



ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

# HUMAN RIGHTS

*The newsletter of the Illinois State Bar Association's Section on Human Rights*

## The constitutionality of criminalizing cyberbullying

*By Lauren Roadman, North Central College*

Since 1990 students have increasingly been harassed and bullied by their peers. Technological advancement has allowed bullying to continue outside of school and online. The issues involved with anti-bullying legislation vary and how to handle them is still debatable. Should the federal government or the state government pass legislation to decrease bullying, or should the school districts implement policies? A current issue in the news regards what kinds of punishment bullies should be receiving. For example, criminal punishment may be too harsh for a minor, but other methods of punishment such as counseling, mediation, detention, or other school appropriate punishments may be more acceptable. The growing problems of bullying and cyberbullying are forcing the government, as well as local communities, to look at ways to help solve these problems.

Examples of court cases regarding bullies who

have been charged with harassment or charged with other crimes relating to their actions will be used to support one side of this argument. Many people do not understand the importance of anti-bullying laws, but it is argued that if a child commits suicide because of the actions of another individual, in this case bullying, there should be criminal punishment. However, the reason issues, such as bullying, have been ignored or given little attention historically is because it has never been as bad as it is today. This is partially due to technological advancement and social media. It is difficult to determine the appropriate punishment for a minor in a situation such as cyberbullying because of the First Amendment.

Suicide and violent crime are becoming more common as a result of bullying and cyberbullying. According to the U.S. Department of Educa-

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## Celebrating 140 years of female attorneys in Illinois

*By Catherine D. Battista*

July 1, 2012 marked the 140<sup>th</sup> anniversary of women being granted the right to practice law in Illinois. As a practicing attorney, I could not imagine doing anything else. If you listen to my mom, I was "born" to be a lawyer. Therefore, it is hard for me to visualize what my life would have looked like but for the pioneering efforts of the female practitioners who came before me. Thanks to their determination and grit, women were given the opportunity to practice law in Illinois side by side with their male counterparts.

In 1869, Myra Bradwell petitioned the Illinois Supreme Court for a license to practice law. Her application was denied on the basis of her gen-

der—female. The Supreme Court stated:

The license was refused, and it was stated, as sufficient reason, the under the decisions of this court, the applicant, as a married woman, would be bound neither by her express contracts, nor by those implied contracts, which it is the policy of the law to create between attorney and client.<sup>1</sup>

Instead of deciding whether women should be permitted to practice law or not, the Supreme Court deflected and put the issue into the hands

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## The constitutionality of criminalizing cyberbullying

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tion, "bullying is defined as a repeated pattern of aggressive behavior that involves an imbalance of power and that purposefully inflicts harm of the bullying victim." In Ariana Bell's, *Analysis of State Bullying Laws* she states, cyberbullying is defined as "willful and repeated harm inflicted through the use of computers, cell phones, and other electronic devices." There are a vast number of bullying incidents but only the worst cases are mentioned in the news.

In 2009, 17-year-old Tyler Long took his own life. His parents said he went from being a fun-loving kid to having a hallow personality with no emotion. Once Tyler's parents gained knowledge their son was being bullied, they called the school with expectations something would be done. According to Jim Durbreuil in *Bullied to Death in America's Schools*, the school ignored the complaints and said "boys will be boys." After Tyler's death, students continued to openly mock him and some even wore nooses around their necks and got away with it. Durbreuil explains that Tyler's parents filed a lawsuit against the school, but like other similar cases, it went nowhere. Tyler Long's case is important because it exemplifies how some schools handle bullying situations.

