



ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

THE CATALYST

The newsletter of the Illinois State Bar Association's Standing Committee on Women and the Law

A view from the Chair

By Mary F. Petruchius

In my December 2013 Chair's column, I challenged committee members to read a book, any book, on women and the law. Well, I spent last weekend devouring Sue Monk Kidd's newest novel, *The Invention of Wings*. Given how much I loved *The Secret Life of Bees* and *The Mermaid Chair*, I knew that *The Invention of Wings* would prove to be a page-turner. I was right.

The book addresses the issues of slavery and women's rights in early 19th century Charleston, South Carolina, and is told from the point of view of its two main characters, Sarah Grimke and Hetty or Handful. Handful is the slave Sarah's mother "gave" Sarah for her eleventh birthday.

Kidd was inspired to write this book after

viewing Judy Chicago's magnificent exhibition, "The Dinner Party" in 2007. Sarah and Angelina Grimke were included in a list of 999 important women in history and mythology, whose names are inscribed on the "Heritage Floor" of the exhibit. The Grimke sisters were the first women to publicly speak out against slavery and the first to write a feminist manifesto. They were also among the first to realize that women had just as few rights as slaves.

The Invention of Wings explores Sarah Grimke's awakening of conscience as the daughter of an affluent slave-owning family. Her life is closely

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Why celebrate women in the profession?

By Julie A. Neubauer

On January 30, 2014, most ISBA members received a "Save the Date" via e-mail for the Celebrating Women in the Profession Luncheon scheduled for March 13, 2014 at the Union League Club.

I remember thinking that the chosen location was ironic, given the Union League Club's history of excluding women. Women were banned until 1987 when the City of Chicago passed an ordinance outlawing such exclusionary practices by private clubs.

Soon after the "Save the Date" notice arrived, those of us privy to the ISBA General Discussion Group were reminded that there is still much work to do when it comes to attitudes of exclusion against women. A certain male attorney member of the ISBA thought it worth his while to begin a discussion with the following message:

"Ok, I like women as much as the next

guy, and I am willing to tolerate them as lawyers, but I need help. You know how you might see someone for years and not know their name, because after you saw them the first several times you felt it was too late to ask their name?

I find myself, after 20 years of being told to "celebrate" things, almost always progressive concerns, I am afraid to admit I don't know what it means. I know how Mass is celebrated; I know how Christmas is celebrated; I even know how St. Patrick's Day is celebrated. I just don't know how to celebrate women. If I end up going to this ISBA luncheon in the loop, I want to be prepared. Do I have to get drunk? Would it be wrong of me to celebrate the incoming

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SAVE THE DATE

From Myra Bradwell to Us: Rise Up and Reach Back

Friday, March 21, 2014

Northern Illinois University, DeKalb

**Program: 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.
Reception Following**

Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association's Standing Committees on Women and the Law and Racial and Ethnic Minorities and the Law

See pages 6 and 9 of this newsletter for details.

A view from the Chair

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intertwined with that of Handful, who sleeps on the floor outside Sarah's bedroom. Sarah abhors slavery and is a first-hand witness to the horrors of it through Handful and the other slaves the family owns.

Handful becomes deeply involved in the anti-slavery movement and risks her life for the cause.

Sarah's dream is to be the first female jurist, but that dream is trampled by her family and society's prejudice. Handful knows nothing beyond slavery, and the closest she's ever been to freedom is when she places her "spirit" in a spirit tree where it will learn to fly with the birds.

Sarah is the white daughter of an well-heeled family, and Handful is considered chattel, but they are both oppressed and

fighting for the same things: freedom, equality and a voice.

The account of Sarah's life is based upon diaries, letters, speeches, and other historical documents Kidd researched. Handful is loosely based on a real person. Real historical figures appear in the book, such as Denmark Vesey, Lucretia Mott, Sarah Mapp, and Theodore Weld.

Kidd was motivated to tell, not only the story of the Grimke sisters' mission to speak out against slavery, but the story of the opposition they faced in attempting to speak out about anything of substance because, after all, they were women.

In a January 8, 2014 interview with NPR's Lynn Neary, Kidd said, "Gender and race got very entwined in the 19th century as aboli-

tion broke out and then women wanted the right to speak about it. I think it was controversial even among abolitionists, and the Grimke sisters were told to pipe down. They refused to do that. They said, 'We could help the slaves so much more if you gave us the rights to speak and act.'"

