple to be beatified together—only four years ago.

All in all—and here’s the surprising thing given the image in the popular culture—lawyers seem to be disproportionately represented amongst the ranks of the beatified and canonized saints, surpassed only by professed religious. Perhaps they are good at arguing their own case before the Divine Judge. •

All in all—and here’s the surprising thing given the image in the popular culture—lawyers seem to be disproportionately represented amongst the ranks of the beatified and canonized saints, surpassed only by professed religious.

“the american belief in a rule of law in global context”— professor papke’s remarks at the korea military academy

Although the State of Wisconsin remains Marquette Law School’s stronghold, those associated with the school—including its alumni and faculty—have a substantial interest in the school’s growing national and even international reach. Professor David R. Papke’s invitation late last year to speak at the Korea Military Academy in Seoul is an example of this reach. Professor Papke’s speech was entitled “The American Belief in a Rule of Law in Global Context.”

A belief in the rule of law has been central in the dominant American belief system since the earliest years of the American Republic. The belief in a rule of law begins, of course, with a rejection of tyranny and an insistence that rulers should not be above the law. More concretely, the commitment to a rule of law includes a sense that law itself should be public and understandable, consistent and stable. Legal institutions such as the judiciary, courts, police, and even schools for legal education should have a pronounced degree of autonomy and be able to go about their work without concern regarding who holds political power. Courts, in particular, should be able to reach objective and fair results under the established legal standards, and, ideally, these courts should have the authority to review executive, legislative, and administrative decrees with reference to law.

No country completely measures up to this, but as early as the 1830s important observers commented on the acceptance of law and legal institutions in the United States. When the minor French aristocrat Alexis de Tocqueville toured the United States in 1831–1832, for example, he was struck by how Americans viewed the law with “a kind of parental affection.” This contrasted, in his opinion, with Europe, where the masses looked at the law with suspicion. If he were asked where one might look for America’s highest political class or most cultivated elite, de Tocqueville said, his answer would be that the obvious place was on the bench and in the bar, that is, among the

nation’s judges and lawyers. Only a few years later in time, Abraham Lincoln suggested in an address to the Young Men’s Lyceum in Springfield, Illinois, that every American should “swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country and never to tolerate their violation by others.” Let reverence for the law, he added, “become the political religion of the nation; and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay, of all sexes and tongues, and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars.”

In the decades since these statements, there have of course been episodes and eras in which one could with good reason worry that a commitment to the rule of law had been forgotten. Following World War I, for example, large numbers of foreign citizens were rounded up and deported because of their suspected leftist leanings; the roundups and deportations were directed by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, the nation’s top legal official. During World War II, Japanese-Americans were summarily placed in detention camps, allegedly because they constituted a security risk. What’s more, the United States Supreme Court signed off on the detention in the notorious *Korematsu* decision. During the 1950s, as the Cold War against the Soviet Union heated up, hundreds of suspected Communists or Communist-sympathizers lost their jobs and careers without due process of law. However, in each instance, the nation purportedly righted itself by renewing its respect for the rule of law. Courts and legislatures took steps to make things right.

In the second half of the twentieth century, the commitment to a rule of law became increasingly important in American international affairs. A reigning belief system, after all, is not only a way to say who you are and what you stand for but also a way to underscore what is wrong with opponents and enemies. Hence, American spokesmen could denigrate other countries and regimes by saying they failed to respect the rule of law. ▶



Photograph from an official calendar.

The first and perhaps largest example of this tendency came during the Cold War, which pitted Americanism against Communism and divided the world from the late 1940s through the 1980s. Americans asked how they differed from Communists. What did the United States have that the Soviet Union did not? One answer was that the United States respected law and legal institutions while the Soviet Union did not. No single date marks the beginning of this characterization, but several events of the mid-1950s illustrate it well. In May 1953, the prestigious International Commission of Jurists urged American attorneys to launch a crusade against “the corruption of law for political purposes in Communist countries.” In September 1955, Harvard University held a conference on “Government Under Law,” at which several United States Supreme Court Justices reminded the assembled that a commitment to the rule of law distinguished the United States from the Soviet Union and its allies. In February 1958, President Dwight D. Eisenhower established a national holiday known as “Law Day” to honor the rule of law. “In a very real sense,” Eisenhower said, “the world no longer has a choice between force and law. If civilization is to survive, it must choose the rule of law.” The date chosen for “Law Day” was, not coincidentally, May 1, a direct

juxtaposition with the Communist celebration of May Day on the same date.