However, not all bullying cases result in suicide. New Bedford, Massachusetts was almost added to the list of schools plagued with a shooting. As stated in James Fox's *Bullying Prevention is Crime Prevention*, these school shootings result in large loss of life and it is estimated by the Secret Service that three quarters of them are the result of bullying. The New Bedford shooting, if the police had not caught wind of it, could have been as devastating as the Columbine Massacre. This resulted in the death of twelve students in addition to the two shooters who committed suicide, according to James Fox. As stated in *Serious Bullying*, Eric Harris, one of the gunmen from Columbine said "Your children who have ridiculed me, who have chosen not to accept me, who have treated me like I am not worth their time, are dead." Like Eric Harris, the five suspects in the New Bedford case complained of being picked on and ridiculed by fellow classmates and they planned on shooting them, blowing them up, and then killing themselves.

Bullying has become and is continuing to grow into a huge problem in the American school system. Modern technology has changed bullying from on-campus school harassment to a world of constant trauma for the victim. Texts, e-mails, instant messages, and Facebook wall posts enhance bullying, but punishment for bullies in cyberspace is undetermined because of freedom of speech. A major conflict regarding cyberbullying focuses on the question of where privacy ends and the public sphere begins.

Before presenting an argument, it is important to be aware of some facts. As stated by Durbreuil, bullying is considered to be an epidemic because it causes roughly 160,000 children a day to stay home from school out of fear they will be bullied. The effects of bullying also vary between boys and girls. Fox claims that while boys are four times more likely to become suicidal when they are the victim of bullying, girls are eight times more likely. From 1999 to 2010, 284 school-aged kids died as a result of school related violence, including school shootings, suicide, and murder-suicide (*National School Safety and Security Services*). According to Fox, although not every case is the direct result of victimization, it is estimated that nearly three quarters of it is. In addition, each year one out of 13 kids under the age of 19 attempts suicide. This rate has tripled over the last 20 years. Furthermore, *Serious Bullying* claims, "last year more than 2,000 of them succeeded – a staggering number" which is largely blamed on bullying. It is a safe assumption to claim the internet and cyberbullying has played a major contribution.

In 1976 it was determined that schools have the right to regulate "fighting words" on-campus as a result of *Chaplinski v. New Hampshire* (1942). It is an important part of speech history because it was the first step at giving schools the right to regulate some forms of speech. The Court gave schools further authority in *Bethel School District v. Fraser* (1986) when a student was punished for using sexually explicit language and gestures at a school assembly. According to Allison Belnap in *Tinker at a Breaking Point*, the opinion states, "the constitutional rights of students in public school are not automatically coextensive with the rights of adults in other

settings." The combination of the decisions in these two cases implies that the school is gaining more authority over regulating speech while student's rights are being narrowed. Another case supporting this claim is *Morse v. Fredrick* (2007), which set the standard for schools to legally regulate student's speech off-campus, but limiting it to school sponsored events. In addition, Belnap claims *J.S. v. Bethlehem School District* (2000), helped create a more clear and distinct standard known as the "sufficient nexus standard." It states there must be a "sufficient-nexus between the [digital or electronic communication] and the school campus to consider the speech as occurring on-campus." The sufficient-nexus standard implies schools have the authority to regulate student's speech online because websites can be virtually accessed from anywhere, including schools.

The current and most publicized case is *J.S. v. Blue Mountain School District* (2010); which the Supreme Court declined to hear. According to Belnap, it is important to note the original judgment in this case was based on a previous decision in *Doninger v. Neihoff* (2008) that stated a school does not have to wait for an actual disruption to occur, but rather can punish based on the potential for one to happen. The most recent set of cases besides *Blue Mountain School District* includes *Kowalski v. Berkeley County Schools* (2011) and *Layshock v. Hermitage School District* (2011). Both *J.S.* and *Layshock* consist of a student creating an online profile of their principals. In both situations the student mocked, degraded, and made up lies about their principals and both appeals favored the student. The Court claimed there was minimal potential for a school disruption. However, *Kowalski* created a profile directly ridiculing another student; the perfect example of cyberbullying. *Kowalski's* appeal affirmed her punishment and her second appeal was denied. The similarities between the cases should have yielded the same result but they did the exact opposite which has created the necessity for the highest court to create precedent.

