



# LAW-RELATED EDUCATION

*The Newsletter of the ISBA's Committee on Law-Related Education*

---

*Statements, expressions of opinion or comments appearing herein are those of the editors or contributors, and not necessarily those of the Association or the Committee.*

**The 2008 Illinois State Bar Association High School Mock Trial Invitational will be held on Friday and Saturday, February 29 and March 1, 2008 at the University of Illinois at Springfield. Mark your calendars!**

**LAW-RELATED CAREERS©  
A new public information resource available from the  
Illinois State Bar Association**

If you are interested in the law there are a number of career options open to you. We have listed below a few law-related careers, with basic information on educational requirements and vocational possibilities.

## **Becoming a Lawyer**

As to background education prior to attending law school, one should feel no constraints in terms of concentration as an undergraduate. Usually a liberal arts education is beneficial; however, those with educational backgrounds in accounting, business, health care, engineering or philosophy majors become effective and successful attorneys as well. The most vital aspect of the undergraduate education for law school is receiving good grades in whatever field of concentration you choose, as well as developing your general communication skills. The most important function of an attorney is the communication of ideas, both verbally and in writing. Other skills that you should be working to develop include a good vocabulary, a good memory, ability to listen, ability to express ideas and thoughts concisely and articulately, be able to comprehend complex written materials, and more.

Sometime prior to or during one's senior year in college, if going straight to law school, the LSAT admissions test, administered by the Law School Admission Council (<http://www.lsac.org/>) must be taken. Similar to the ACT or the SAT, the test is used by law schools in the admissions process. Law schools determine admissions on the basis of a formula computing grades and the LSAT tests score together, as well as other factors.

If you think you may be seriously interested in a law career, you may wish to consider contacting local law offices, legal service organizations or other law-related entities to see if they require any assistance, even as a volunteer, during what time you have available. Any exposure you can gain in the field will benefit you in your future career.

Law school routinely takes three years of full-time study; however, many of the law schools in Illinois accept part time students.

Applicants to the Bar in Illinois must: 1) be at least 21 years of age; 2) have a high school diploma or the functional equivalent; 3) complete 90 semester hours in attendance at a qualified university; and 4) successfully attend and graduate from a law school accredited by the American Bar Association. Having met these requirements, the applicant must be of good moral character and general fitness to practice law, pass the bar examination and the "ethics test," register with the Illinois Supreme Court and be sworn in.

Board of Admissions to the Bar  
625 South College Street, Springfield, Illinois 62704  
Phone: 217.522.5917  
[www.ibaby.org](http://www.ibaby.org)

### **Becoming a Judge**

The Illinois Constitution provides that eligibility to become a judge of the state court system of Illinois includes United States citizenship, an Illinois license as attorney-at-law, and residency in the geographic area that selects the judge.

Candidates for a seat on the Illinois Supreme Court, for most seats on the Illinois Appellate Court, and for Illinois Circuit Court Judge are nominated in the primary election and elected in the general election. The Illinois Supreme Court appoints a small, designated number of Appellate Court Judges. All Associate Judges of the Circuit Courts of Illinois are appointed by the Circuit Judges of each circuit.

Supreme Court Judges and Appellate Court Judges are elected for 10-year terms. Circuit Court Judges are elected for 6-year terms. Associate Judges are appointed for 4-year terms.

Elected judges may seek additional terms by running for retention on the non-partisan portion of the ballot in general elections. Voters are given the option of voting "yes" or "no" to retain a judge in office for another term. To win retention, a judge must receive 60% "yes" votes. Associate Judges may seek reappointment through the vote of the Circuit Judges. To win reappointment, an associate judge must receive 60% of the votes of the Circuit Judges.

The Illinois Supreme Court may fill vacancies in elected judicial positions by appointment until the vacancy is filled by election. This includes vacancies for the elected positions on the Supreme Court, Appellate Court, and Circuit Court.

The State of Illinois is divided into 5 districts, which are subdivided into 22 judicial circuits. The first district (Cook County) elects 3 Supreme Court judges. The other 4 districts each elect 1 Supreme Court judge. Each district elects a number of appellate court judges. Every county of the State of Illinois elects at least 1 Resident Circuit Judge. Each circuit, as a whole, elects a number of at large Circuit Judges.

### **Becoming an Administrative Law Judge**

Administrative Law Judges are normally employed in a civil service position by a public sector agency (usually a federal, state or municipal agency), thereby placing their work functions under the "Executive" branch of government, instead of the "Judicial" branch. In handling an administrative case, and Administrative Law Judge (sometimes referred to as "hearing officer," "referee," or "examiner") must exercise functions, which are similar, but not identical to the role of an elected or appointed circuit court judge. See *Fulwood v. Heckler*, 594 F.Supp. 540, 547 (D.D.C. 1984).

