



357 East Chicago Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611
312.503.8576
www.law.northwestern.edu

Bluhm Legal Clinic

News & Notes

Neil G. Bluhm

The renaming of the Legal Clinic recognizes Neil G. Bluhm not only for his generous contribution but also for his long association with the Law School and the University.



A 1962 graduate of the Law School, Bluhm served as note and comment editor of the *Northwestern University Law Review* and was a member of the Order of the Coif. Bluhm attended Northwestern after earning a bachelor's degree in accounting from the University of Illinois. He is a Northwestern University Trustee as well as a member of the board of directors for Northwestern Memorial Hospital Corporation.

Bluhm is president of JMB Realty Corporation, which engages in real estate investment and development. JMB and its principals own AMFAC, which owns and develops 55,000 acres of land in Hawaii and is the leading operator of national parks in the United States, including the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone National Parks. JMB is a partial owner of Arvida, a residential community and land development company headquartered in Florida.

Bluhm is co-chair of the board of Urban Shopping Centers, a REIT listed on the New York Stock Exchange, which is one of the nation's premier owners, developers, and managers of upscale regional mall shopping centers. He is also a principal in Walton Street Capital, which invests in real estate in partnerships with institutional and individual investors.

Clinic Celebrates 30th Year and a New Name

At a ceremony on April 7, 2000, the Legal Clinic of Northwestern University School of Law was renamed the Bluhm Legal Clinic in recognition of a \$7 million gift from Neil G. Bluhm '62, a trustee of the University and long-time benefactor of the Law School. The naming ceremony served as the cornerstone for a celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Legal Clinic.

Northwestern University President Henry S. Bienen and Law School Dean David E. Van Zandt presided over the naming ceremony. Both noted how Bluhm's gift enhances the ambitious capital campaign the Law School launched last year.

"Neil Bluhm is a great friend of the University, and his generosity in this campaign reflects his confidence in the Law School's future," said Bienen.

Van Zandt noted: "Once again Neil has come through for the Law School...this time building upon the tremendous momentum generated by our strategic plan and capital campaign."



Henry Bienen, David Van Zandt, Neil Bluhm



Tom Geraghty

The expansion of the clinical program is a major focus of the Law School's strategic plan. Recent efforts to expand the clinic include the creation of the Center for International Human Rights, the Small Business Opportunity Clinic, and the Center on Wrongful Convictions.

Tom Geraghty, who has directed the clinical program for much of its 30-year history, presided over the anniversary celebration. Geraghty recalled the efforts of countless Northwestern Law students and graduates who worked for justice and legal reform while honing skills in advocacy, negotiation, and client



Stephen Bright

representation. The celebration ceremony featured a speech by Stephen Bright, director of the Southern Center for Human Rights.

Dean's Message

This newsletter sets forth an impressive list of accomplishments and achievements by a dedicated group of lawyers and students. As alumni and friends of Northwestern Law, we should all be proud of their work. I know that I am. I would like to highlight several events that are particularly significant. In May, we were honored to have Attorney General Janet Reno as our commencement speaker. She told us that one reason she chose Northwestern as a venue was the significant work that Larry Marshall has done on death penalty reform. She gave a challenging and inspiring talk and singled out the part of our strategic plan that calls for the Law School to attract and retain distinguished faculty members who influence the leading issues of the day. I cannot think of more active and influential faculty members than those who work in our clinical program.

The vision of our strategic plan received a major endorsement with Neil Bluhm's \$7 million gift to our capital campaign. A key element of our campaign and our strategic plan is to emphasize and expand the connection we have created between pedagogy and reform of law and legal institutions and to broaden the types of live-client and simulation experiences we offer our students.



The renaming of the clinic also coincided with the celebration of the 30th anniversary of its founding.

We owe much of the success of our program to the vision and leadership of Tom Geraghty. Tom is an excellent teacher, lawyer, and role model for students and graduates alike. He has the amazing ability to juggle handling the appeal of a death penalty with planning Law School trips to Tanzania and Ghana while running a law office — all with warmth, grace, and a sense of humor. Tom's immense contributions were recognized this year as he was one of a dozen lawyers named to the inaugural class of the Laureates of the Academy of Illinois Lawyers, established by the Illinois State Bar Association. The purpose of the initiative is to focus attention on lawyers throughout the state who exemplify the character, integrity, ideals, and diversity of the best of the legal profession. There is no more fitting recipient of the award than Tom Geraghty.

Another faculty member also received national recognition this year when Larry Marshall was named by the National Law Journal as a runner-up for its "Lawyer of the Year" award. Larry was singled out for his work on the death penalty, specifically his representation of wrongly convicted individuals and his

leadership of the National Conference on Wrongful Convictions and the Death Penalty. His work and leadership were instrumental in Illinois Governor George Ryan's issuance of a moratorium on the death penalty.

Doug Cassel, director of the Center for International Human Rights, was elected by the Organization of American States (OAS) to a three-year term on the board of directors of the newly established Justice Study Center for the Americas. The new center was created by decision of the Western Hemisphere heads of state at the Second Summit of the Americas in Santiago, Chile, in 1998. Its purpose is to facilitate training of judges, prosecutors, police, and other justice officials throughout the Americas; to promote exchanges of information and technical cooperation; and to support reform and modernization of justice systems in the region.

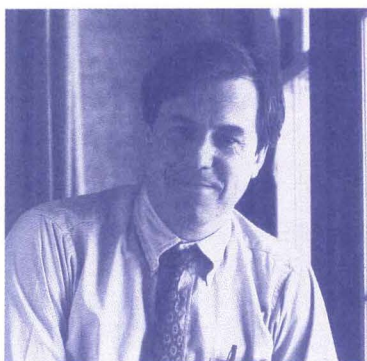
The contributions of Doug, Larry, Tom, and Neil are but a few of the highlights of the year for what is now the Bluhm Legal Clinic. As we move forward to grow and expand the clinical program in a variety of ways, we do so from the foundation of perhaps the strongest and most diverse clinical program in the nation.

David E. Van Zandt
Dean and Professor of Law

The Next 10 Years

by Thomas F. Geraghty

With the work done by members of our clinical faculty over the last 30 years and with the support of your gifts and the very generous gift that we have just received from Neil Bluhm, our clinical program begins the 21st century prepared to carry on its programs of education and service as well as to break new ground in clinical education. Many of you have probably made wishes and plans for the 21st century. I have too, at least for the century's first 10 years or so. Here are my wishes and plans for our clinical program.



1. Strengthen our already excellent educational programs.

The strength of our program lies in its combination of excellence in simulation-based training and training based on the experience of representing clients, with each component emphasizing the potential of the profession to make our justice system work better. The "reform" aspect of the clinical program makes the work students do in class and in court stimulating and provides good training in lawyering skills.

Making sure that our legal work is on the cutting edge of issues being debated also requires an engaged faculty. The key to perpetuating a state of continuing excitement about our work is the participation of faculty, both full-time and adjunct, who are excellent teachers and practitioners and who are not satisfied with the status quo. The links forged by our faculty over the years with members of the practicing bar have been absolutely essential to the vitality of our program and should continue to be a source of inspiration. Examples include the participation of adjunct faculty in our ethics and trial advocacy courses and the development of cooperative projects with law firms on death penalty and police misconduct cases.

A new model of clinical supervision is emerging at Northwestern that combines the structure imposed by clinical faculty with the talent and resources available at major law

firms. This model also taps into the need and desire of law firms to meet their public service obligations. Law School clinical programs have the potential to assist law firms in identifying worthwhile projects and to help to ensure that those projects meet educational and service goals.

2. Identify projects that provide excellent educational opportunities and that further the cause of justice.

We have found that projects that involve students in the quest for more fair and efficient justice systems generate excitement and learning. Thus, our work in juvenile justice, child protection, special education, domestic violence, family law practice, immigration/political asylum, and the death penalty have provided students with opportunities to experience lawyer-client relationships, to be involved in negotiations and adversary proceedings on behalf of clients, to participate in teams working on major litigation, and to consider the policy implications of all of the foregoing. In addition to providing education, activities in the clinical program often generate life-long commitments to services. But there are other areas of "opportunity," some of which we can identify now and some of which we cannot yet anticipate. Our objective should be to continue to work in our areas of strength, to undertake new projects that we can now identify, and to remain open to new opportunities for education and service that are particularly suited to a clinical program that has developed expertise in areas important to justice reform. Here are some of the areas in which we plan to work during the first 10 years of the 21st century.

Criminal justice reform

Criminal courts, jails, and prisons — the continuum of our criminal justice system — function inefficiently and unjustly. Criminal courts receive relatively little attention and insufficient resources to deal with our society's most vexing problem: how to deal with crime. The results of this lack of attention and resources are overcrowded jails, overburdened courts, and overpopulated prisons. In addition, and perhaps most damning, is the perception and the reality that criminal courts are hampered in their ability to dispense justice by an inability to pay sufficient attention to individual cases. This means that our justice system lacks credibility among the public. Meager resources post-trial, other than those made available to build prisons, ensure a high recidivism and a high human tragedy rate. One major challenge of the first part of the 21st century will be to assess what we have done in criminal justice during the last quarter century and determine whether it makes sense to

continue along that path. The creation of a Center for Criminal Justice at the Law School, which combines the efforts of law enforcement, including police and prosecutors, the judiciary, and the defense bar, could make a substantial contribution to providing solutions to the problems we carry into the 21st century.