The question remains, what is being done to prevent bullying and cyberbullying at the state and federal level? As Eric Fritsch states in *School and Law Enforcement Efforts*

to *Combat Cyberbullying*, "title 18 U.S.C. 875 criminalizes the transmission of any communication in interstate or foreign commerce that contains threats to injure others. Nonetheless, cyberbullying, similar to its physical world counterpart, is in the most part viewed as a local issue, requiring federal intervention only in the most heinous instances and when local and state laws have been deemed inadequate." Unfortunately, state and local authorities are unsure of how to handle bullying situations without a precedent.

Most state laws have been deemed inadequate at stopping or significantly reducing bullying and cyberbullying. Only 16 states include cyberbullying in the anti-bullying laws they have. However, 38 states include online harassment. The disparities prove the complication of anti-bullying legislation since it is not clearly defined. Furthermore, eleven states have criminalized bullying or cyberbullying. For example, in Arkansas, cyberbullying is a Class B Misdemeanor and Louisiana holds a \$500 fine and/or up to six months in prison. However, other states which have criminalized unlawful online harassment have either not cited cyberbullying in their laws or only criminalized harassment, which is not always the same as cyberbullying. It can be determined that state and local authorities are not adequately handling bullying and cyberbullying which support the argument for the federal government to get involved.

The conflict between student's rights to free speech and a safe learning environment test the constitutionality of the First Amendment. Eventually the Federal government will get involved, but until then, the schools rely on bullying prevention. The Olweus Bullying Prevention Program was started in Norway and tested in South Carolina schools. Olweus takes a hands-on approach to prevent bullying before it starts and has proven to be very effective. This low cost program sets standards for both the school faculty and students. Faculty and parents are trained to handle bullying situations and students are then taught through classes what bullying is and how to handle it. Research has shown that peer mediation is not effective because it further empowers the bully while continuing to victimize the recipient. However, the Olweus Program separates the meetings with bullies and victims. The bullies are informed their behavior will not be tolerated, and the victims are informed that the school is there to help. The ultimate goal of the program is

to get the whole school on board rather than just a few teachers. According to Fox, results of the program have proven to be the most effective method of reducing bullying.

Another effective program is known as LIFT, Liking the Interests of Families and Teachers. It is a ten week intervention program at the elementary level and teaches kids social and problem solving skills. The LIFT program offers to teach the same skills to parents so they can reinforce them at home. The goal is to produce an environment where people work as a group and learn the effects of bad behavior. Moreover, the results were encouraging as the schools without the program exhibited more than a third higher aggressive playground behavior. Overall, Fox states the LIFT program is considered a major step in preventing and reducing aggressive behavior which can lead to bullying.

The Incredible Years program is another form of bullying prevention. It targets children aged two to eight and yielded results favorable to preventing bullying in the future. The goal is to teach kids and their parent's non-aggressive social skills and how to make friends. Although it is widely debated whether or not children as young as preschool need anti-bullying programs, the results show the children with the program are less likely to tolerate bullying or be a bully later in their school years. However, this does not mean the conflict between cyberbullying and the First Amendment has been put to rest.

Bullying prevention does not resolve the current issue of criminalizing cyberbullying. One proposed form of punishment for bullies and cyberbullies is charging them with crimes such as libel, slander, defamation, harassment, stalking, and assault. Nevertheless, the problem is that these crimes cannot always be proven, even though they are known to occur. For example, in *United States v. Drew (2009)*, "the court held that a federal statute making it a crime to violate a Web site's terms of service was unconstitutional," as stated by Fritsch. However, cases where this law has been used to prosecute a bully have been thrown out because the court claimed the public was not aware this type of conduct violated any law. As it shows, the federal government's attempts at regulating cyberbullying have failed up to this point.