In more recent years, criticism for ignoring the rule of law has been largely directed toward countries other than the Soviet Union and its allies. Yet, there is an interesting postscript to the Cold War allegations that Communism was disrespectful of the rule of law. Contemporary American commentators sometimes express concern that Vladimir Putin, a lawyer but also the head of a former Communist country, lacks a commitment to a rule of law. Russia has a new criminal code as of 2002, one which formally recognizes the right of habeas corpus, trial by jury, and a ban on double jeopardy. But commentators still point to the biased trials of oil tycoons, the politicization of Russian courts, and—most generally—the suppression of dissenting political voices.

The chief targets of contemporary American criticism are in the Middle East, although North Korea also frequently makes the list as well. When the first President George Bush decided to launch “Desert Storm” against the Iraqis in 1991, he addressed the nation from the Oval Office and attempted to justify his decision. He championed “a new world order,” in which “the rule of law supplants the law of the jungle.” More recently, the current President George Bush pointed to three countries—Iran, Iraq, and North Korea—that constituted an “axis of evil.” How did the United States know these nations were evil? One sure sign is that they did not respect a rule of law. They were ruled by dictators or small elites, their laws were flawed, and their courts were politicized and biased.

One cure for the maladies of these three nations and for those of other rogue states in the world would be a strong dose of the rule of law, but efforts to export law and legal institutions have proven quite unsuccessful. As early as the 1960s, as part of the “Law and Modernization” or “Law and Development” movement, the United States State Department and also individual

American law schools mounted educational programs in the United States for foreign jurists and lawyers. The State Department has also run programs in foreign countries and sent teams of educators to instruct jurists and lawyers in the American view of due process. These efforts were especially prevalent during the 1990s in former Communist countries. Some of the programs, both in the United States and abroad, were sophisticated and embodied a comparative appreciation of law, but the worst of the programs were designed simply to expose foreign jurists and lawyers to the best, i.e. American, laws, legal procedures, and law-related attitudes.

We need to recognize that law and legal procedures grow in culture and history and cannot simply be transplanted from one national garden to another. The same is true for a belief in the rule of law. Most countries already have a type of belief in the rule of law, and the American view of the rule of law will not take root easily. Furthermore, most countries have ethnic, class, and religious divisions, and if one group does take the American view of the rule of law to heart, other groups are unlikely to do the same. Indeed, acceptance of the American view by one group may make the view inherently suspect for others.

Above and beyond these complications, the American commitment to a rule of law is increasingly likely to be viewed with skepticism in a global context because of developments in the United States following 9-11 and the military incursions into Afghanistan and Iraq. To invoke the agricultural metaphor one more time, transplanting the rule of law may fail not only because the new soil is unreceptive, but also because the plant is unhealthy in the first place.

Developments that suggest a lack of commitment to the rule of law are numerous. To begin with, the round-ups of hundreds of Middle Eastern and South Asian men following the destruction of the World Trade Center in New York City remind one of the Palmer raids following

World War I. In both instances, many were held in secret for months, interrogated, and subjected to closed immigration hearings. Lurking in the dragnet was a strong sense that the rule of law did not really apply to non-citizens, but if the commitment to a rule of law is a universal good, shouldn't it come into play for non-citizens as well as citizens?

The very use of the Guantánamo Bay military base at the eastern end of Cuba as the place to house detainees from Afghanistan, Iraq, and elsewhere also gives one pause. The same site had been used by the United States in the 1990s to house Haitian refugees attempting to reach American shores, but its current use is somewhat more disconcerting because administration leaders seem to have assumed that placement of the detainees offshore in Guantánamo meant due process did not have to be strictly observed. The United States Supreme Court disabused the administration of this assumption, at least to some extent, by saying that even detainees offshore in Guantánamo had a right to lawyers and a day in court.