*Center for the support of legal education
in third-world countries*

The need to support the creation of stable justice systems in third-world countries is obvious from a cursory reading of daily newspapers. This is no easy task, and certainly not one that will be completed within the foreseeable future. One way to accomplish this goal is to provide support for, and to establish continuing relationships with, law schools in third-world countries. Northwestern has initiated such projects in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Ghana, and South Africa. This year, faculty members and students traveled to Tanzania, Ghana, and South Africa to support the work of African law faculty who are working to improve their law schools. Members of the law faculty of the University of Ghana visited here this spring. Cynthia Bowman, Tom Geraghty, and Diane Geraghty visited Ghana in May to assist in the development of a child law curriculum and to help plan a clinical program. Tom and Diane Geraghty recently received funding in cooperation with the ABA Africa Law Initiative to create a children's rights project in East Africa. This program will promote exchanges between child advocates in the United States, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Malawi. Northwestern University School of Law and Loyola University Chicago School of Law are co-sponsors of this program. Such projects have substantial educational value. The comparative perspective that students gain regarding the history, strengths, and weaknesses of our system of legal education and of justice are lessons they will carry with them during the rest of their lives. In addition, they learn the necessity of becoming internationalists when human rights are at issue in many places around the world.

Center for the legal profession

The last 20 years of the 20th century saw substantial changes in the nature of the practice of law and in the demographics of the legal profession. The practice of law has been transformed

from a professional calling to a business undertaking. As a result, the rules and regulations governing the practice of law are in a constant state of change. Because of its legal work, trial advocacy, and ethics training, both for law students and members of the bar, Northwestern's clinical program is well suited to develop a center that would bring together leading scholars on ethics, professional responsibility, and the legal profession. Such a center would enrich the Law School's clinical program and could involve the program's faculty and students in addressing discrete problems and formulating policy-based solutions to systemic flaws in the practice of law.

3. Improve space for the clinical program.

The clinical program now occupies virtually all of the second and third floors of the Law School's McCormick Hall, the building that faces Superior Street. This building is accessible to sidewalk and street traffic; it is also accessible to our law students and to the rest of the law faculty. Existing clinical programs could fill McCormick Hall, although existing space configurations do not make it ideal clinic space. However, with some renovation, McCormick Hall could become the clinic's building, housing an administrative and reception center, small classrooms, a courtroom, student work areas, and office space for clinical faculty. The creation of a splendid space for the clinical programs would improve the program's ability to do its important work and would be a visible symbol of the Law School's commitment to clinical education and public service.

4. Pursue funding opportunities for the clinical program.

The funds provided by the generous gift of Neil Bluhm will permit us to seek endowments for the existing centers — the Children and Family Justice Center, the Center on Wrongful Convictions, and the Center for International Human Rights — as well as to move in new directions. The pursuit of funding for the centers is a worthwhile undertaking, one to which I and the administrations of the Law School and the University are fully committed. We do not plan to rest on the generosity and the honor bestowed upon us by Mr. Bluhm. We plan to continue to build the Law School's clinical program. We plan to continue to make it an exciting and worthwhile experience for our students and a contributor to local, national, and international justice reform.

Thomas F. Geraghty is associate dean for clinical education and director of the Bluhm Legal Clinic. He maintains an active caseload, concentrating on criminal juvenile defense, death penalty appeals, and projects dealing with juvenile court reform and the representation of children.

Children in the New Century

by Bernardine Dohrn

What do a U.S. Senator, a former deputy drug czar and senior White House advisor on crime, a renowned poet, the prosecutor of San Francisco, last year's editor of the *Columbia Law Review*, an NFL line-backer, a former member of President Bush's honor guard, and an Olympic gold medalist have in common?

Each was a juvenile delinquent, a violent offender as a youth — arrested, tried, convicted. Each found someone — a judge, a probation officer, a program — who gave them a second chance. All found ways to turn their lives around and make something of themselves and their experiences.

As part of the 100th anniversary of the Juvenile Court of Cook County, the world's first court for children, the Children and Family Justice Center (CFJC), in partnership with the Justice Policy Institute, set out in 1999 to identify and profile 25 individuals who were in trouble with the law and prosecuted as kids. What we found surprised even us. *Second Chances: 100 Years of the Children's Court: Giving Kids a Chance to Make a Better Choice* was the result, released at a press conference at the juvenile court in Chicago, where Bob Beamon (Olympic athlete who set the long jump record at the 1968 Olympics), the Honorable Reggie B. Walton (D.C. Superior Court Judge), and Sally Henderson (television reporter) told their stories. In addition to the book, which is available from the CFJC, the team developed a public relations media campaign, which included television, radio, and print public service announcements that aired in more than 200 media markets. The project garnered the National Council on Crime and Delinquency's Prevention for a Safer Society (PUSS) Award for its important contribution toward raising the public's awareness and understanding of the criminal justice system through its media work. The former delinquents wrote op-ed pieces that appeared in media such as the *Los Angeles Times*. Furthermore, the consortium, initially funded by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the Annie E. Casey Foundation, was subsequently funded for an additional year by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, to expand the reach of *Second Chances* by working with juvenile justice advocates in 20 local jurisdictions, developing a rapid response mechanism to assure that the special character of juvenile justice enters the public debate during times of fast-breaking news, and convening a national coalition and National Juvenile Justice Summit entitled "How Shall

We Respond to the Dreams of Youth?" to reaffirm and revitalize one of America's most creative inventions, the juvenile justice system.

At the dawn of a new millennium, children are a contested landscape — perceived as evil, predatory, remorseless, and violent by some; as developing people in need of special adult protection and care, by others; and, increasingly, as persons with human, civil, and constitutional rights. Superpredator, best interests of the child, youth power: these concepts coexist, conflict, and complement. As society is confounded by the fundamental question "What kind of persons are children?" so the law reflects this disarray with legal anarchy and confusion. States cannot agree and themselves internally conflict on the age at which a child can lawfully drive, vote, drink, marry, watch R-rated movies, consent to medical treatment, withdraw from school, purchase cigarettes, be tried as an adult, and enter into enforceable contracts. The very concept of childhood is in turmoil.

The invention of a new jurisprudence and jurisdiction for children, the establishment of a distinct court for youngsters by the Illinois Juvenile Court Act, rejected the practice that children be confined with adults in prisons or poorhouses or be tried in adult criminal courts. The act presumed that children could recover from their misdeeds and harm, and placed rehabilitation and the child's best interests above punishment and the nature of the offense — that society not give up on children. Indeed, the powerful women of Hull House simultaneously worked to abolish child labor and to establish compulsory public education, for it was in school that children were most likely to develop into productive citizens. And the efforts of this band of Chicago activists vividly transformed opportunities for children with their expansive notion of childhood: that children not be crushed for their transgressions, nor brutalized for lack of access and opportunity.

In addition to various activities to commemorate the centennial, CFJC staff published a flurry of articles and news stories on the history and underlying mission of justice for children and the perils of the daunting erosion of policies, practices, and public confidence central to the unique mission of the juvenile justice system. Efforts for renewal of the juvenile justice system brought together academics, researchers, youth activists, social service and mental health professionals, judges, lawyers, and educators. Corporate and foundation leaders, recognizing the central importance of tomorrow's workforce and public



safety, created the Jane Addams Foundation to support continuing reform and innovation at juvenile court.

At the beginning of 2000, the plight of children looms at the forefront of public consciousness and importance. The custody and status of six-year-old Elián González; zero tolerance and the two-year school expulsion of seven Decatur students for an altercation at a school football game; the second attempt at a constitutional Illinois gang loitering ordinance; proposed legislation to require the presence of attorneys or parents in the police station prior to police or prosecutor interrogation of children; mandatory videotaping of interrogations and confessions; an Illinois court holding that sections of child welfare law unconstitutionally terminate parental rights; the appalling violence in juvenile boot camps in Maryland; and the execution of three persons who were juveniles when they were arrested (only five other nations have capital punishment of juveniles)—the visibility and import of these legal matters of children's law has become apparent and dramatic.

Throughout the past year, the CFJC has been involved in six public education/advocacy campaigns:

- *The campaign to end the police interrogations of young children that lead to unreliable and false confessions* The CFJC has spearheaded a campaign for videotaping of all police interrogations, for the presence of lawyers at the station house prior to interrogating young children, and for clear, strong guidelines for child competency hearings in court.
- *Immigration issues affecting children* Center attorneys have been part of a national coalition of lawyers and advocates representing unaccompanied children in the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The CFJC represents children incarcerated by the INS, advocates for their release to family members in the United States, and litigates their claims for asylum.
- *Promotion of teen adoption for foster children, where parental rights have been terminated* New federal and state law requires faster steps toward termination, leaving adolescents in foster care in further limbo.
- *Abolition of the death penalty for children* Speaking at national conferences, human rights gatherings, and to groups of local activists, the center is part of a national network of lawyers and advocates who believe that the U.S. government should respect children's human rights and honor its international treaty commitments without compromising public safety.

- *Playing an increasingly prominent role in the national debate over zero tolerance practices* Center attorneys and law students have represented children expelled from school.
- *Reducing the number of children tried in adult criminal court* The center has produced reports, analyzed legislation, and promoted policies to limit the numbers of children tried in adult criminal court, sentenced under mandatory guidelines, and incarcerated with adults. This campaign includes investigating and speaking out against human rights abuses against juveniles incarcerated in appalling conditions of confinement.

After eight years of strategic focus as a catalyst to transform the Juvenile Court of Cook County, the center recognizes some major accomplishments in court reform as well as continuing barriers to effective and equitable justice for children and their families. While fully engaged in ongoing court improvement efforts, the CFJC has engaged in a planning process, recognizing its new role in the development of policy for the many legal matters involving children and adolescents. The facts, the practice, and the policy must be translated for both professionals and the public, communicated through education and dialogue, and integrated into professional inquiry and popular conversation about how citizens think about children and our common future.