This research provides an argument for the United States government to get involved in an issue which the school districts and state governments have failed to re-

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solve. The Supreme Court will soon have to address this problem and set a precedent for states to follow, especially since the Constitution will continue to be interpreted as a result of technological advancement. As stated by Pat Colliety in *Cyberbullying: Sanctions or Sensitivity*, for the parents of bully victims and others who are concerned with the issue, they argue that "some online behavior would be classed as illegal in the real world" and should therefore be criminalized the same way. On the other hand, John Perry Barlow argues in his *Declaration of the Independence*

of *Cyberspace* (1996) "that no government ha[s] the right to apply laws in cyberspace. The internet is outside any country's borders and so has the right to develop its own laws and social contracts." Richard Baker states in *State and Local Law Enforcement Needs to Combat Electronic Crime*, that in August 2000 the U.S. Attorney General made a statement saying "whether it [technology] benefits us or injures us depends almost entirely on the fingers on the keyboard. So while the Information Age holds great promise, it falls in part upon law enforcement to ensure that

users of networks do not become victims of New Age crime." This statement argues that the government has the right to control the actions of those using the internet. Furthermore, the Attorney General's statement supports the argument for the necessity that the conflict between the federal government and regulations of online free speech be resolved. ■

This article was originally published in the November, 2012 issue of *In the Alternative*, the ISBA's Alternative Dispute Resolution newsletter.

## Celebrating 140 years of female attorneys in Illinois

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of the legislature, stating:

Whether, in the existing social relations between men and women, it would promote the proper administration of justice, and the general well being of society, to permit women to engage in the trial of cases in court, is a question opening a wide field of discussion which it is not necessary for us to enter...

Of the qualifications of the applicant [Myra Bradwell], we have no doubt, and we put our decision in writing in order that she, or other persons interested, may bring the question before the next legislature.<sup>2</sup>

In *Bradwell*, the Supreme Court reminded its audience of our country's English common law roots and that at the time statutes were passed regulating the practice of law in Illinois, a "female" practitioner was completely unheard of.<sup>3</sup> "[T]hat a woman should enter the courts... would have created hardly less astonishment than one that she should ascend the bench of Bishops, or be elected to a seat in the House of Commons."<sup>4</sup> The Court also stated that when laws were passed relating to the practice of law, there was no such "school of reform" as women's rights. Instead, there was a belief that "God designed the sexes to occupy different spheres of action, and that it belonged to men to make, apply and execute the laws."<sup>5</sup> Graciously, the Court went on to say that this belief "may have been a radical error" but it was simply what

was believed at the time.<sup>6</sup>

The Supreme Court acknowledged that, in 1869, there were some departments of the legal profession where women could "appropriately labor."<sup>7</sup> However:

Whether, on the other hand, to engage in the hot strifes of the bar, in the presence of the public, and with momentous verdicts the prizes of the struggle, would not tend to destroy the deference and delicacy with which it is the pride of our ruder sex to treat her, is a matter certainly worthy of her consideration.<sup>8</sup>

The Court continued by pondering what impact the presence of female attorneys would have upon the administration of justice itself.<sup>9</sup> Finally, it stated that if the state legislature authorized the Supreme Court to issue law licenses to women as well as men, it would "cheerfully obey, trusting to the good sense and sound judgment of women themselves."<sup>10</sup>

Ms. Bradwell appealed the Illinois Supreme Court's decision to the United States Supreme Court and argued that she was entitled to a license to practice law "by virtue of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, and of the fourteenth article of amendment of that instrument."<sup>11</sup> On appeal, the U.S. Supreme Court considered, "[Whether] a female citizen, duly qualified in respect of age, character, and learning, may claim under the fourteenth amendment, the privilege of earning a livelihood by practicing at the bar of a judi-

cial court."<sup>12</sup>

Ms. Bradwell's attorney, Matthew Hale Carpenter, argued that his client was entitled to equal protection under the fourteenth amendment to the U.S. Constitution and that she should be afforded the same privilege to practice law as her male colleagues:

I maintain that the fourteenth amendment opens to every citizen of the United States male or female, black or white, married or single, the honorable professions as well as the servile employments of life; and that no citizen can be excluded from any one of them....