Yet again, Sue Monk Kidd does not disappoint and brings history to life for us! ■

Mary F. Petruchius is a solo general practitioner in Sycamore, IL. She is the 2013-2014 Chair of the Standing Committee on Women & the Law. Mary is also a member of the Diversity Leadership Council and the Child Law Section Council for 2013-2014. She is a proud Gold Fellow of the Illinois Bar Foundation. She can be reached at mary-pet@petruchiuslaw.com and her website is www.petruchiuslaw.com.

Why celebrate women in the profession?

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male ISBA president?"

As some might expect this message was met with a flurry of backlash commentary, snide remarks and an overall pithy disregard for the ignorant post. I agree this post was rooted in an ignorance that is reserved for those lucky enough to be born into a group that has never had to experience professional barriers because of how they were born. They don't seem to even notice that professional doors swing wide open for them and slap others away on the backswing.

Nevertheless it got me thinking. I mean really, why do we "celebrate" the fact that women participate in the practice of law. After much contemplation, I think the answer may be...

BECAUSE ONCE WE WERE TOLD NO

And we should never forget

The Union League's first President was none other than James B. Bradwell – the rather open-minded attorney husband of none other than our cherished foremother, Myra Bradwell. For those who may be unfamiliar, Myra Bradwell was the first woman to apply

for an Illinois law license and was denied, not only by the State of Illinois, but also by the Supreme Court of the United States.

As the story goes, Myra and James worked side by side in James' law practice from right after he entered the Illinois Bar. After approximately 15 years in formal apprenticeship in her husband's law practice, Mrs. Bradwell was quite the force to be reckoned with in Chicago. By the 1870s, she was a well-known staunch advocate of the social standing and professional development of women. In addition to her legal practice, she assisted in authoring of two pieces of legislation, namely the Married Women's Property Act of 1861 and the Earnings Act of 1869. She founded and served as editor and business manager of the *Chicago Legal News*, a legal periodical dedicated to the changing status of women that became the most widely circulated national legal periodical in the nation at the time. Using this platform Mrs. Bradwell also attacked corruption. She called out lawyers and judges for incompetence and moral deficiency; she called for railroad regulation, and advocated reforms at the Cook County courthouse. She was also a founding member of the American Woman Suffrage Association.

While doing all of this work, Ms. Bradwell had four children, two of whom died very young.

With the support of an Illinois Seventh Circuit judge, Mrs. Bradwell applied to be the first woman accepted to the Illinois bar in 1869. Her application was denied on the grounds that as a married woman, she had no status to enter into legal contracts, as lawyers must do in their profession.

With her husband's help she attained a special charter exempting her from the laws prohibiting married women from entering into contracts and then applied again. However, on February 5, 1870, the Illinois Supreme Court again denied her claim on the basis of sex. Chief Justice Charles B. Lawrence stated in his opinion, "God designed the sexes to occupy different spheres of action."

Bradwell ultimately appealed to the United States Supreme Court, on the basis that Illinois refusing to admit her to the bar because she was female violated her 14th Amendment rights. Sadly, the Supreme Court held 7 to 1 that the Privileges and Immunities Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment did not include the right to practice a profession. Although the majority opinion did not include supportive reasoning on the

basis of her sex, Justice Joseph Bradley wrote in his concurring opinion,

The natural and proper timidity and delicacy which belongs to the female sex evidently unfits it for many of the occupations of civil life... [T]he paramount destiny and mission of woman are to fulfill the noble and benign offices of wife and mother. This is the law of the Creator.

Bradwell v. State of Illinois, 83 U.S. 130 (1873).

Although Mrs. Bradwell was denied admission to the Illinois Bar, she fought hard for the rest of us. While her own appeal was pending before the U.S. Supreme Court, another woman, Alta M. Hulett was also denied admission to the Illinois Bar. With Bradwell as her mentor and lobbyist Hulett drafted a bill to prohibit the state from excluding women from any profession except the military on the basis of sex. The bill became Illinois law in 1872 and Hulett became the first woman lawyer in Illinois the following year.