The CFJC is becoming a national policy center for the comprehensive legal needs of adolescents and their families, providing critical analysis and knowledge about children's law and practice, matters associated with the administration of justice, and preparation of professionals who advocate for children. The center's unique perspective derives from its legal representation in a wide array of subject areas (including schools, child protection, health and disabilities, delinquency and crime, immigration and asylum, adoption, and family violence), concrete research on particular topics involving youth and families, and directed public education and advocacy. Youth policy is developed from the multidisciplinary teamwork of lawyers, law students, and social work students representing children in the legal system. This pedagogy results in both excellent advocacy for clients and careful litigation supervision for students. It further provides the CFJC with firsthand knowledge of the issues confronting children, which leads to meaningful recommendations for improvement in policy and practice as well as enhanced credibility in extending the dialogue for reform.

Bernardine Dohrn is director of the Children and Family Justice Center.

Children's Court Centennial Commemoration

by Christina Kanelos

In 1899, the world's first juvenile court was established in Chicago. Before this date, the justice system did not distinguish the crimes of juveniles from those of adults. Nor did it address the special circumstances of youth or the prospects for rehabilitation that come with confronting criminal activity at its roots. The Juvenile Court of Cook County provided a model for the rest of the country and eventually the rest of the world. It is an institution that has had tremendous impact on the lives of young people around the globe for the past century.

The CFJC and the Children's Court Centennial Committee (CCCC) seized the juvenile court's centennial as an opportunity to highlight

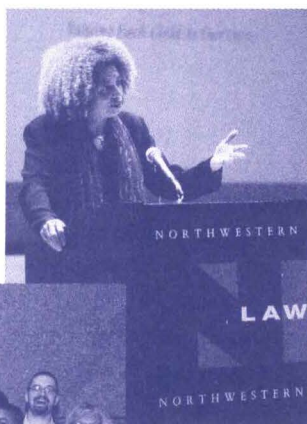


its accomplishments and limits over the course of this century, its significance to the lives of children, and its relevance in today's changing world of juvenile justice and child protection. The CFJC worked in partnership with the court, other universities, and numerous organizations to forge a Children's Court Centennial Commemoration based on four principles:

- The first juvenile court was created 100 years ago because children have different needs than adults and need adult protection and guidance.
- Children have constitutional and human rights and need adult involvement to ensure those rights.

- There are very few children who are beyond redemption.
- Children are everyone's responsibility. Family, community, volunteer, program, and financial support is needed from public/private partnerships for the juvenile court to do its job well.

Throughout the centennial year, the CFJC and the ChildLaw Center of Loyola University Chicago School of Law sponsored a speakers series that brought renowned individuals from around the world to Chicago to discuss and debate critical issues in juvenile justice. Many of the speakers visited with



the children in Cook County's Juvenile Temporary Detention Center to educate, inspire, and offer hope and to include the detained youth directly in the series. Speakers included historians David S. Tanenhaus, Mara Dodge, and Anne Meis Knupfer; Franklin E. Zimring of the University of California at Berkeley and James R. Bell, staff attorney at the Youth Law Center in San Francisco; LeAlan Jones, who as a teenager co-created with a friend National Public Radio documentaries on ghetto life; Harvard professor Cornel West; professor of psychiatry Thomas Grisso

and author Mike A. Males; author Gitta Sereny; activist and academic Angela Davis; Marian Wright Edelman, founder and president of the Children's Defense Fund; and Claude Brown, author of *Manchild in the Promised Land*, who compared his life experiences growing up in Harlem with those of teenagers today.

Related topics were explored at a day-long international symposium at the Palmer House Hilton Hotel in July 1999. The CFJC, in partnership with the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, organized and developed the symposium, "A New Era: Justice for the World's Children." The program included four sessions that explored international and domestic issues for children:

- "Interrogations of Children: Interviewing, Confessions, Videotaping" featured the preeminent scholars Stephen Ceci and Richard Ofshe, who discussed police interrogation techniques, why they produce false confessions from children, and recent research concerning the reliability of children's statements.

- “The Punishment of Youth: Confinement and the Death Penalty” included Samuel Jordan of Amnesty International, Victor Streib, dean and professor of law at Ohio Northern University, James Bell, staff attorney at the Youth Law Center, and the Honorable Kathleen Richey, the juvenile court judge for the East Baton Rouge Parish. These speakers examined the conditions in which we confine, imprison, and execute our youth, and explored acceptable standards of confinement and punishment under both U.S. law and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- “America’s Unwanted: Abandoned, Homeless, Street, and Gang Children (Runaways, Truants, Status Offenders)” featured Bruce Harris, executive director for Latin American programs of Casa Alianza/Covenant House Latin America; Joseph E. Marshall Jr., executive director and co-founder of Omega Boys Club; and Luis Rodriguez, author of *Always Running: La Vida Loca, Gang Days in L.A.* and co-founder of Youth Struggling for Survival.
- “U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child: Why Should the U.S. Ratify?” explored why only two countries in the world — the United States and Somalia — have failed to ratify the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child. Cynthia Price Cohen, executive director of Child Rights International Research Institute; Guillet Meunier, program officer in child rights for UNICEF; James Weill, president of the Food Research and Action Center; and the Honorable Richard J. FitzGerald, chief judge, Jefferson Family Court, debated the merits of the United States decision not to ratify the convention and whether U.S. treatment of children complies with the standards of the convention.

Other centennial activities with which the CFJC was involved include the following.

- A nationally renowned public opinion research firm conducted a poll that inquired into adult and teenage attitudes on families, youth, and juvenile justice issues. Sixty-three percent of adults surveyed believe that all youths are capable of recovery and redemption and that we should not give up on even those children who have committed violent crimes. Poll results will assist policymakers and advocates for children by identifying the barriers to and possibilities for remedying problems facing children in crisis.
- Four juvenile court educational videos were created for viewing in the waiting areas of the Child Protection Division courtrooms. The topics include *Introduction to the Court*, discussing the court’s mission; *The People and the Process*, describing court officers and the progression of a case in juvenile court; *In the Child’s Best Interests*, portraying life in foster care from the child’s perspective; and *Finding Help Through Services*, explaining how parents can navigate the social service system. A fifth video, in progress, will explore behavior, management, and positive discipline techniques.
- A scholarship program for children involved in the juvenile court system, sponsored by the Goldman Fund/Marx Fund, was expanded with an annual scholarship dinner, A Century of Hope: The Juvenile Court of Cook County at 100, hosted by the Cook County Juvenile Probation Department, which raised funds for supplementary higher education for foster and delinquent kids.
- *A Noble Social Experiment? The First 100 Years of the Cook County Juvenile Court 1899–1999*, a book edited by Gwen Hoerr McNamee and published by the Chicago Bar Association, relates the compelling history of the first juvenile court.
- A juvenile court open house was held in April 1999 to educate the public on court proceedings and to promote volunteer programs, especially the Court Appointed Special Advocates program for abused and neglected children.

Christina Kanelos is an attorney and was the coordinator for the Juvenile Court Centennial

Joint Initiative Produces Research on Juvenile Court

by Barbara Kahn

The Clinical Evaluation and Services Initiative (CESI), a joint effort of the CFJC, the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Chicago, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the Office of the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County recently completed a three-year research project concerning clinical information in Juvenile Court of Cook County proceedings. Clinical information was defined as information obtained from assessments on children, youth, parents, and families, generally provided to the juvenile court in psychological evaluations, psychiatric assessments, so-called "bonding" or attachment assessments, and therapists' reports. CESI was formed in response to a request in 1995 by the Honorable Donald P. O'Connell, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, to evaluate the existing system that provides clinical information to lawyers and judges for use in legal decision making in juvenile court.

CESI conducted a preliminary study of the juvenile court's acquisition and use of clinical information by consulting diverse participants in juvenile court proceedings. CESI found that the system providing the juvenile court with clinical information needed change. Based on the results of its preliminary study, CESI devised a multiyear research and reform plan. CESI's research included structured interviews of selected juvenile court judges, state's attorneys, public defenders, guardians *ad litem*, hearing officers, probation officers, attorneys from the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), as well as psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers who provide clinical information to the juvenile court; analysis of approximately 1300 Circuit Court of Cook County files from cases in the Juvenile Justice and Child Protection Department; observation of proceedings in juvenile court; a descriptive study of the Department of Forensic Clinical Services, Juvenile Division; focus groups of casework personnel from the Juvenile Probation Department, DCFS, and its contracting private agencies; qualitative analysis of clinical evaluations performed on parents and children involved in child protection proceedings and on youth in juvenile justice proceedings; review of 11 models for delivery of clinical information selected from various jurisdictions nationwide; meetings with expert panels of judges, clinicians, lawyers, and caseworkers; and examination of Cook County's expenditures on clinical evaluations for juvenile court.

CESI's research confirmed the conclusion of its preliminary study that the juvenile court's existing system for acquiring and using clinical information is not sufficiently responsive to the court's needs or those of the constituencies it serves. Based on its research, CESI identified 10 recommendations for structural, substantive, and procedural reform. CESI also devised a proposed model for a redesigned Juvenile Court Clinic, incorporating the 10 recommendations into the clinic's design.

On August 23, 1999, the Office of the Chief Judge issued CESI's research and recommendations in a document entitled "Report Concerning Reform of the Clinical Information System in the Child Protection and Juvenile Justice Department of the Circuit Court of Cook County and Proposal for a Redesigned Juvenile Court Clinic." Judge O'Connell described the report as the "result of a remarkable multiyear, multidisciplinary examination" and publicly announced that his fiscal year 2000 budget request to the Cook County Board of Commissioners "will reflect the recommendations of the study." O'Connell stated in a press release that "I expect to fully implement the study recommendations in the year 2000."

The guiding principle behind CESI's design for the Juvenile Court Clinic is that effective provision of clinical information must extend beyond written evaluation reports. CESI's model for the Juvenile Court Clinic consists of four units, each designed to address needs identified in CESI's research. The four units — clinical coordination; education and intervention resources; clinic administration; and program evaluation — each have distinct functions but are interdependent and essential parts of the whole. CESI will continue its work, in coordination with the Office of the Chief Judge, to implement the recommendations in its August 1999 report.