There may be cases in which a client's rights can only be rescued by an exercise of the rough qualities possessed by men. There are many causes in which the silver voice of woman would accomplish more than the severity and sternness of man could achieve...[b]ut the broad shield of the Constitution is over them all, and protects each in that measure of success which his or her individual merits may secure.<sup>13</sup>

In spite of Attorney Carpenter's impassioned argument on behalf of his client, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed the finding of the Illinois Supreme Court and found that a refusal by the courts of a state to admit a woman to practice law did not violate any provision of the constitution of the United States or its amendments.<sup>14</sup> While the U.S.

Supreme Court agreed that there are privileges and immunities belonging to citizens of the United States, it stated that “the right to admission to practice in the courts of a State is not one of them.”<sup>15</sup>

As a female attorney, I both laughed and grimaced when I read Justice Joseph P. Bradley’s concurring opinion. The justice stated that:

[N]ature herself, has always recognized a wide difference in the respective spheres and destinies of man and woman. Man is, or should be, woman’s protector and defender. The natural and proper timidity and delicacy which belongs to the female sex evidently unfits it for many of the occupations of civil life....the domestic sphere [is] that which properly belongs to the domain and functions of womanhood....the family institution is repugnant to the idea of a woman adopting a distinct and independent career from that of her husband.<sup>16</sup>

Justice Bradley concluded by stating that the “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.”<sup>17</sup>

Happily, while the U.S. Supreme Court denied her appeal in its December term of 1872, on March 22, 1872, Myra Bradwell and other women’s rights advocates, such as Alta M. Hulett, secured the passage of a bill in the Illinois state legislature giving all women, whether married or single, the right to practice law. The Act to secure to all persons freedom in the selection of an occupation, profession or employment went into force on July 1, 1872 and stated that “No person shall be precluded or debarred from any occupation, profession or employment (except military) on account of sex.”

At the age of 19, on June 6, 1873, Alta M. Hulett became the first woman in the State of Illinois to be admitted to the bar. Myra Bradwell was admitted on March 21, 1890. Both women went on to become very successful practitioners and now have awards given out each year in both of their names to outstanding female attorneys in honor of their legacy.

One-hundred forty years later, women practicing law is accepted and commonplace. And, I am sure that our male peers would not use the words “timid” or “delicate” to describe our respective practice styles (al-

though many of us do have silvery voices). When I think of my female colleagues, I am reminded of how smart, driven, creative and aggressive they are. I am also reminded of how many of them juggle career and family with an ease that would make any circus performer jealous.

In spite of how far women have come in the legal profession, there is still a huge gap between women and men in our field. In 2011, only 19.5 percent of all partners in law firms were women—and of that 19.5 percent, only 2 percent were minority women.<sup>18</sup> No state in this country has ever obtained equality in the ratio of men to women in judgeships.<sup>19</sup> On average, only 27 percent of state judgeships are held by women.<sup>20</sup> Women are still paid less than men for doing the exact same kind of legal work (whether it be government or in the private sector) with women making only 86.6 percent of their male peers’ salaries.<sup>21</sup> Finally, according to a study by a University of Chicago economist, 25 percent of female attorneys who have children will leave the practice of law altogether.<sup>22</sup>

Looking forward, I hope to see the playing field between male and female practitioners even out more. I also hope to see the culture of our industry change to be more supportive of attorneys with families, male and female, by embracing “flex” schedules, remote work and telecommuting (where feasible). I am also eager to see how women continue to advance and grow in our field during the course of my lifetime. Hopefully, by the time my daughters are ready to become attorneys (if they so choose), they will have even more opportunity than what was afforded to me. ■

This article was originally published in the Kane County Bar Association’s “Bar Briefs.”