Then, too, there is the issue of what suffices as law and as a court under the rule of law. Current American policy suggests that while American laws suffice, international law does not have to be followed, even if it is clear, consistent, and in some cases 60 years old. To cite only one example, the Organization of American States' Commission on Inter-American Human Rights insisted that the detainees at Guantánamo Bay must be accorded a formal legal status and that this would then be the basis for asserting rights in civilian court. The government said the Commission had no jurisdiction

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over the United States. In addition, the United States has assumed that military tribunals rather than domestic civilian courts would be the best courts to process the detainees. Military lawyers would argue that military justice is as thoughtful and reliable as any other. Yet we can still underscore that military tribunals are atypical when used for people other than members of the military itself. They are ad hoc and set up for special purposes. The last comparable use was in 1942 when President Roosevelt established a special military tribunal to try eight Nazi saboteurs who had sneaked into the United States.

Most troubling of all, at least in its graphic power, is the American use of torture. There are documented cases of torture being used by Americans in Afghanistan, in the Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq, and in Guantánamo Bay. Use of torture is illegal under the United States Constitution and under international law. Torture is a violation of the Convention Against Torture, a breach of the Geneva Convention, and an insult to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Torture, in short, is inconsistent with the rule of law.

One prominent American scholar—Alan Dershowitz of the Harvard Law School—has proposed a way to bring torture under the rule of law, but his proposal seems foolhardy. While not endorsing torture in and of itself, Dershowitz has suggested that those hoping to use torture go first to a court of law, make a showing that it is necessary, and then obtain a “torture warrant,” which would allow it in the specific situation. This seems likely to invite all sorts of unreliable decisions and lead, overall, to the increased use of torture.

Thoughts of Dershowitz and his torture warrant aside, the photographs from Abu Ghraib are intriguing in a cultural studies context. The photographs’ imagery and implications seem both new and old. The newness relates to their overt sexuality and, in particular, to the way women are sometimes presented as the torturers.

Even in an era during which women increasingly take on tasks previously reserved for men, one does not expect to see women demeaning prisoners and then allowing their conduct to be captured in something resembling sadistic pornography. The photographic images are old, meanwhile, because they bring to mind the most shocking images of American lawlessness from another era: the pictures of lynching parties in the American South standing proudly next to their victims hanging from trees by ropes. The rule of law is missing in both sets of images.

From the perspective of a critic of the United States, the failure of American leaders as well as American soldiers to respect the rule of law might seem especially revealing. Developments at Guantánamo Bay or in Abu Ghraib, a critic might say, reveal the United States’ true character. The country professes a commitment to a rule of law, but if we look deeper, we see the country’s coerciveness. The United States is a bully.

This criticism seems too harsh, but it is true that the belief in the rule of law intertwines with other American beliefs, and this intertwining might invite perceptions of disingenuousness. In particular, the belief in the rule of law intertwines with the American commitment to and promotion of a particular political economy. The latter includes representative democracy, multiparty government, self-fulfillment through wealth acquisition, a market economy, an unequal distribution of wealth, and an emphasis on individual civil and political rights over collective economic and social rights. One could understandably take the American promotion of the rule of law as a false front for achieving one or more of these goals. In the contemporary global context, Americans might be thought to be hiding behind the rule of law in order to achieve world dominance. How sobering it is to think that a belief that has long been central in the American belief system sometimes strikes others as a shield for American hypocrisy. •

dean kearney's remarks at the 24th annual st. ignatius law luncheon

On March 11, 2005, Dean Joseph D. Kearney received the annual Award of Excellence in the Field of Law from St. Ignatius College Prep, the high school that he attended in Chicago. In receiving the award from Rev. Brian Paulson, S.J., the president of the school, Dean Kearney delivered the following remarks at a luncheon ceremony at the Chicago Athletic Association. We reprint them here because they touch upon teaching, the Jesuit tradition in education, and the law—matters of interest, to be sure, to Marquette University Law School.

Thank you, Father Paulson. Thank you especially for reminding me that I never won the IHSA state Latin contest (or at least for letting me know in advance that you would be referring to this). Your sources are good, but the matter is even worse than you report. My freshman year, I finished one point behind my classmate and friend, Peter Nolan (290 to his 291). There was a 60-question matching section, and after 58 of them, it came down to the Pantheon and the Parthenon. Who knew which was the temple to all the gods in Rome and which the temple to Athena on the Acropolis in Athens? Not I, apparently. That was even worse than the next three years, in which I finished an increasingly distant second to someone (a phenomenon, surely) from Marquette High School in Ottawa, Illinois.

I do have a few other thank yous, and I hope as well that you will indulge me a brief reflection on St. Ignatius. I wish to thank Chiara Wrocinski for her work in putting today's event together, and to the members of the committee that put me forward for this award. I am grateful for the honor. My gratitude to my wife, Anne, a

lawyer herself and my closest counselor, cannot be adequately expressed.