Although Bradwell never again applied for acceptance into the Illinois Bar, her peers (meaning male attorneys of her day) considered her one of them anyway. She was an honorary member of our own Illinois State

Bar Association from 1879 onward and was involved in the creation of the Chicago Bar Association. In 1890, the Illinois Supreme Court, on its own motion approved Myra Bradwell's original application. Myra Bradwell died of cancer in 1894, not yet four years after being welcomed into this profession

It is in the spirit of Myra Bradwell, Alta Hulett and the other female pioneers who fought against the norms of their day so to allow us to achieve the norms of our day, (where women attorneys, judges and bar leaders are commonplace), that we will gather together to celebrate women in the profession of law. We will raise our glasses to the fact that in the last 141 years we have grown from one female member of the Illinois Bar to thousands. We will stand in applause for our current ISBA President, the formidable Paula Hudson Holderman. We will stand at the ready to mentor the female graduates of our Illinois law schools, who in some cases make up 50% of their class roster. Through all of this celebration we will ensure that we do not forget what it took for us to get here and we will undoubtedly inspire one another to continue advancing the profession of law. ■

Julia A. Neubauer is an attorney with the law firm of Aronberg Goldgehn Davis & Garmisa.

THE CATALYST

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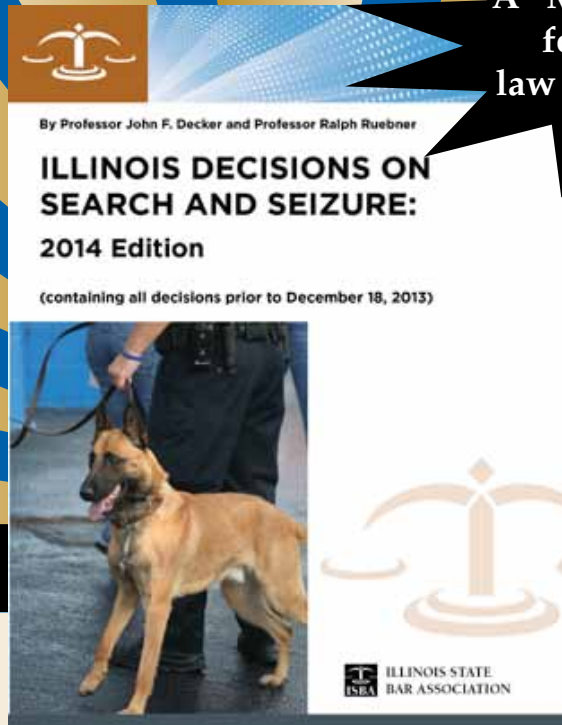
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Illinois has a history of
some pretty good lawyers.
We're out to keep it that way.

Rebels at the Bar, by Jill Norgren

Book Review by Cindy Galway Buys

The subtitle of this book is, "The Fascinating, Forgotten Stories of America's First Women Lawyers,"¹ and the book largely lives up to that billing. Professor Jill Norgren tells the stories of several female pioneers in the legal profession, including, of course, Illinois' own Myra Bradwell, who was initially denied admission to the bar and who unsuccessfully appealed her case the U.S. Supreme Court. Other stories include that of Lavinia Goodell, one of the first female lawyers in Wisconsin; Belva Lockwood, the first woman admitted to the U.S. Supreme Court; Clara Foltz, who successfully sued for admission to law school in California; Mary Hall, Connecticut's first female attorney; Catherine Waugh McCulloch, the first female justice of the peace in Illinois; Leila Robinson, author of *Law Made Easy* and founder of *The Green Bag*; and her close friend and Boston attorney, Mary Greene.

Some common themes emerge from reading these stories. Most important, the reader cannot help but be impressed by the perseverance shared by all these women. Many of them were initially refused admission to the bar, but did not let that stop them. Many of them turned to the legislature seeking legal reform when the courts would not admit them. Belva Lockwood had to secure enactment of legislation prohibiting discrimination before the U.S. Supreme Court would admit her to practice. Many also pursued multiple careers, including publishing (Myra Bradwell and Leila Robinson), the professional lecture circuit (Clara Foltz), teaching, public office (Belva Lockwood), etc. Many of these career choices were a matter of necessity. Male attorneys often were leery of having women counterparts and many clients were leery of hiring a female lawyer. Thus, these pioneers had to find other ways to support themselves financially.

Another theme was the connection between the fight for suffrage for women and the fight for admission to the bar. A common objection women faced in securing positions of public trust, such as officers of the court or public defenders, was the fact that they could not vote.