1. *In the matter of the application of Mrs. Myra Bradwell, for a license to practice law*, 55 Ill. 535, 1869 WL 5503, 1 (1869)

2. *Bradwell*, 1869 WL at 1 – 3

3. *Id.* at 3

4. *Id.*

5. *Id.*

6. *Id.*

7. *Id.* at 5

8. *Id.*

9. *Id.*

10. *Id.*

11. *Myra Bradwell v. The State of Illinois*, 83 U.S. 130, 130 (1872)

12. *Bradwell*, 83 U.S. 133

13. *Id.* at 137

14. *Id.* at 133

15. *Id.* at 139

16. *Id.* at 141

17. *Id.*

18. The National Association for Law Placement, “Law Firm Diversity Wobbles: Minority Numbers Bounce Back While Women Associates Extend Two-Year Decline” (November 3, 2011).

19. The Center for Women in Government and Civil Society (Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy at University of Albany), *Women in Federal and State-level Judgeships* (2011).

20. The Center for Women in Government and Civil Society (Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy at University of Albany), *Women in Federal and State-level Judgeships* (2011).

21. Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, “Table 39: Median Weekly Earnings of Full-time Wage and Salary Workers by Detailed Occupation and Sex,” Annual Averages 2011 (2012).

22. <[http://www.abajournal.com/news/article/25\\_percent\\_of\\_lawyer\\_moms\\_leave\\_the\\_workplace\\_study\\_finds/](http://www.abajournal.com/news/article/25_percent_of_lawyer_moms_leave_the_workplace_study_finds/)>.



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### February

**Friday, 2/1/13 - Bloomington, Holiday Inn and Suites**—Hot Topics in Agriculture Law- 2013. Presented by the ISBA Agricultural Law Committee. All Day.

**Friday, 2/1/13 - Chicago, ISBA Chicago Regional Office**—Illinois Sentencing- Statutory and Case Law. Presented by the ISBA Criminal Justice Section. All day.

**Friday, 2/1/13 - Teleseminar**—Independent Contractor Agreements. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

**Tuesday, 2/5/13 - Live Studio Webcast**—After the Fiscal Cliff: Roller Coaster or Merry Go Round – Income and Transfer Tax Issues. Presented by the Trust & Estates Section. 12 – 1 pm.

**Tuesday, 2/5/13 - Webinar**—Intro to Legal Research on Fastcase. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association – Complimentary to ISBA Members Only. 1:30 – 2:30 p.m. CST.

**Thursday, 2/7/13 - Webinar**—Advanced Tips for Enhanced Legal Research on Fastcase. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association – Complimentary to ISBA Members Only. 1:30 – 2:30 p.m. CST.

**Friday, 2/8/13 - Teleseminar**—Liquidity Planning in Estates and Trusts. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

**Monday, 2/11/13 - Live Studio Webcast**—The Illinois Legislative Process – What Every Attorney Should Know. Presented by the ISBA Standing Committee on Government Lawyers. 1:30 – 3:00 pm.

**Monday, 2/11/13 Teleseminar**—Asset Purchase Deals- Securing Value & Limiting Liability, Part 1. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

**Tuesday, 2/12/13 - Teleseminar**—Asset Purchase Deals- Securing Value & Limiting Liability, Part 2. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

**Tuesday, 2/12/13 - Chicago, ISBA Chicago Regional Office**—Fred Lane's ISBA Trial

Technique Institute- Spring 2013 (18 sessions). Presented by the ISBA. Tuesdays 5:15-6:45pm.

**Wednesday, 2/13/13 - Live Studio Webcast**—Settling FSLA and Wage Claim Cases: What You Need to Know. Presented by the ISBA Labor and Employment Section Council. 10:00 – 11:30 am.

**Wednesday, 2/13/13 - Live Studio Webcast**—Changes to the Employment Eligibility Verification Form I-9: Is Your Business Client in Compliance? Presented by the ISBA International & Immigration Law Section Council. 12:30 PM – 2:30 PM.