The other thank yous get me into my reflection concerning St. Ignatius. I almost opted for a private school on the South Side of Chicago, Morgan Park Academy, instead of Ignatius for high school. Choosing Ignatius—and being permitted to do so by my late mother and by my father, who is here today, and they were scarcely modern as a general matter in terms of the amount of control they ceded to their children—had a more important effect on my educational and professional future than any other decision that I have ever made.

This is primarily because I had extraordinary teachers at St. Ignatius. The late Patrick J. O'Mara, who ran the bookstore and taught geometry in an incomparable way, was one. Donald Hoffman and Frank Raispis, both of whom are here today (and for which I am grateful), were two others.

I surprised—maybe even astonished—some colleagues at Marquette Law School a few years ago when I taught an extra course, without compensation, because some students wanted to take it and only I could teach that particular course. For myself, I thought that that was just what one did in those circumstances.

Had not Mr. Hoffman taught me Latin, as an independent study, three days a week after school as a freshman, so that I could go the two-language route that Father Paulson described, and was not Mr. Raispis doing the same thing with my brother, Edmund, during his senior year? (Was it not in the great Jesuit tradition of fostering competition when Mr. Hoffman would go into the regular first-year class and say, "We're on Chapter 20—oh, no, wait that's

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Kearney—we're on Chapter 18"? You may be sure that he did precisely the opposite with me.) Did not Mr. Hoffman readily accede to the request of a number of us during our junior year

that he put together an extra course on Latin lyric poetry and during our senior year on the Confessions of St. Augustine? Was this all not an embodiment of what Mr. Raispis taught us in Greek, which we started as sophomores, when we learned that Achilles' father, Peleus, told Achilles (in Book XI of the *Iliad*) his goal should be “*ἀλλὲν ἀριστεύειν*”—always to be the best?

I constantly aspire, no doubt with mixed results at most, to the teaching abilities possessed by the O'Maras, Hoffmans, and Raispises of the world, and the Edmund and Mary Jane Kearneys. So many of my Ignatius teachers had internalized the lesson that my mother, a teacher, learned in 1953 at Academy of Our Lady, when she was told by a seasoned teacher, “My dear, haven't you realized that it is *you* they are studying most?”

We studied our teachers, and I admired them, even while in high school. I ran a story in the newspaper for open house one year about all the dedicated teachers. I thought it necessary to add the somewhat gratuitous comment that “no school is great because of its administration.” This prompted the principal at the time to call me on the carpet, in a fairly dramatic way. Now that I am an administrator as well as a teacher, and now that Father Paulson as Ignatius's leader and administrator has honored me with this award, I may have to rethink my uninformed and regrettable statement about administrators not making schools great.

Ignatius gave me so many things beyond a basic education. It gave me Chicago. My original intent for today was that I might trace out the various ways that I found my way to or from school—from the school bus, to the 49a and 49 Western Avenue buses and the 60 bus on Blue Island Avenue, to the 22 Clark Street bus and the Dan Ryan L, to thumbing a ride on Western Avenue, and so on. These journeys are all the more memorable to me for my having made many of them with my brother Edmund, three years ahead of me (Class of 1979), who is here today, and my brother Robert, two years behind me (Class of 1984), who would have liked to be here. But to mention all the routes would take all the time I have been allotted.

Ignatius gave me Chicago in other ways. For every Mike McGovern (here today, and now Father McGovern) in Beverly, there was a Peter Hallan (in Austin), a Peter Nolan (in Rogers Park), and six others from all other parts the city (and a few from the suburbs, including Kate Evert, daughter of Ed Evert, Class of 1957, who is here today—Kate came in every day all the way from Geneva). The school was a magnet school in terms of geography and demography in a way, I believe, that few schools, even public schools, approached.

Ignatius gave me a sense of responsibility. I will not overstate the matter, as I would not wish to give some misimpression that I have been invariably responsible over the years. But the way that it treated the young men there—and after my freshman year the young women as well—was considerably more grown-up than many high schools. (The mere fact of open periods rather than study halls is sufficient testimony.) There were mistakes along the way, on all sides, but it left a lasting impression.