Men were both the women's greatest problem and their greatest asset. The judge who wrote the opinion denying Lavinia

Goodell's application to the bar, Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice Edward Ryan, wrote an essay called "Mrs. Jellybelly," in which he argued that women could only accomplish their social destiny by marrying and that any position of a woman in society taking her away from the home "is a prostitution of her sex and a heresy to nature."² When Catherine Waugh applied for a legal job after graduating from law school, one attorney told her she should go home and take in sewing.³ Arguments against women's admission to the bar included "the unsexing of women who enter public life; the expected neglect of families; the anticipated link between liberalization of work laws and demands for suffrage; and . . . that the duties involved in the exercise of the privilege [of the franchise] should only be imposed upon men."⁴

Other men were more sympathetic. Women needed male lawyers to teach them, lend them law books, and sponsor them for admission to the bar. For example, Pliny Norcross sponsored Lavinia Goodell for admission to the Wisconsin bar,⁵ and Judge Robert Morrison issued a decision clearing the way for Clara Foltz to attend Hastings Law School.⁶ Sympathetic male legislators often proposed legal reforms that cleared the way for women to be admitted to the bar.

Some of the questions debated by these early female lawyers continue to have relevance today. They struggled with questions of how to dress in the courtroom. For example, they debated whether they should wear hats in the courtroom, as was the norm for women of the day, or whether they should emulate their male counterparts and remove their hats. Women lawyers also developed support networks, such as the Equity Club, where these early female lawyers shared their frustrations, strategies, and successes through letter-writing.

Women also changed the law, often engaging in legal reform beyond laws that particularly affected women, such as coverture. Lavinia Goodell was particularly concerned about the treatment of prisoners; Leila Robinson brought the law to the people through her writings such as *Law Made Easy*; and female lawyers in New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia created the first legal aid societies.

Reading the book reminded me of how

lucky I am to be living in the time and place I do and reminded me to be grateful for the courageous and determined women attorneys who made my career choices possible.

Cindy Galway Buys is a Professor and Director of International Law Programs at Southern Illinois University School of Law where she co-directs an annual Women in Leadership workshop. She is a Member of the Women and the Law Committee and co-editor of *The Catalyst*. She also is a member of the International and Immigration Section Council of the Illinois State Bar Association.

1. Jill Norgren, *Rebels at the Bar* (NYU Press 2013).

2. *Id.* at 60.

3. *Id.* at 147.

4. *Id.* at 161.

5. *Id.* at 53.

6. *Id.* at 115.



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SAVE THE DATE

From Myra Bradwell to Us: Rise Up and Reach Back

What is Myra Bradwell's legacy to us as attorneys and future attorneys and what is our commitment to carrying forward that legacy?

Friday, March 21, 2014

Northern Illinois University, DeKalb

Sandburg Auditorium – Holmes Student Center

1425 W. Lincoln Highway

Program: 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Reception Following

Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association's Standing Committees on Women and the Law and Racial and Ethnic Minorities and the Law

MCLE credit will be available for this program.

Please join us for Jenner & Block attorney Rachel Morse's dramatic rendition of Myra Bradwell's struggle to be admitted to the Illinois bar. Using excerpts of actual court records and other historical documents, Rachel brings Bradwell's trailblazing story to life. Following Rachel's presentation, we are honored to have a distinguished panel of speakers who will discuss the obstacles women met in pursuing careers in the law, how those obstacles were overcome, and what the future holds for diversity in the law.

After the panel discussion, you are invited to a reception celebrating ourselves and honoring those who went before us!

Attendees will receive a complimentary copy of *Myra Bradwell: In Light of Experience*, prepared by John Lupton, the Illinois Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission Historian.

Program Moderator:

Paula Hudson Holderman, ISBA President

Program Panelists:

Chief Justice Rita Garman, Illinois Supreme Court

Justice Anne Burke, Illinois Supreme Court

Justice Mary Jane Theis, Illinois Supreme Court

Judge Susan F. Hutchinson, Illinois Second District Appellate Court

For further information, please contact Mary Petruchius, Chair, ISBA Standing Committee on Women and the Law at marypet@petruchiuslaw.com.

In order to fund this epic event, the ISBA is relying on public contributions & sponsorships. **All contributors/sponsors will be listed in a program and on a board prominently displayed at the reception.** Please send your contributions to the attention of Rachel McDermott (rmcdermott@isba.org) at: 20 S. Clark Street, Suite 900, Chicago, IL 60603. The submission deadline for sponsorships is Monday, March 10, 2014. In the memo line please indicate, "**WATL/REM Spring 2014 Outreach**."