**Friday, 2/15/13 - Bloomington, Holiday Inn and Suites**—Guardianship Boot Camp. Presented by the ISBA Trust and Estates Section. All Day.

**Monday, 2/18-Friday, 2/22/13 - Grafton, Pere Marquette Lodge**—40 Hour Mediation/Arbitration Training. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 8:30-5:45 daily.

**Monday, 2/18/13 - Chicago, James R. Thompson Center- Auditorium**—Advanced Workers' Compensation 2013. Presented by the Workers' Compensation Law Section. 9-4.

**Monday, 2/18/13 - Fairview Heights, Four Points Sheraton**—Advanced Workers' Compensation 2013. Presented by the Workers' Compensation Law Section. 9-4.

**Tuesday, 2/19/13 - Teleseminar**—S Corp Business Planning & Stockholder Agreements, Part 1. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

**Wednesday, 2/20/13 - Teleseminar**—S Corp Business Planning & Stockholder Agreements, Part 2. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

**Wednesday, 2/20/13 - Webinar**—Introduction to Boolean (Keyword) Search. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association – Complimentary to ISBA Members Only. 1:30

– 2:30 p.m. CST.

**Thursday, 2/21/13 - Chicago, Chicago Regional Office**—Recent Developments in State and Local Tax. Presented by the ISBA State and Local Tax Section. 9:00 am – 12:30 pm.

**Thursday, 2/21/13 - Live Studio Webcast**—Recent Developments in State and Local Tax. Presented by the ISBA State and Local Tax Section. 9:00 am – 12:30 pm.

**Friday, 2/22/13 - Chicago, ISBA Chicago Regional Office**—Guardianship Boot Camp. Presented by the ISBA Trust and Estates Section. All Day

**Tuesday, 2/26/13 - Teleseminar**—Real Estate Negotiating & Documenting Commercial Real Estate Loans, Part 1. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

**Wednesday, 2/27/13 - Teleseminar**—Real Estate Negotiating & Documenting Commercial Real Estate Loans, Part 2. Presented by the Illinois State Bar Association. 12-1.

**Wednesday, 2/27/13 - Chicago, ISBA Chicago Regional Office**—America Invents Act- Part 1: Protecting Innovation in a First to File System. Presented by the ISBA Intellectual Property Section. AM Program.

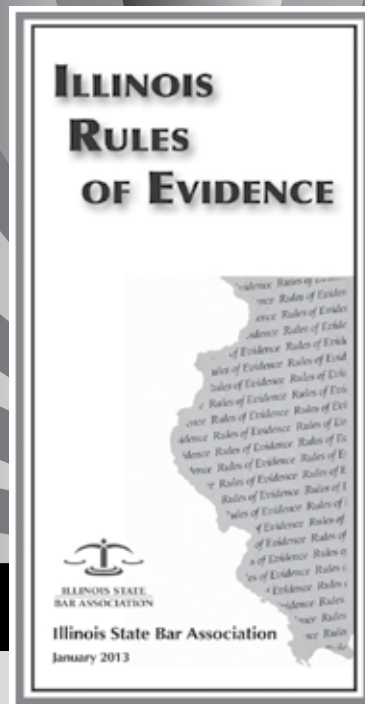
**Wednesday, 2/27/13 - Live Webcast**—American Invents Act- Part 1: Protecting Innovation in a First to File System. Presented by the ISBA Intellectual Property Section. AM Program.

**Thursday, 2/28/13 - East Peoria, Par-A-Dice Hotel**—Child Custody Litigation: Techniques for Trying a Custody Case from Rehearsal to Closing. Presented by the ISBA Family Law Section. 8:30-5:00.

**Thursday, 2/28/13 - Chicago, ISBA Chicago Regional Office**—Legal Issues a New Lawyer Should Know: Traffic, Estate Planning and Law Office Management Basics. Presented by the ISBA Young Lawyers Division. 12-5:00. ■



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