For example, certain "similar" judicial functions performed by Administrative Law Judges include authority to perform the following "case" responsibilities:

- administer oaths and affirmations
- issue subpoenas authorized by law
- rule on offers of proof and receive relevant evidence
- take or cause depositions to be taken
- regulate the course of the hearing
- hold conferences for the settlement or simplification of the issues, and
- rule on procedural requests or similar matters.

However, certain differences include the fact that many Administrative Law Judges do not make final or binding decisions in their cases, but issue findings or recommendations based on the evidence presented in the proceeding.

Furthermore, Administrative Law Judges tend to take a much more active part in the case in which they preside than do judges in the courtroom. Part of the administrative function in this regard includes active fact gathering from all parties involved in the case, fulfilling their obligation to make a clear record to anticipate a review of the findings by a higher agency authority and/or judicial authority. As a result of this mandate, these administrative officers will often be more actively involved by asking more direct questions of the parties and witnesses than their judicial counterparts in the circuit courts.

Many federal and state agencies hire Administrative Law Judges pursuant to Civil Service regulations and merit selection guidelines. Federal agencies, such as the Social Security Administration, National Labor Relations Board, Office of Management and Budget, employ many administrative law judges. State agencies such as the Department of Employment Security, Department of Revenue, Department of Children and Family Services, also hire these administrative professionals. All of these agencies

require that an Administrative Law Judge possess a law degree from an accredited institution, and be a licensed attorney in good standing.

### **Becoming a Law Librarian**

Law librarians work in a variety of legal settings, but most commonly in law schools, large private law firms or government libraries. This profession demands specialized training. The American Association of Law Libraries states that "85% of those working as law librarians have a graduate degree in library science," with most jobs requiring a master's degree from an American Library Association accredited institution. Nearly 30% of all law librarians also have a Juris Doctor or Bachelor of Laws degree. It is often the case that law librarians at law schools also hold faculty status so they must have a law degree. There is usually no law degree requirement for law librarian positions in large law firms, corporations or public, county or governmental law libraries.

American Association of Law Libraries  
53 W. Jackson, Suite 940, Chicago, IL 60604  
Phone: 312.939.4764  
<http://www.aallnet.org/services/>

### **Becoming a Legal Secretary**

Being a legal secretary can be demanding and rewarding work. While college degrees are helpful, they are not necessary. What is needed is a good work ethic with attention to accuracy and detail-oriented proficiency. This isn't just a typing job. You may be asked to complete complicated tax documents or important divorce or child custody papers to be filed in the court. Taking this work seriously is paramount. Accuracy, grammar and spelling are all important. It is also important to have a working knowledge of basic accounting skills, as you may be responsible for billing clients. Be familiar with a variety of office machines, computers and other technologies. Legal secretaries in small firms may be responsible for answering phones, making appointments, preparing documents, creating and maintaining complex filing systems so the lawyers are able to check for conflicts between clients. This position requires a high degree of confidentiality and professionalism.

Legal Secretaries International, Inc.  
8902 Sunnywood Dr., Houston, TX 77088  
[www.legalsecretaries.org](http://www.legalsecretaries.org)

### **Becoming a Sign Language Interpreter for the Courts**

Sign language interpreters facilitate communication between the deaf and/or hard of hearing population and people who can hear. Courthouse interpreters must remain detached and unemotional and must translate accurately and take great care to not modify meaning or tone. Court interpreters may work in a variety of settings, including attorney-client meetings, depositions, trials, sentencing hearings, and more. Court interpreters may interpret verbal conversations or may be asked to interpret written documents into American Sign Language (ASL). This profession usually requires specialized training. Interpreters must pay careful attention and understand what is being communicated, which means being familiar with courtroom procedures and terminology. Mental dexterity and a good memory are vital. High levels of professionalism and confidentiality are required. This profession is one that allows

great flexibility in work hours and you may be asked to visit a variety of law offices or courtrooms. It should be noted that American Sign Language has its own grammatical rules, sentence structure, cultural nuances, idioms, etc, and involves much more than a simple literal translation. There is currently no certification or licensing of sign language interpreter; however, both the National Association of the Deaf and the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf offer certification for sign interpreters and have developed an exam.

National Association of Judiciary Interpreters  
603 Stewart St., Suite 610, Seattle, Washington 98101  
Phone: 206.267.2300  
<http://www.najit.org>

### **Becoming a Court Reporter**

Court reporters have the responsibility of recording everything that is said by all of the parties participating in formal trials. Courses on becoming a court reporter are taught at community colleges, four-year universities and at private business schools. These training programs can take two to four years. High school graduation is required, and it is important that court reporters have strong language skills with a good vocabulary. The National Court Reporter's Association has lists of schools that offer courses in court reporting.