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Spotlight on Women and the Law Committee members

By Alice Sackett Henrikson

Judge Patrice Ball-Reed

Judge Patrice Ball-Reed is an Associate Judge in the Circuit Court of Cook County. As a lifelong resident of the West Side of Chicago, she received a Scholarship for Illinois Residents to attend Trinity College in Hartford, Ct. After receiving her undergraduate degree in Economics from Trinity College, she attended the John Marshall Law School. Prior to her appointment to the bench in 2008, she served as President of the Black Women Lawyers of Greater Chicago, The John Marshall Law School Alumni Association and Women's Bar Association of Illinois. She is a member of the Illinois Judicial Council, Illinois Judges Association, Illinois State Bar Association, Justinian Society of Lawyers, Chicago Bar Association, Cook County Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. Her community activities include the following: Vice President – Scholarships for Illinois Residents (attending Trinity College); Board of Trustees for Trinity College; Westside NAACP; National Council of Negro Women – Chicago Midwest Chapter; League of Black Women; Jack and Jill of America; and Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

Her current assignment at the Circuit Court is the Domestic Violence Division – Civil Section. Prior to this assignment, she handled Traffic court matters involving traffic offenses and DUI cases. During her assignment in Traffic, she also handled First Municipal district evictions, collections and small claims. Prior to her appointment as a judge, she was a practicing attorney for twenty-five years in the public (Cook County State's Attorney, Deputy Attorney General for Child Support) and private (associate in small firms) sector. She is the mother of three children, grandmother of one child, and has been married for 30 years.

Sherry Mundorff

Sherry Mundorff graduated from University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign with a degree in Psychology. Following graduation from Chicago-Kent College of Law in 1999, she began practice in Chicago. Following thirteen years as a medical malpractice defense attorney, Sherry moved to Markel International as a Senior Claims Examiner in the medical group.

She is currently the co-editor of The Catalyst and a member of the American Society of Healthcare Risk Management, with a special designation as a Certified Professional in Healthcare Risk Management.

Sherry spends her time finding new restaurants to try, traveling to new locales (looking forward to a warm place next!) and spending time with friends and family.

Letitia Spunar Sheats

Letitia ("Tish") Spunar Sheats began her undergraduate work at Lake Forest College (biology) and completed her degree at University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (Education). She then worked with the Department of Defense in Europe. She attended John Marshall Law School, where her father also matriculated.

Tish began her career as a prosecutor for the City of Chicago in the Building and Housing court. At that time, Tish recalls she was definitely in the minority as a female attorney-only about 4% of lawyers were women!

She now works at the Women's Legal Services Center, P.C. doing mostly Family and Probate work, along with Wills and Trusts. She is also a partner at Sheats & Kellogg doing general practice work. Tish describes her most rewarding experience as an attorney was assisting her brother with the adoption of her niece and nephew.

Tish is a self-proclaimed "ISBA Bar junkie." She also enjoys shopping, traveling, shopping, reading socializing with friends, and then, of course, shopping. ■

Alice Sackett Henrikson is an associate at Turner Law Offices in Sycamore, IL, a firm that specializes in Personal Injury, Workers Compensation and Wrongful Death Claims. Alice was previously an Assistant State's Attorney in Kane County for 13 years where she specialized in Criminal Law, most recently as the head of the Juvenile Delinquency and Mental Health Divisions. She can be reached at 815-895-2131 or AHenrikson@Rturnerlaw.com

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I Am Malala by Malala Yousafzai with Christina Lamb

Reviewed by Sandra Blake

Little, Brown and Company/New York, 2013

Jesus. Mohammed. Napoleon. Generations worldwide know them by their first names, alone.

Today that recognition belongs to rock stars and athletes—Cher, Madonna, Beyonce, Pele—and one amazing young woman who has not yet reached adulthood. Malala.

I Am Malala, as detailed in the subtitle, is the story of “the girl who stood up for education and was shot by the Taliban.” The book is much more than an autobiography. It is an introduction to Malala herself, her family and her community. It is a glimpse into her Pashtun culture, and a religious and political history of the Swat Valley in Pakistan.