Barbara Kahn is the project coordinator for the CFJC's Clinical Evaluation Services Initiatives (CESI).

Center for International Human Rights Has Active Year

The Center for International Human Rights, launched in August 1998 under the leadership of Douglass Cassel, was created with the mission of promoting reform of the administration of justice throughout the hemisphere, focusing initially on criminal justice. Throughout the past year the center has been fulfilling that mission and actively involving students in a full docket of activities.

Three students in Cassel's spring course, International Human Rights Law II, prepared research memos on the problems of rising violent crime and corruption in the Americas, which threaten public support for continued democratization in countries like Guatemala, El Salvador, and Venezuela. Cassel has been elected vice president of the newly established Center for Justice Studies of the Americas (see Dean's Message).

For that same course, two Northwestern LLM students from The Netherlands — formerly the colonial power in Indonesia, whose laws are still based largely on Dutch models — wrote papers on issues of retroactive prosecutions and double jeopardy, in response to questions posed by Indonesian officials during consultations. At present the Indonesian legislature is actively considering a bill to establish a special Human Rights Court, and the government and civil society are debating the contours of a possible truth commission. Cassel serves as a Ford Foundation consultant on transitional justice in Indonesia, where he has visited twice this year, conferring with government ministers, nongovernmental organizations, and the media.

At the request of a broad coalition of groups in Colombia, the center is preparing a public "Tribunal of Opinion," to be held at the Law School in September. The forum will investigate the evidence of the alleged massacre in December 1998 of nearly 20 civilians, including children, by Colombian armed forces at the town of Santo Domingo. Cassel and student James Tanaka '02 traveled to Colombia in late June to interview officials, lawyers, and victims. The public tribunal in Chicago was requested because efforts to pursue the matter in the Colombian courts have been consistently delayed and impeded by the Colombian army.

Law students Morse Tan '01 and Piper Taggart '00 went to the American University in Washington in May to participate in the annual Inter-American Human Rights Moot Court competition. Of more than 40 law school teams from throughout the hemisphere, their memorial for the State, in a case involving violations of human rights and the laws of war in the suppression of an armed rebellion, was ranked third by the judges.

For more news about the center's many other activities, please see the center's Web page at www.law.northwestern.edu/humanrights/.

Center on Wrongful Convictions

The success of the November 1998 National Conference on Wrongful Convictions and the Death Penalty has blossomed into the Northwestern University Center on Wrongful Convictions, an interdisciplinary clinical program dedicated to identifying and rectifying wrongful convictions and other serious miscarriages of justice in criminal cases.

The conference, which was organized by Law School professor Lawrence C. Marshall, generated extensive news

coverage and brought to the public's attention the alarming number of innocent Americans who have been sentenced to death. In February 1999, two-and-a-half months after the confer-



Professor Lawrence Marshall, Rev. Jesse Jackson, and Rubin "Hurricane" Carter at a program presented by the Center on Wrongful Convictions in February.

ence, an investigation led by another of the conference organizers, Medill professor David Protess, exonerated and won freedom for Illinois death row prisoner Anthony Porter, who had come within two days of execution. Porter's release drew massive international publicity and built on the momentum begun by the conference, creating a synergy that made it possible to establish the center with mostly private funding. Most recently, Marshall went to Texas to highlight deficiencies in the conviction and death sentence of Gary Graham, who was a juvenile when he was arrested.

Chicago Community Trust Awards Challenge Grant for Police Misconduct Database

The Legal Clinic received a challenge grant from the Chicago Community Trust to establish and maintain a database on police misconduct in the city of Chicago. The project, which will be directed by Cathryn E. Stewart, is intended to facilitate collection and dissemination of information regarding the mistreatment of citizens by police investigating crime. Inspiration for the project came in part from the 1998 Conference on Wrongful Convictions and the Death Penalty, which highlighted the need for a centralized repository to document police brutality and misconduct. The need for the project became even clearer in light of the false confessions of six juveniles this past summer, at least two of whom were questioned by a police officer whose interrogation techniques have been called into serious question in the past. In addition, the majority of the 13 innocent men who have been released from Illinois's death row were the victims of police abuse and misconduct. Despite these cases, there does not exist a single, credible system of collecting and disseminating this information. Through this project, the clinic hopes to fill that void and ultimately put an end to this widespread problem.

The Chicago Community Trust committed a total of \$100,000 for the project over the course of two years. As a condition of the grant, the trust issued a challenge to the clinic to raise the additional funds and materials needed for the project through in-kind donations as well as donations from law firms and other private entities. The project must raise an additional \$125,000 in services, equipment, and money over the next two years.

The center supports the work of Professor Marshall and his students. Rob Warden, a veteran legal affairs writer and co-author with Protesch of two books on wrongful convictions, *A Promise of Justice* and *Gone in the Night*, has been named executive director of the center. He is one of two full-time employees, the other being the case coordinator, Shawn Armbrust, a 1999 Medill graduate who worked on the Porter investigation. In fall 2000 two lawyers will join the center to expand its work.

Students in Small Business Opportunity Clinic Assist Community Entrepreneurs

Now in its second year of operation, the Small Business Opportunity Clinic (SBOC) continues to receive rave reviews from the 75 entrepreneurs and community organizations it has served and from its first two groups of student participants. Like all clinical programs at the Law School, the goal of the SBOC is to give students hands-on experience representing real clients with real legal problems. In SBOC cases, the clients are small business owners and entrepreneurs with business and regulatory problems.

A student board was instrumental in starting this new clinical program and in guiding it through its first 18 months of operation. According to Karen Roter, JD/MM '00, the student board's president, the SBOC aspires to be "the preeminent clinical program of study for transactional and entrepreneurial law in the nation." In conjunction with

the Kellogg Graduate School of Management, with which it is establishing a close working relationship, the SBOC is attempting to create a fully integrated legal and business center for entrepreneurial and small business development.

The 75 clients served by the SBOC since it opened its doors a little over a year ago include "mom and pop" home-based businesses, high tech and low tech start-ups, nonprofit community development centers, and individual inventors and artists. Students have drafted articles of incorporation, shareholder agreements, corporate minutes, LLC articles of formation, and operating agreements. They have performed searches for trademarks, service marks, domain names, and organization names and sought intellectual property protection where appropriate. They have also drafted various commercial agreements for clients.

In addition to their substantive legal work, the SBOC student participants have gained entrepreneurial experience of their own by helping SBOC director Tom Morsch and faculty advisor Tom Eovaldi with many challenging aspects of creating an innovative academic program. Eovaldi and the operations committee are also overseeing a review for the expansion of the entrepreneurship curriculum. The development committee has completed a draft of a long-range fundraising plan, while the finance committee has developed short- and long-term financial plans and implemented an invoice tracking system. The marketing committee, with help from the communications department and the Law School development office, has produced an attractive promotional

brochure, which has been distributed to 25 referral agencies in the Chicago area. Other student projects in development include a resource network designed for both the Law School's entrepreneurship program and clients of the SBOC and a speaker series that will cover legal issues that affect the entrepreneur as well as the creation of an effective business plan.

Several SBOC clients are working with Kellogg students and clinic participants, moving closer to the vision of the SBOC as the preeminent "one-stop shop" for discounted legal and business services. The SBOC is also pleased to be able to provide legal representation to both Kellogg students and Kellogg alumni as they start and grow their own businesses.

The SBOC is making an effort to involve Law School alumni and their law firms in the entrepreneurship program as mentors, seminar participants, and financial supporters. Interested persons should contact Tom Morsch at tmorsch@law.northwestern.edu or the SBOC at smallbusiness@law.northwestern.edu. Additional information regarding the program can be found on the SBOC Web site, www.law.northwestern.edu/small-business/.

Community Service at the Community Law Clinic

The Community Law Clinic (CLC) continues to provide advice, counsel, and representation to the children and families of West Town, a low-income, primarily Hispanic neighborhood with approximately 4,000 children living below the poverty level. The CLC is a walk-in legal service clinic for children and families located in the Northwestern University Settlement House complex, a century-old community center that provides a variety of services to almost 10,000 neighbors each year. The services provided by the Settlement include emergency services for family violence, a neighborhood thrift store and food pantry, youth programs such as Head Start education for preschool age children, a boxing team for teens, and a scholarship program. The Settlement is home to a diverse arts program including visual arts, instrumental and vocal music, poetry and dramatic writing, and theater. The Settlement houses other community-based agencies that serve neighborhood youth, including the Free Arts for Abused and Neglected Children Project and a community office of the Cook County Probation Department. In the fall of 1999 the Settlement opened the Noble Street Charter School, a college preparatory school that will follow a small schools model to educate 400 students from the West Town neighborhood at the high school level.

The location of the CLC has allowed law students to be involved in some non-traditional forms of advocacy to help neighborhood families with legal problems. For example, students have assisted

clients in mediation for first-time nonviolent offenses. The Community Legal Assistance for Youth Project, coordinated by Angela Daker, a CLC staff attorney, brings the work of the CLC further into the West Town community by conducting case intake, education, and outreach in other youth centers in West Town and in public schools. Over the past two years law students have also teamed with Northwestern law alumni to coach local high school students from the Wells High School mock trial team to compete in city and state competitions. Alumni participating in the program have included Robin Crabb '95, Christian Kline '95, and Caroline Abraman '97.

Activity at the CLC is enriched by the participation of volunteer attorneys who represent neighborhood children. Many come from the following law firms: Baker & McKenzie; Connelly, Sheehan & Moran; Jenner & Block; Katten Muchin & Zavis; Latham & Watkins; Lord Bissell & Brook; Sachnoff & Weaver; Sidley & Austin; Seyfarth Shaw Fairweather & Geraldson; and Winston & Strawn. Special thanks are owing to David Doyle '94 and Kimball Anderson of Winston & Strawn, Ian Fisher '94 of Latham & Watkins, Tom Ratcliffe '97 of Katten Muchin & Zavis, and John Kelsh '96 of Sidley & Austin.