Perhaps most broadly, Ignatius made me part of the Catholic and Jesuit educational tradition. Having attended a secular grade school, college, and law

school, I tasted less of it than perhaps some of you. But Ignatius grounded me in the tradition. It is not merely the connection that it gave me to Judge O'Scannlain and Justice Scalia even before interviewing with them for clerkships (or to Father Wild, to whom for some reason I felt it necessary to point out, the day that I was interviewing for the deanship, that I was wearing a maroon-and-gold tie, in case this Ignatius graduate and very intelligent President of Marquette University might miss the point). It is also (and particularly) the sense of belonging to a tradition that requires both academic excellence and substantive values. Indeed, if I might be permitted a Jesuitical phrase (and I think today that I might be), the Jesuit tradition places *primary* emphasis on *both* academic excellence *and* larger values.

Requiring both, yielding on neither—this is the great insistence of Jesuit education. It seems to me especially important to make that insistence at a Jesuit law school. I need not tell this group about how the law is a remarkable combination, in that it is both a learned profession and a helping profession. Lawyers have a special claim that they are fulfilling the Jesuit mission of being *homines pro aliis*—men and women for others. After all, our very reason for being is to seek justice for our clients. Just as it is a privilege to be part of the Jesuit educational tradition, so too do I find it humbling to be part of a profession capable of doing so much good. And to combine both to help produce Marquette lawyers is truly a privilege for me.

Indeed, if I might be permitted a Jesuitical phrase (and I think today that I might be), the Jesuit tradition places primary emphasis on both academic excellence and larger values. Requiring both, yielding on neither—this is the great insistence of Jesuit education. It seems to me especially important to make that insistence at a Jesuit law school.

In short, I am proud to be part of the Catholic and Jesuit educational tradition in Chicago and in America, which has served so well Catholic immigrants and us, their descendants. I am descended from eight great-grandparents who all came over from Ireland; I hope that my children, Michael, Stephen, and Thomas, one

way or another will feel themselves part of this tradition. Michael, who at six years old is with me today, is named after his great, great-grandfather, Michael Dinneen, who emigrated from Ireland, was a cooper in the stockyards on the South Side here, and died in December 1917 (but nonetheless had the advantage over my father, brothers, and me of seeing the White Sox win a World Series*). Perhaps my son will not remember this particular

event (though, knowing Michael, perhaps he will). But I wish him to have, as I have liked to say over the years, an “immigrant’s mentality.” By this I mean not the sense of an outsider—I myself have never felt truly an outsider in any institution in which I have found myself for any substantial period—but an interest in learning and a sense of a lack of entitlement.

That is my view, I hope generally, but certainly of this award. I am not entitled to it. But I am grateful for it. Thank you. •

* *Editor’s Note: This statement was accurate when made. In light of the 2005 World Series, the Dean has never been happier to confess error.*

*graduation remarks of
prof. judith g. mcmullen*

Tonight, we bask in the glow of the accomplishments of the Marquette Law School Class of 2005. As we celebrate this graduation, it is easy to feel that this is the center of the universe, at least for one night. However, there is another important celebration going on tonight, only a few blocks away from here: members of the Marquette Law School Class of 1955 are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation from the Law School.

I bring you the greetings and best wishes of the Class of 1955. I have this honor because my own father, Robert Gorske, is a loyal member of that class. I can tell you from personal observation how important Marquette Law School has been in my father's life, and in the lives of his classmates. They studied hard, they worked hard, and they continue to do what they can to use their talents and education to make the world a better place.

The members of the Class of 1955 are reflecting on their past accomplishments tonight, but they are also looking to the future. It is my honor to announce they have contributed over \$300,000 for the Class of 1955 Law School Scholarship. Over the last 50 years, members of the Class of 1955 have contributed more than \$556,000 to Marquette University. They are part of the



The Class of 1955 celebrated its fiftieth reunion on May 21, 2005, at the University Club.

rich history of the Law School; they have contributed generously of their time, talent, and treasure to the present success of the school; and they are helping to shape a bright future for the Marquette lawyers to come.

As we look eagerly toward that future, I also bring you a request. The members of the Class of 1955 ask that, at your own fiftieth reunion, you remember them and extend their greetings and best wishes to the graduating Class of 2005. For then you, too, will be a link between what has gone before and what is to come.

You are forever a part of the Marquette Law School tradition: past, present, and future. We all join the Class of 1955 in wishing you joy and success in your careers, and in your lives. •

For more information about graduation, please see pages 20–24.



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