The Swat Valley, according to the author, is the “most beautiful place in all the world... a heavenly kingdom of mountains, gushing waterfalls and crystal-clear lakes.” In fact, Swat is often called the Switzerland of the East. In ancient times, Buddhist kings ruled the valley for more than 500 years, followed by a period of Hindu rule. Islam was introduced to the Swat Valley in the eleventh century. Today the population is predominantly Muslim.

A princely state until it was dissolved, Swat is populated almost entirely by ethnic Pashtun, tribes which, since 1023 A.D., include the Yousafzais, from which Malala takes her surname. The author notes that some people believe the Pashtuns descend from one of the lost tribes of Israel, and throughout the book, she instructs on the Pashtun culture and code of conduct.

Hospitality is an important part of their culture, but Pashtuns rarely say thank you, *manana*. A Pashtun will never forget a good deed and is bound to reciprocate at some point. In Pashtun culture, kindness can only be repaid with kindness. It can't be repaid with expressions like “thank you.” The same applies to bad deeds, which a Pashtun will never forgive. According to a Pashtun saying, “The Pashtun took revenge after twenty years and another said it was taken too soon.” From beginning to end, the pages are peppered with the phrase, “Pashtuns are...” and “we Pashtuns...”

Although acknowledging pride in her culture, Malala takes issue with the treatment of women, citing some specific examples. She

tells of one 10-year-old whose father sold her to an old man who already had a wife but wanted a younger one, and of a 15-year-old girl who was poisoned by her family for flirting with a boy. She writes about a custom called *swara*, where a girl is given from one tribe to another to settle a feud. The custom is still practiced despite being banned. Without seeking her family's permission, a widow from Malala's village married a widower from another clan with which her family was feuding, compounding the dispute. Village elders gathered and resolved the issue by requiring the widower's family to marry their most beautiful girl to the least eligible man of the widow's family.

Malala writes that the birth of a daughter is not a reason to celebrate for most Pashtuns, but she was born “at dawn as the last star blinked out,” a good omen for a superstitious people. Her father named her Malala for “Malalai of Maiwand, the greatest heroine of Afghanistan ... who inspired the Afghan army to defeat the British in 1880 in one of the biggest battles of the Second Anglo-Afghan War.” Malalai is recognized as a Pashtun Joan of Arc. Malala's mother could neither read nor write for most of her life. Malala's father was a school owner and encouraged his daughter and other young girls to pursue education. In the face of cultural and political opposition, Malala accepted his challenge.

A superior student, Malala competed for and won numerous academic honors. While the Taliban tried to prevent women from attending school, Malala and her father spoke out in favor of education for girls. At the age of 12, Malala was fluent in Pashto, Urdu and English. Malala joined her father and participated in a *New York Times* documentary called *Class Dismissed in Swat Valley*.

Some two years later, Malala was one of five nominees for the international peace prize of KidsRights, an Amsterdam-based advocacy group. Her name was advanced by Archbishop Desmond Tutu. She was also awarded Pakistan's first-ever National Peace Prize, re-named the Malala Prize in her honor. She dedicated prize money to the fight for education. The recognition concerned both her parents. Malala's father considered it a bad omen, because Pakistanis generally do not honor the living in this way. Malala's mother was concerned that the recognition

endangered her daughter's safety.

Malala garnered an international profile and attracted Taliban death threats. Even knowing she was a target, Malala continued speaking publicly for education and attending school herself. She reminded her father that he had always said that “heroism is in the Pashtun DNA.” On October 9, 2012, Malala says her world changed. A masked Taliban gunman shot Malala in the face at point-blank range. The result of that action was anything but what the terrorist intended. The Taliban made her campaign for education global.

One of the doctors who treated Malala after her injury referred to her patient as Pakistan's Mother Teresa. Political leaders recognized Malala as the daughter of the nation. A United Nations envoy launched an “I Am Malala” campaign so that no child would be denied school by the year 2015. On her 16th birthday, Malala addressed the United Nations, advocating for the right of free education for every child, a right she maintains is guaranteed by Islam, as well.

She concludes her story: “I love my God. I thank my Allah. I talk to him all day. He is the greatest. By giving me this height to reach people, he has also given me great responsibilities. Peace in every home, every street, every village, every country—this is my dream. Education for every boy and every girl in the world. To sit down on a chair and read my books with all my friends at school is my right. To see each and every human being with a smile of happiness is my wish.