Significant Cases

Child Welfare

The Clinic settled a case against the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services which resulted in new and improved procedures for the management of funds held for DCFS wards.

Criminal

After a jury trial, a 15-year-old client was found not guilty of murder as clinic attorneys successfully challenged the reliability of a statement taken from him. Since his release, our client has been doing well in school and in after school programs. Clinic faculty and students have maintained contact with the client to ensure that he receives appropriate educational and social services.

Clinic students and attorneys are currently representing a woman charged with murder whose infant died after the client gave birth alone in her apartment. The client, suffering from acute blood loss, made an incriminating statement to the police and to a state's attorney. The trial court judge denied a motion to suppress holding that, despite the client's significant blood loss and poor ability to comprehend English, she knowingly waived *Miranda* rights. This case is now set for trial.

Clinic faculty and students recently won reversal of a murder conviction because of the state's failure to disclose evidence favorable to the accused. The evidence withheld was information concerning the extent of the investigating police officer's contact with the state's key witness in the case. The state failed to disclose that the investigator and the

witness had more than sixty phone conversations prior to trial, that the witness viewed the investigator as a father figure, that the investigator promised to find a job for the witness, and that the investigator had previously traded leniency for information from the witness. In conclusion, the court held that "[i]f the defense had known the full extent of the payments and relationship involved in this case, it could have argued more forcefully that the witness's identification was influenced by the consideration received in the interim between the police statement and the trial." *People v. Vasquez*, ___N.E.2d___ (Ill. App. Ct. 2nd Dist., 5/2/2000).

Immigration

On June 12, 2000, Immigration Judge Carlos Cuevas granted the Legal Clinic's petition for asylum on behalf of a young man from El Salvador who entered the United States as an unaccompanied minor. He traveled on his own to the United States at the age of 15, fleeing the streets of El Salvador and persecution by the Black Shadow, a death squad infamous for its merciless killing of dozens of street children and suspected gang members. In addition, because of his religious conversion and desire to openly worship and practice his faith, he became a target of the gang that had provided him protection from the time he was 10 years old. Although the court rejected gang membership as a social group protected under asylum law, it did recognize that the client's religious convictions and desire to live according to his faith was in conflict with his gang affiliation and the likelihood of death or torture at the hands of the gang amounted to persecution on account of his religious beliefs.

This outcome was made possible through the commitment, dedication and hard work of students Chris Norborg '01 and Susanne Jennings '01. For over a year these students researched the law and the country conditions relating to gangs in El Salvador and together with the supervisory team of Vanessa Meléndez Lucas and Ora Schub, were able to craft a presentation of the facts and the law that persuaded the Court as to the danger that the client would face if returned to his native country.

Our clinic continues its commitment to immigrant children and survivors of violence. Currently the Immigration Court in Chicago is considering two cases involving humanitarian relief and an asylum claim based on a client's years of torture at the hands of her common law husband. In addition, the Legal Clinic is now representing a teenager fleeing his native homeland in Africa as a result of years of abuse by his father. Other cases involve an applicant seeking asylum based on his political activities and a young man persecuted on account of his sexual orientation.

Juvenile

Clinic faculty and students recently succeeded in convincing a juvenile court judge to suppress the statement of a 9-year-old charged with murder. The case presented an interesting and important conflict between the testimony of psychiatrists who evaluated the client for capacity to understand and to waive *Miranda* rights.

In another juvenile case handled by the clinic involving the admissibility of a

statement made by a young child to police, the Illinois Appellate Court recently affirmed the trial judge's decision to suppress the statement of a 13-year-old, borderline mentally retarded, seriously learning disabled client with an I.Q. between 52 and 54. The Appellate Court affirmed, stating that even the state's expert, "testified that respondent told him he did not know that he could have a lawyer before he talked to the police during his questioning. Moreover, the evidence showed that respondent did not even understand the meaning of the words in the *Miranda* warning." In re M.W., ___ N.E.2d ___ (Ill. App.Ct. 1st Dist., June 5, 2000).

The Legal Clinic along with the law firm of Jenner & Block represented an 11-year-old whose statement was introduced against him in a murder trial in juvenile court. This child's lawyer did not file a pre-trial motion to suppress the statement. The murder finding was appealed because of claims of ineffective assistance of counsel and the inability of the client to understand *Miranda* warnings as well as a claim that the confession was unreliable due to coercion by the police. Despite this, the Illinois Appellate Court affirmed the conviction. Together with Jenner & Block, the clinic filed a petition for habeas corpus and the client was granted a hearing in federal district court during which witnesses testified

concerning the circumstances surrounding the taking of the confession and the reliability of the confession. The parties await the district court judge's decision.

Clinic attorneys cooperated with lawyers from the law firm of Thompson Hine, & Flory, LLP, Cleveland, Ohio, who represent Anthony R., a 12-year-old whose videotaped statement was the basis of a juvenile court murder conviction in Ohio. This case had been the subject of a story on ABC's 20/20. On June 7, 2000, the Ohio Court of Appeals, reversed the conviction, holding that Anthony did not knowingly and intelligently waive *Miranda* rights and that "the incriminating statements made by appellant...were the result of undue coercion and therefore inadmissible at the adjudicatory hearing." In re Anthony Harris, ___ N.E.2d ___ (Court of Appeals, Ohio, June 7, 2000).

Small Business

Susan Theobald contacted the Small Business Opportunity Clinic explaining that she and a group of six friends were making "dress up" clothes and accessory items for little girls based on Susan's original designs. Within a few weeks, The Dress Up Box, Inc. had been incorporated by students in the Clinic. Since then the SBOC has searched and registered trademarks, drafted distribution and production agreements, and advised on a host of federal and state laws regarding wearing apparel and accessories. Most recently, the SBOC helped The Dress Up

Box negotiate a Web site design and maintenance contract as the client's expanding product line has been introduced to the Internet. "The SBOC is my 'go-to' legal advice," says Susan. "Things come up, I e-mail the clinic, get a good quick response. I feel very, very fortunate to have access to these services! I can afford the fees, and grow!"

Special Education

The Legal Clinic recently settled the case of *Corey H. v. Chicago Board of Education*, a case challenging the adequacy of the provision of special education services for children in the Chicago Public School system. The settlement provides for more comprehensive and inclusive services for children with special education needs.

"Fix '96" Campaign: Protecting Immigrant Women from Abuse

by Vanessa Meléndez Lucas

The Legal Clinic strives to provide our clients with a holistic approach to their legal and social needs. Through the efforts of clinical faculty, law students, and social work students, the clinic offers assistance to women and children survivors of domestic violence.

It has long been established that domestic violence in this nation has reached epidemic proportions. A woman is beaten by her spouse, boyfriend, or live-in partner every nine seconds. In many instances this abuse is witnessed by children, who are in turn potential victims of abuse as well. Violence is universal. It does not discriminate on the basis of race, social status, ethnic background, or economic status. And while we recognize that the insidious nature of violence affects all of us, immigrant women and children subjected to abuse face almost unbearable burdens imposed by their immigration status, language barriers, racist stereotypes, social and economic isolation, as well as a complete inaccessibility to our legal system.

Sara, who does not have legal residency status in the United States, is like many of those who seek help at the clinic. Sara is a young woman and mother of two children who is desperate to leave her abusive spouse. They have been married for almost four years and during that time her lawful permanent resident husband has subjected her to humiliating verbal and emotional abuse and brutal physical violence. Sara is desperate because she feels trapped. Her husband constantly reminds her that she has nowhere to go and that if she attempts to leave, he will call the INS. He tells her he can take her kids from her and there is nothing she can do, because the courts will never give a child to an "illegal." After a beating he always asks for forgiveness and promises to file her papers, but he never does. She has tolerated his abuse because she believes his threats that he can have her deported and take her children away.

Sara's story is representative of thousands of undocumented immigrant women in this country. These victims of violence find themselves trapped with no viable means of escape from constant emotional and physical torture.



I am humbled by the opportunity to speak on behalf of our clients, past and present, who have faced these barriers and fought courageously to survive and live safe and productive lives. It is their plight that illustrates best the need for immediate action to repair the devastating effects of the 1996 immigration laws discussed below. It is imperative that we restore common sense to address the needs of these women and children, who have been victimized not only by their batterers but also by a legal system that denies them protection. That is the basis of our current campaign: "Fix '96."

In 1994 Congress passed the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) with provisions designed to alleviate the unbearable violence undocumented women and children suffer at the hands of their spouses. The law allowed a domestic violence survivor to self-petition for permanent residency without the involvement of the abusive spouse. VAWA was an important step in recognizing the tremendous impact immigration status has on the dynamics of domestic violence and attempted to deprive batterers of a powerful weapon in their arsenal of coercion.

The protection of the 1994 law was largely eliminated for thousands of women with the passage of the 1996 immigration law in various ways:

- Women who have successfully self-petitioned for permanent residency by establishing abuse have also proven the extreme hardship they would suffer were they to be deported to their countries of origin. Today, in many circumstances, these women must travel back to these same countries to process their adjustment of status. This result not only lacks common sense but, more important, deprives women and children of the protections of our laws. A woman who obtains an order of protection, an order for custody, or child support, would be left at the mercy of an abuser, who could follow her abroad, where he could act with impunity. Also, this requirement of adjusting their status outside the United States would force many women to leave their children at the mercy of the abusive spouse. Another tragic consequence of adjusting their status outside the United States is the exposure to the 3- and 10-year bars to reentry based on the woman's length of unlawful presence in this country.
- The 1996 law has also returned power to abusers by amending the eligibility criteria for cancellation of removal as a defense to deportation. This defense requires that a woman prove her presence in the United States for at least three years. An abuser has the power to contact INS before a woman qualifies for this relief. Also, in situations where the batterer has control of all correspondence, a victim may

never learn that she has been placed in removal proceedings by the INS or that an order of deportation has been entered against her.

- To compound the plight of these women and children, domestic violence is now classified as a deportable offense. A woman who reports her abuse is at risk of losing any opportunity to adjust status based on her marriage if the abuser is deported. This measure, meant to punish the batterer, instead perpetuates the cycle of fear and coercion and isolation. It also precludes any cooperation by the victim in the prosecution of this criminal offense.

On behalf of our clients and of the thousands of women and children who have been deprived of a voice and suffer silently, I urge you to join this effort to restore safety and common sense to this law. This is not merely an immigration issue, it is a human rights issue. All human beings have the right to not be abused, not be tortured, not live in fear. With our efforts we will be successful in our mission to "Fix '96."

Vanessa Meléndez Lucas is a supervising attorney at the Legal Clinic and the CFJC. On October 14, 1999, she testified before the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

"Know Your Rights" Series

Faculty and students from the CFJC and the Legal Clinic teamed up with other attorneys, community activists, and young people to participate in a live cable television show covering juvenile justice issues in Illinois. The 13-week series, entitled "Know Your Rights," ran from January 6 to March 30, 2000. The series, created in cooperation with First Defense Legal Aid, was intended as an outlet to inform youth and parents of their rights when they come into contact with the juvenile justice system. Among topics covered were what to do when stopped by the police; the role of parents when their children come into contact with the police; positive programs that invest in young people; school expulsions and suspensions; and pending legislation that impacts the young. The multi-organizational approach of the series lent significantly to its success. Project members are currently exploring the possibility of editing the series to one or two 60-minute tapes that, in addition to being discussed in a guide booklet, would be packaged for disbursement and distribution to local schools, libraries, and community centers.

Law in the Real World: What I Learned in the Bluhm Legal Clinic

by Anthony Hill

What is the first question that a juvenile facing delinquency charges typically asks during an interview? Often it is, "Can you beat my case for me?" Or, when asked what is the worst thing about the Juvenile Detention Center in Cook County, a familiar response is, "That I'm in it." All clients, particularly minors accused of crimes, understandably find it difficult to look past a pending case or a locked cell. They turn to lawyers and law students for help in resolving these immediate concerns, but the role of an effective advocate does not stop there. Instead, the students in the legal clinic and their professors take the time to look deeper into a case.

Working in the legal clinic has been the most important part of my legal education and has driven this point home for me. In first-year law courses across the country, you learn the basics of the law. My experience was no different. I learned how to write effective contracts and how to apply constitutional theories to a case. I broadened my vocabulary with phrases like *mens rea* and *res ipsa loquitur* so I could impress my family and friends with my legal genius. In my second year, I took a trial advocacy course and learned how to cross-examine a witness with panache and how to make an effective closing argument. Ultimately, all of this knowledge and all of these skills serve one purpose — helping a client with whatever legal dilemma they are facing. In the legal clinic, I was able to put these tools to good use on a variety of cases. I also learned to look beyond the immediate legal problem and to anticipate and resolve future issues in a case that a client might not recognize right away.

There are two cases in particular that illustrate best what my clinic experience has been like. The first case is that of Leroy Orange. Orange was convicted in 1984 based in large part on a confession that he has always claimed was tortured from him by Chicago police officers. At the time of his trial, his claim seemed unbelievable. As time passed, these officers were named in dozens of parallel charges, and it became clear that torture routinely occurred at the Area 2 police station in Chicago. These charges resulted in civil law suits, jury verdicts, and settlements totaling well over a million dollars, and the dismissal from the police force of the commander of these officers. Being a part of the clinic team that wrote Orange's brief to the Illinois Supreme Court was one of the highlights of my semester in the fall. But even as we wrote this brief, we were preparing for a new sentencing hearing that had been granted earlier in

the case. This is a strange feeling, since we fully expect to win our case on appeal, but it is a requirement of effective representation that we prepare for all possible outcomes. That means that we cannot wait to prepare a plan to reduce Orange's sentence if it becomes necessary to have a new sentencing hearing. This experience taught me how important it is to collaborate on such a major project. It also helped me to see the importance of looking beyond the immediate legal concern and how to balance two seemingly disparate plans at the same time.

The second case that has been central to my experience in the clinic involves a brother and a sister, ages 9 and 11. When a group of law students went to visit these clients one afternoon, they found them locked in a dark and dirty room with no access to a toilet other than an empty coffee can that served that purpose. But this was not a case of abuse or neglect by the parents of these children. Instead, the deplorable conditions that they were found in that afternoon were those of a licensed foster home. When I started working on this case, I was appalled by the way that these children had been treated by the system. Even now, the magnitude of the mishandling of this case is almost too much to comprehend. However, the situation has improved somewhat due to the efforts of the students in the legal clinic. Both children were quickly removed from that foster home. The 9-year-old brother was eventually returned to his father, but his sister remains in the foster care system. She is currently residing in her 14th home since the state took "protective" custody of her. The constant movement from foster home to foster home has adversely affected both children's education, social development, and trust. With the help of a dedicated group of law students and social work students, we worked with the state agency involved to get counseling, mentoring, and other after-school programs in place for both children, and we are currently trying to locate an appropriate long-term placement for the sister, who faces up to another seven years in the system. Without the involvement of the Legal Clinic, it is clear that these long-term programs would not have been put in place.

What I learned from these two cases cannot be taught in a traditional law school classroom. It can only be learned from experience, and I have found that the best way to gain that experience is through participation in the Legal Clinic.

Anthony Hill is a member of the class of 2001.

Learning by Doing at the Bluhm Legal Clinic

by Christopher McFadden

"Judge, a state that lives by this kind of confession dies by it; it cannot remain a free state for long. [Our client's] confessions should be suppressed, and we ask that you so order." So said I.

"Given the testimony that I have heard, I find that the statement was not voluntary, and the minor respondent's motion to quash and suppress will be granted." So said the judge.

And so it came to pass that I had my first courtroom experience, working with other students under the supervision of Tom Geraghty and Cathryn Stewart. After dozens of hours of speaking with our client — a 15-year-old minor — interviewing and preparing witnesses, and writing motions, we had won our suppression hearing.

My three years at Northwestern University School of Law have been full of wonderful experiences. Without a doubt, my semester working with the clinic has been the best of all. From the first days of the school year I was given complete autonomy and responsibility for developing the facts and preparing for a hearing to suppress statements that our client maintained were the product of police abuse. Whether it was knocking on doors near the scene of the arrest or navigating through the Chicago Police Department headquarters in search of subpoenaed evidence, the case involved a panoply of experiences that simply cannot be replicated in the classroom.

One thing that made my experience special was the attitude of Tom and Cathryn. They walked a fine line between letting me pursue my own ends and giving me the advice and direction I needed, despite my refusal to admit it. I am sure they have seen it all before. They no doubt realize that for the clinic to be such a valuable learning experience you sometimes have to figure it out yourself. And not only was clinic about learning how to do it: clinic was largely about learning to do it the right way.

It's not always easy. Sometimes my initial instincts were wrong. At one status hearing, for example, the assistant state's attorney repeatedly told the judge that I had been rude to her on the phone. Putting aside the fact that we never spoke, but rather left phone messages, I couldn't help but think that one

woman's shouting is another man's zealous representation. In any event, Tom and Cathryn told me later how I could have handled things differently, because, in the end, the state holds most of the cards, and it's improvident to start off on the wrong foot.

Which brings me to my courtroom experience. The first day, no less than five other clinic students sat and watched me flounder through an examination of the police officer who we maintained abused our client. The state, by insisting that we proceed with the hearing in the order of our respective burdens, caused me to call the officer as my own witness. Needless to say, Officer Unfriendly seemed to enjoy making me repeat questions, going off on tangents, and playing all his cards close to his vest. What I had hoped would be a Perry Mason-like performance left me looking and feeling more like a quarterback after being hit by William "Refrigerator" Perry.

They say that what doesn't kill us makes us stronger, and this experience strengthened my resolve, if not my examination. Things got progressively better. The hearing involved six separate witnesses and lasted parts of three days. By the second day, I was beginning to feel as though I could simultaneously listen with one ear to the witness and the other to the defense counsel, object to questions by the state, and take notes for redirect or closing argument. I still believe that Cathryn's presence at the table — not to mention her assistance on several examinations — was the biggest asset to our side. I learned more practical lessons in those several days than, I imagine, I will pick up during several months at a large law firm.

I felt most comfortable during the closing argument. This is partially a function of participating in the Law School's moot court competition last year and also of being prepared by Tom and Cathryn. Learning is by doing, and doing is a matter of repetition. Lucky for me, nearly as many students saw my closing argument as my original examination. So I managed to salvage my reputation while also serving justice. The key, I think, is summed up with three words: prepare, prepare, prepare. And expect the unexpected. While I had much more control over the scope and content of my closing argument, the judge surprised me with several questions about case law, the evidence, and the law as applied to the facts. Naturally, I was not as surprised by the judge's behavior as with some of the unexpected testimony I heard during the course of the trial. Next time, though, I think

I will be that much more ready for the unexpected twists and turns that result when dealing with a legal regime that, in the words of one professor, operates on a field of pain and death.