“I am Malala. My world has changed but I have not.”

This profile in courage is a must-read. ■



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MYRA BRADWELL: THE PRACTICE OF LAW IN THE WAKE OF HER LEGACY

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SANDBURG HALL
1:00 – 3:00 P.M.**

**RECEPTION:
3:00 – 5:00 P.M.**



*What is Myra Bradwell's Legacy to us as
attorneys and future attorneys ...
and what is our commitment to carrying
forward that legacy?*

*Presented by the ISBA Standing Committee on Women and the Law and the
ISBA Standing Committee on Racial and Ethnic Minorities and the Law*

Myra Bradwell had a dream of becoming a lawyer, but was repeatedly rejected based on gender. Her determination, courage, and perseverance – both her attempt at gaining entrance to the Illinois bar and her dedication to women's rights – has made her one of the most influential figures of the American legal profession. Join us as Jenner & Block attorney, Rachel Morse, offers a dramatic rendition of Myra Bradwell's struggle to gain admittance to the bar. Using excerpts of actual court records and other historical documents, Ms. Morse brings Bradwell's trailblazing story to life. The presentation closes with a distinguished panel of speakers discussing the obstacles women have faced pursuing careers in the law, how those obstacles were overcome, and what the future holds for diversity in the law. You are invited to attend a reception celebrating ourselves and honoring those who went before us immediately following the panel discussion. **Attendees will receive a complimentary copy of *Myra Bradwell: In the Light of Experience* (prepared by John Lupton, Illinois Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission Historian), which contains copies of contemporaneous documents and an account of Myra Bradwell's life.**

PROGRAM MODERATOR:

Paula H. Holdermn
ISBA President, Winston & Strawn, LLP, Chicago

PROGRAM PANELISTS:

Hon. Anne M. Burke
Illinois Supreme Court, Chicago

Hon. Rita B. Garman
Illinois Supreme Court, Danville

Hon. Susan F. Hutchinson
Illinois Appellate Court, Second District, Woodstock

Hon. Mary Jane W. Theis
Illinois Supreme Court, Chicago

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND TO REGISTER, PLEASE VISIT:

WWW.ISBA.ORG/CLE/2014/03/21/MYRABRADWELL

Upcoming CLE programs

To register, go to www.isba.org/cle or call the ISBA registrar at 800-252-8908 or 217-525-1760.

March

Tuesday, 3/4/14- Webinar—Introduction to Fastcase Legal Research. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association – Complimentary to ISBA Members Only. 1:00.

Tuesday, 3/4/14- Live Studio Webcast—Criminal Dispositions Without a Conviction! Presented by the ISBA Committee on Corrections and Sentencing. 3:30-4:30.

Tuesday, 3/4/14- Teleseminar—Employment Agreements, Part 1. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

Wednesday, 3/5/14- Teleseminar—Employment Agreements, Part 2. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

Thursday, 3/6/14- Webinar—Advanced Tips to Fastcase Legal Research. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association – Complimentary to ISBA Members Only. 1:00.

Thursday, 3/6- Friday, 3/7/14- Chicago, ITT Chicago-Kent School of Law—13th Annual Environmental Law Conference. Presented by the ISBA Environmental Law Section. 8:30-4:45 with reception from 4:45-6; 8:30-1:30.

Tuesday, 3/11/14- Webinar—Boolean (Keyword) Searches on Fastcase. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association – Complimentary to ISBA Members Only. 1:00

Tuesday, 3/11/14- Live Studio Webcast—Game On- What's Happening in the Illinois Gaming World. Presented by the ISBA Local Government Section. 11-1.

Tuesday, 3/11/14- Live Studio Webcast—Municipal Animal Ordinances. Presented by the ISBA Animal Law Section. 2-4.

Tuesday, 3/11/14- Teleseminar—Planning with Special Needs Trusts. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1

Thursday, 3/13/14- Chicago, ISBA Chicago Regional Office—Litigating, Defending, and Preventing Employment, Housing and Public Accommodation Discrimination Cases: Practice Updates and Tips Concerning the Illinois Human Rights Act. Presented

by the ISBA Human Rights Section; co-sponsored by the ISBA Labor and Employment Section. 9-4.