The suppression hearing was an opportunity for growth both professionally and personally. Some of the naivete that I brought to law school is gone. To the extent a trial is a search for the truth, I am not sure it is perfect. In this media-driven era, to me at least, a trial seems more like an event. We all have expectations, certain points we have to make, and ways we have to make them. I have every reason to believe the witnesses (except one) were truthful. But it's all a matter of perception, well-placed phrases, and possibly feigned sincerity that play a role at the margins. In any event, the trial is not so much about objective truth as a balancing of all our important concerns about crime prevention, the "thin blue line," police conduct, racism, autonomy, and individual liberties. In that sense, a trial is possibly the worst truth-seeking device — except, of course, all of the others.

In the middle of it all is the young lawyer. The client, naturally, was pleased by our victory, as were his parents. My role as his attorney has come to a close, but I remain concerned about his welfare. Growing up is not easy, and it seems to get tougher every day. The clinic, with its holistic approach to representation, is perhaps the one legal association he could have found to help him address both his legal and non-legal problems. For that, all of our profession is enriched and ennobled. May we always remember this obligation and help wherever we can.

Christopher McFadden is a member of the class of 2000.

Faculty News

The core of **Bruce Boyer's** work continues to involve individual clients primarily in the juvenile court but also in other courts addressing the needs and interests of children. He has written or assisted in drafting briefs on a range of subjects including the authority of the juvenile court to order DCFS to provide services to parents; the appropriateness of allowing contact between a child and her lesbian mother's former partner; the application of provisions of the Illinois adoption act affording standing to failed petitioners for adoption; the constitutionality of state statutes allowing unlimited applications for custody and/or visitation by third parties; and the constitutionality of various provisions of the adoption act governing termination of parental rights. Boyer also recently wrote an amicus brief on behalf of the CFJC and Democratic Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee of Texas, urging a Florida Federal Court to return 6-year-old Elián González to his father in Cuba.

Robert Burns is a professor in the Legal Clinic and the program director of the litigation and dispute resolution concentration. He was the recipient of the 1996 and 1998 Robert Childres Memorial Award for Teaching Excellence and is the holder of the Harry B. Reese Teaching Professorship for 1997–98 and 1998–99.

Angela Coin, director of the Children's Law Pro Bono Program, continues to represent children in the juvenile justice division of the Juvenile Court of Cook County and to mentor and supervise volunteer attorneys in these cases. The Community Law Clinic

serves approximately 350 youths and families each year from and around Chicago's West Town neighborhood. Practice at the CLC has expanded to include the development of advocacy strategies in school law, including representation of children in expulsion hearings, advocacy on behalf of students with special education needs, and appeals on behalf of children who have been removed from a regular school program.

Coin also teamed up with Angela Daker, Robert Burns, and clinic students to win a not guilty verdict for a 14-year-old boy charged with first-degree murder. The students whose work resulted in the not guilty verdict were Rusty Perdew '99, Kefira Wilderman '99, Shoba Mahadev '99, Carlos Gonzalez '00, Eli Rolman '99, Jaime Rojinski-Kord '01, and Anand Subramanian '01.

Lisa Copland supervises law students in representing children and families in juvenile court and in domestic relations court. She is also the project coordinator for the CFJC's Community Panels For Youth Project (CPY). CPY is a community-based juvenile court mediation/diversion program in several Chicago communities, including Austin, Near North/Cabrini Green, Near West/Abla Homes, Southwest/Marquette Park, and West Town.

This past year, **Angela Daker** continued to represent children in delinquency, criminal, and civil cases. With Angela Coin and Bob Burns, she successfully represented a 14-year-old boy charged with first-degree murder in adult court. With Tom Geraghty and Steve Drizin, she succeeded in getting the confession of a 13-year-old charged with first-degree murder suppressed after two-and-a-half years of litigation, including two transfer hearings. Most recently Daker and Lisa Copland convinced a juvenile

court judge to retain juvenile jurisdiction over a 14-year-old accused of murder.

In addition, Daker convinced a juvenile court judge to order a new sentencing hearing for a client in a murder case after the statute the youth was sentenced under was found unconstitutional by the Illinois Supreme Court. The state unsuccessfully appealed this case to the Illinois Supreme Court, and a new sentencing hearing was held. As a result of the new sentencing hearing, the youth is eligible for parole immediately, instead of in 2003.

Daker began a Soros Justice Fellowship in September of 1999 for the Community Legal Advocacy for Youth (CLAY) project. As part of the project, she goes to one public high school and a community center each week and conducts classes with youths, educating them about the legal system and conducting intake with youths who have legal needs and questions. She then represents them in any legal matters that arise, including delinquency, criminal, guardianship, emancipation, and public benefits cases. The CLAY project expanded this summer to include a public park and will expand in the fall to include another high school.

Bernardine Dohrn continues her work as director of the CFJC. She currently serves on the boards of directors of the Erikson Institute, the *Chicago Reporter*, and the Violent Injury Prevention Center of Children's Memorial Hospital. Dohrn is a member of the Expert Work Group for the Adoption 2002 Project of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and a member of the Domestic Violence/Child Abuse Working Group of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. She participated in the Fordham

This past year, **Steve Drizin** has continued his work to promote the 100th anniversary of the world's first juvenile court, publishing numerous articles and op-eds on the subject and speaking at conferences and seminars throughout the country. With Christina Gabriel Kanelos and Bernardine Dohrn and the Justice Policy Institute, a Washington, D.C.-based think tank, he published *Second Chances*, a book profiling the lives of 25 juvenile court graduates who benefited from the opportunities given them by the court. Persons interested in the book can view it and download it free of charge at the interactive Second Chances Web site: www.cjcj.org/centennial/.



Drizin, Dohrn, and Kanelos are also working on the Juvenile Court Centennial Initiative (JCCI), a national campaign to promote the importance of the juvenile court and its role in giving kids a second chance. Information on the JCCI can be found at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/jcci/index.html>. In connection with JCCI, Drizin, Dohrn and Kanelos have produced a 10-minute video, "The Juvenile Court: A Century of Second Chances," which combines historical footage with in-depth stories of several of the success stories profiled in the *Second Chances* book. Drizin and Dohrn have also appeared with former juvenile offenders at juvenile institutions throughout the country seeking to inspire youthful offenders with a message of hope.

In addition to the centennial, Drizin's work has focussed on increasing protections for children in the station house. His work in this area has grown out of his commentary on the Ryan Harris case, a landmark Chicago case in which two little boys, aged 7 and 8, were wrongfully charged with murdering an 11-year-old girl based only on their alleged statements to police. The statements turned out to be false, and an adult sex offender, whose semen was found on the girl's underwear, has since been charged with Ryan's murder.

Drizin and his students have been advocating for legislation to require that children interrogated by police be provided with the presence of parents and attorneys in the police station

and that all interrogations of children be videotaped. Michael Madigan, the Speaker of the Illinois House, recently introduced HB 4697, which if passed, would provide these protections to most juveniles charged with serious crimes. Drizin testified before the Legislative Committee on Videotaping, and he and two students, Beth Colgan '00 and Kate Shank '01, produced a report on false confessions that was disseminated to legislators. Colgan and Shank also appeared on a local cable access television call-in show and answered questions about videotaping.

Drizin is actively involved in litigating two false confession cases of his own involving small children whom he believes were coerced into confessing to murders they did not commit. One of these cases involves A. M., an 11-year-old boy who confessed to killing his 83-year-old neighbor. The other involves Anthony Harris, a 12-year-old Ohio boy who confessed to killing his 5-year-old neighbor. In both cases, neither of the boys had any prior experience with the police, the confessions were obtained from them outside the presence of parents, guardians, or attorneys, and the confessions did not square with the objectively knowable facts of the crime. A. M.'s case is currently being litigated in a federal habeas action in Chicago. Jenner & Block is co-counsel with the clinic on this matter. Anthony's case is being handled by Thompson, Hine, & Flory, a Cleveland law firm.

Drizin has written and published numerous articles this year, including, with Tom Geraghty, "Foreword: The Debate Over the Future of Juvenile Courts: Can We Reach Consensus?" *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*; "The Juvenile Court at 100," *Judicature*; and "The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998: Raining on the Court's 100th Birthday Party," *One City Magazine*. He has also written numerous op-ed pieces on topics such as jury trials for juveniles, the juvenile death penalty, felony disenfranchisement, and child soldiers, which have been published in the *Los Angeles Times*, the *Baltimore Sun*, the *Detroit Free Press*, the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*, the *National Law Journal*, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Chicago Sun-Times*, and the *Chicago Daily Law Bulletin*. Recently, he appeared on ABC's *Nightline* with Ted Koppel and debated the Florida prosecutor seeking to try 13-year-old Nathaniel Brazill as an adult for shooting and killing his teacher.

Conference on Ethical Issues in the Delivery of Legal Services to Low Income Persons. She is a board member of Human Rights Watch Children's Rights Project and the Midwest Coalition for Human Rights and serves on the board of the Peace Museum. Last year, Dohrn visited South Africa and Vietnam to gain cross-cultural perspectives on children's human rights and legal issues and this year she led a team of Northwestern students to South Africa to study juvenile justice and children's rights issues. She is on the executive committee of the Children's Court Centennial Commemoration and serves on the Citizen's Committee for the Juvenile Court.

John Elson continues to supervise students and to teach civil procedure. He recently settled on favorable terms an important case against the Chicago Board of Education regarding special education services (see page 14).

In addition to his teaching, administrative, and fundraising responsibilities, **Thomas Geraghty** maintains an active caseload at the Legal Clinic, concentrating on criminal juvenile defense, death penalty appeals, and child centered projects dealing with juvenile court reform and representation of children.

Geraghty was in the inaugural class of laureates chosen by the Illinois State Bar Association. Other inductees included Governor James Thompson '62. Geraghty also received the distinguished service award from the National Institute for Trial Advocacy (NITA) after his resignation as Midwest Regional Director of NITA. This

award recognized his service to NITA over the last 22 years. The award reads, "Since 1977, you have distinguished yourself as an innovative teacher, an excellent program director and a wonderful mentor to the NITA family. Your efforts in child advocacy, mediation, and negotiation have made our programs world-class. We thank you for your devoted service, continuing support and — most of all — our wonderful friendship."

Geraghty is the author along with Steve Drizin of the review/essay entitled "Charting a New Course for Juvenile Justice: Listening to Outsiders" in the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*. In addition to his work in the representation of children in juvenile court and on death penalty cases, Geraghty led a team of students to Tanzania again this year and visited Ghana in May to assist the Faculty of Law at the University of Ghana, Legon, in developing a clinical and child law curriculum.

Cheryl Graves continues to be involved in the traditional work of a clinical attorney. She supervises law students as they learn the critical skills of interviewing clients, case planning, conducting investigations, engaging in pre-trial discovery, researching and drafting pre-trial motions, memoranda of law and briefs, planning trial strategy, preparation of trial materials, and trial advocacy. She has worked with students on cases primarily in the areas of juvenile delinquency, education issues, and domestic relations. These cases have ranged from simple to serious criminal matters — i.e., a youth being detained for stealing a bag of potato chips to aggravated criminal sexual assault and murder; school cases involving the expulsion of youth with guns; political asylum for Chinese youth smuggled into the U.S. and held in detention by INS; and a parole hearing for a learning-disabled

youth held at a maximum security juvenile facility for three years beyond his "recommended sentence."

In addition to working with students on cases, Graves has involved them in outside projects that take them into the larger community. She involves clinic students in teaching "street law" in the detention center and the community; working with youth to organize and advocate for changes in laws and policies that adversely affect them through the Community Justice Initiative; helping to develop alternatives to the court system with the CPY as one model; and working with incarcerated girls in the Girl Talk Program, a program designed to help incarcerated girls adjust to life in their communities after they are released from detention.

Christina Gabriel Kanelos coordinated Chicago's Juvenile Court Centennial Commemoration. As the centennial coordinator, she initiated and directed activities that involved law students and brought both the legal community and the general public to Northwestern to discuss and debate topics such as prison and punishment for children, the history of the juvenile court, adolescent development, and solutions to youth violence.

Since August 1999, Kanelos has been developing a pilot program at the juvenile court to increase the adoption of adolescents. She is also involved with several committees and work groups at the juvenile court, focusing on permanency planning for children and the effects of welfare reform on the child welfare system. Kanelos also supervises students, while representing clients in juvenile court abuse and neglect proceedings with Bruce Boyer.

J. C. Lore joined the clinic in summer 1999 as a staff attorney at the Community Law Clinic managing the Children's Law Pro Bono Program, a program that recruits volunteer lawyers to represent children in juvenile court. In addition to his practice of representation of children in delinquency hearings, expulsion hearings, and other family law matters, Lore has helped recruit, train, mentor, and advise many volunteers and alumni from many of Chicago's most prominent law firms to represent children accused of felony and misdemeanor offenses. The Children's Law Pro Bono Program continues to improve the quality of advocacy at the Juvenile Court of Cook County by providing the highest quality representation for many of Chicago's poorest at-risk youth. This summer Lore joins the Office of the Philadelphia Public Defender.

Steven Lubet, director of the Program on Advocacy and Professionalism, publishes widely in the areas of legal ethics and litigation as well as international criminal law and dispute resolution. In conjunction with the NITA, he has organized litigation programs in the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Israel, New Zealand, Australia, Singapore, and Hong Kong. His trial advocacy books have been adopted by more than 75 law schools in the United States, Canada, and Israel. He also received the Prentice Marshall Award for excellence in trial advocacy teaching from the National Institute for Trial Advocacy.

Vanessa Meléndez Lucas is a supervising attorney at the clinic and the CFJC, where she heads the legal division of the Domestic Violence Relief Project. The project provides holistic advocacy on behalf of women, teenage girls, and children, with the primary objective of providing civil legal representation to survivors of domestic violence who are at risk of losing custody of their children or are seeking to regain custody of their children. Attorneys, law students, social work students, and advocates work together to help mothers obtain civil orders of protection and, where appropriate, divorces.

Lucas's primary area of expertise is representing battered women and children in immigration proceedings as well as representing individuals fleeing persecution and seeking asylum in the United States. She currently represents children in immigration proceedings who are seeking asylum and other humanitarian relief.

Lucas is also a member of the legal subcommittee of Chicago's Immigrants with Disabilities Rights Project, which works to ensure that the Immigration and Naturalization Service complies with applicable disability rights laws for fair and equal access to service by immigrants with disabilities. The project also provides education to raise awareness among immigrant communities about the needs of those with disabilities to access social services, public benefits, and other resources.

Monica Mahan continues to be an active member of the steering committee of Girls Link, a collaboration of public and private agencies working to provide services to girls in the Cook County juvenile justice system. Additionally, Mahan is consulting on the monitoring of a consent decree that requires the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services to deliver appropriate services to pregnant teens and to parents who are DCFS wards.

The CFJC continues as a field work placement for MSW students from Loyola School of Social Work. This year, the CFJC has also hosted several students from Northwestern's Department of Psychology who are studying child development. The social work and psychology students are teamed with the law students on our juvenile court cases.

Lawrence Marshall's work as legal director of the Center on Wrongful Convictions is keeping him and his clinic students busy representing clients and working on reforms of the criminal justice system. Marshall has argued cases recently in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, the Illinois Appellate Court, and the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. Over the past several months, Marshall has testified before several legislative bodies examining death penalty reforms or moratoria in various states. He delivers speeches on this subject across the country and has received numerous awards for his work on behalf of innocent defendants. In January the *National Law Journal* included Marshall as one of six lawyers who were finalists for its "Lawyer of the Year" award. He was recently named one of the 100 most influential lawyers in the United States by the *National Law Journal*.

Ora Schub represents children and adults in domestic violence proceedings, immigration asylum cases, and other children's law cases. She supervises law students in their work on these cases. She is currently developing and coordinating the Connections Project, a project in which she works with foster care youth in independent living to access information and resources and focus on issues that critically impact their lives. She also works with the Community Justice Initiative, Girl Talk, and other community youth-based programs.

Schub directs the Domestic Violence Project, which represents battered women at risk of losing their children under the guise of "failure to protect" and which works with teen mothers who are wards of the state on issues of domestic violence. This project also teaches law students and social work students about domestic violence and how to represent clients.

With Cheryl Graves and Lisa Copland, Schub teaches a clinic class, Juvenile Justice Policy and Practice, which involves students in community work throughout the city, the Community Justice Initiative, Girl Talk, and Community Panels for Youth. Additionally, she is working with various human rights organizations on human rights issues of unaccompanied minors who are detained by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Cathryn Stewart is supervising students on delinquency and criminal cases. A primary focus in her case selection and representation is police brutality and misconduct. She recently received funding to begin and maintain a database on police misconduct (see article on page 11). In addition to serving on the advisory board of First Defense Legal Aid, an organization that provides free 24-hour representation to persons in police custody, she regularly serves as a volunteer and consultant to the organization. Stewart has also been very active in efforts to mandate that all interrogations by police be videotaped and has been an invited speaker on the issue in several forums. Stewart was featured on the cover of *StreetWise* magazine in September 1999. Most recently, Stewart has been retained by the American Bar Association to assess the quality of representation of juveniles in Texas.

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 Northwestern University
 School of Law
 357 East Chicago Avenue
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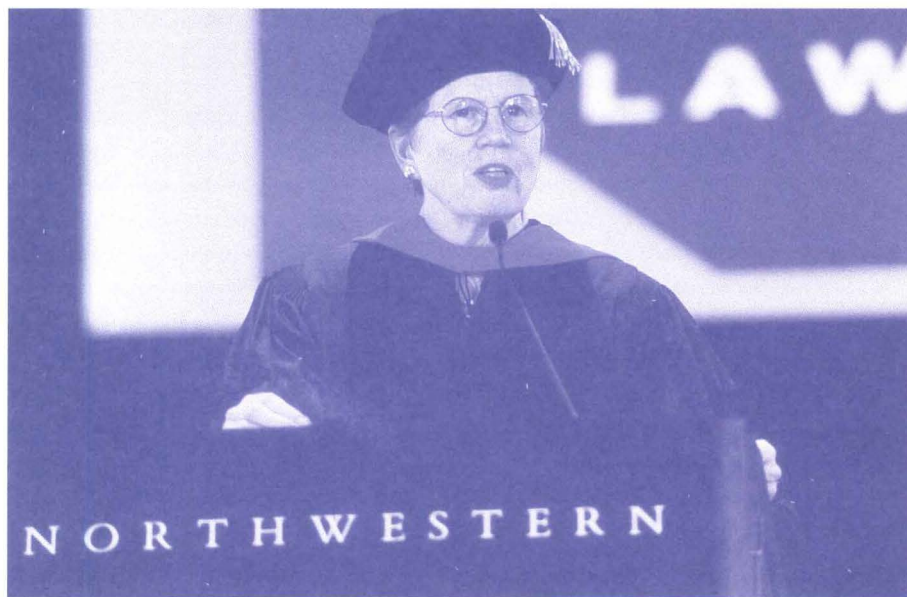
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On May 14, the Honorable Janet Reno, attorney general of the United States, delivered the commencement address for Northwestern University School of Law's class of 2000. In her remarks, she praised the work of the Bluhm Legal Clinic's Center on Wrongful Convictions, Children and Family Justice Center, and Center for International Human Rights. She also urged the University, the Law School, and graduates to "take the lead in addressing the leading issues of the day by looking beyond narrow specialties and the law; to look at the whole problem of crime and unequal treatment in this country; to teach us to work together between disciplines in a unified manner with academia, with other professions, with the people of this country; to address problems and to teach leaders to be managers and volunteers to serve communities ... so that we look at the problem as a whole."