Thursday, 3/13/14- Live Webcast—Litigating, Defending, and Preventing Employment, Housing and Public Accommodation Discrimination Cases: Practice Updates and Tips Concerning the Illinois Human Rights Act. Presented by the ISBA Human Rights Section. 9-4 (morning, afternoon or full session offered).

Thursday, 3/13/14- Teleseminar—Diligence in Business Transactions. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

Friday, 3/14/14- Fairview Heights, Four Points Sheraton—Spring 2014 DUI & Traffic Law Conference. Presented by the ISBA Traffic Law Section. All Day.

Friday, 3/14/14- Chicago, ISBA Chicago Regional Office—Medical Malpractice Seminar. Presented by the ISBA Tort Law Section. 8:30-4:30.

Tuesday, 3/18/14- Live Studio Webcast—City Dogs- Dog Complaints, Shootings & Other Issues Arising in Urban Environments. Presented by the ISBA Animal Law Section. 2-4.

Tuesday, 3/18/14- Teleseminar—“Crowd-funding” in Business Ventures: Raising Capital from the Public. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

Thursday, 3/20/14- Teleseminar—Employment Law Torts in the Workplace. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

Friday, 3/21/14- DeKalb, Northern Illinois University—From Myra Bradwell to Us: Rise Up and Reach Back. Presented by the ISBA Committee on Women and the Law. 3-5pm program; 5-7 reception.

Tuesday, 3/25/14- Chicago, ISBA Chicago Regional Office—Master Series: The Cybersleuth's Guide to the Internet: Super Search Engine Strategies and Investigative Research. Presented by the Illinois State Bar

Association. All day.

Tuesday, 3/25/14- Live Webcast—Master Series: The Cybersleuth's Guide to the Internet: Super Search Engine Strategies and Investigative Research. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 9-4:15

Tuesday, 3/25/14- Teleseminar—Designing and Drafting GRATS in Estate Planning. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

Wednesday, 3/26/14- Teleseminar—LIVE REPLAY: Joint Ventures in Business, Part 1. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

Thursday, 3/27/14- Teleseminar—LIVE REPLAY: Joint Ventures in Business, Part 2. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

Friday, 3/28/14- Chicago, ISBA Chicago Regional Office—Master Series: The Uniform Commercial Code Made Easy: A Groundbreaking Approach to Incorporating the UCC into Your Practice. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. All day.

Friday, 3/28/14- Live Webcast—Master Series: The Uniform Commercial Code Made Easy: A Groundbreaking Approach to Incorporating the UCC into Your Practice. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. All day.

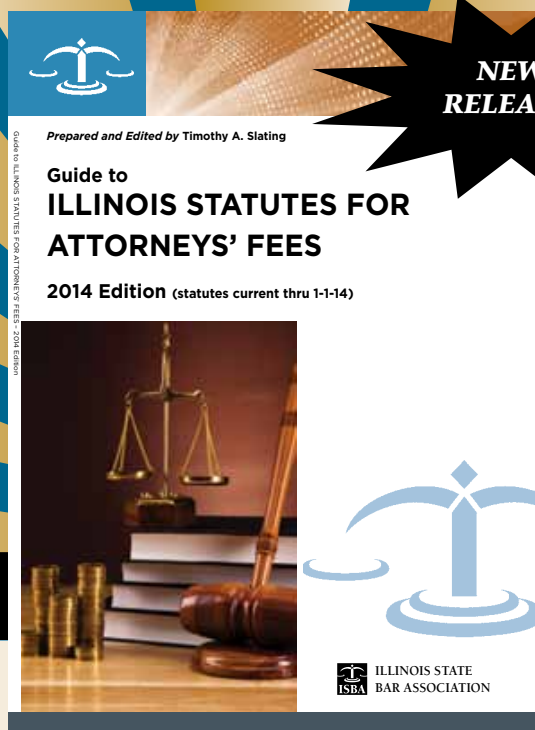
Friday, 3/28/14- Quincy, Quincy Country Club—General Practice Update 2014: Quincy Regional Event. Presented by the ISBA General Practice Section; co-sponsored by the Adams County Bar Association. 8:15am-5pm.

April

Tuesday, 4/1/14- Teleseminar—Planning and Drafting Revocable Trusts. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

Thursday, 4/3/14- Chicago, ISBA Chicago Regional Office—Exempt Offerings: Regulation D to Crowdfunding. Presented by the Business and Securities Law Section. 9-11:30am. ■

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