National Court Reporters Association  
8224 Old Courthouse Road, Vienna, Virginia 22182-3808  
Phone: 703.556.6272  
<http://www.ncraonline.org/about/index.shtml>

### **Becoming a Law-Enforcement Professional**

Most law enforcement officers must meet certain minimum requirements to serve as police or state troopers. These may include a minimum age requirement of 21 years; must be a citizen of the United States, must have a valid driver's license, must not have been convicted of a felony, must be a high school graduate and may require an associate of arts or sciences degree or other college credit and/or work experience. Applicants may also have to pass physical examinations (including agility, vision and strength) and written tests.

Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board  
600 S. Second St., Suite 300, Springfield, IL 62704-2542  
Phone: 217.782.4540  
<http://www.ptb.state.il.us/>

### **Becoming a Court Clerk or Bailiff**

Court clerks administer oaths in courtrooms, take responsibility and custody of physical evidence introduced at trial, and help in the general administration of the trial by providing assistance to the judge and the attorneys. Court clerks should not be confused with the Clerk of the Court, usually an elected position. The Clerk of the Court is responsible for the court complex and is custodian of all court records, maintains dockets, collects fees, keeps minutes of court proceedings, files documents like licenses and wills, etc.

Bailiffs are often law enforcement officers, assigned to a courtroom to keep peace and assist the judge, courtroom clerks, witnesses and jury, and whose duties vary according to jurisdiction and judge but often include maintaining order in the courtroom. See "becoming a law-enforcement professional" above.

### **Becoming a Mediator**

Mediators do not decide cases; rather, mediators facilitate decisions between parties to help reach a fair and equitable settlement acceptable to both sides of an issue. Resolving disputes through mediation, or other forms of alternative dispute resolution, is becoming more and more popular as an economical and efficient means to settle disputes outside of the courts. Mediation is a voluntary procedure that requires full disclosure of all facts related to the dispute at hand. A mediator's role is to assist in discussions and help elicit as much information as possible.

Mediators should undergo specific training in mediation procedures and practices, through a trained and qualified organization. Mediators are held to strict standards of confidentiality, as are lawyers, though there are no official licensure or registration procedures. The Mediation Council of Illinois has set professional standards of practice for mediators, which states that "Mediators should hold either a bachelor of law degree; a J.D. degree, a master's degree, or equivalent training or experience in mental health or related disciplines. Mediators shall be in good standing in the professional organizations of their disciplines." In addition, their standards state "Mediators shall have undergone at least forty hours of training specifically in mediation, led by qualified mediators and/or by a recognized training organization before representing themselves to the public as mediators."

Mediation Council of Illinois, Inc.  
3540 N. Southport, Suite #453, Chicago, IL 60657  
Phone: 312.641.3000  
[www.mediationcouncilofillinois.org](http://www.mediationcouncilofillinois.org)

### **Becoming a Legal Assistant or Paralegal**

While Illinois does not license or regulate legal assistants or paralegals, there are courses of study that you can take at a range of community colleges, universities or specialty schools in Illinois. The American Bar Association can provide a list of accredited paralegal/legal assistant programs across the country. The definition of a "legal assistant" as defined by the ABA Standing Committee states, *"A legal assistant or paralegal is a person, qualified by education, training or work experience who is employed or retained by a lawyer, law office, corporation, governmental agency or other entity and who performs specifically delegated substantive legal work for which a lawyer is responsible."*

It is important to stress that Illinois legal assistants/paralegals must work under the direct supervision of a lawyer licensed to practice in Illinois. As a legal assistant/paralegal you will be expected to maintain confidentiality with regard to the lawyer's clients and business. You will, in effect, be accountable to the lawyer for all your professional work.

Illinois Paralegal Association  
PO Box 452, New Lenox, IL 60451-0452  
Phone: 815.462.4620  
[IPA@ipaonline.org](mailto:IPA@ipaonline.org)

**Working for the Federal Government as a lawyer, paralegal or other legal professional**

There are numerous options for those interested in pursuing careers with the federal government. Because of the variety and complexity of job offerings, we recommend you research:

- The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) via [www.fbi.gov](http://www.fbi.gov) (click on employment then click on support vacancies)
- The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) via [www.jobs.irs.gov](http://www.jobs.irs.gov) (click on other professional careers)
- The Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) via [www.dea.gov](http://www.dea.gov) (click on job applicants)
- The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) via [www.atf.gov](http://www.atf.gov) (click on jobs then click on types of jobs at ATF)

**There are numerous other professions that could be considered law-related. You could become a:**

Corrections Officer  
Forensic Scientist  
High School Law/Government/Political Science Teacher  
Human Resources/Personnel Director  
JAG Officer (Judge Advocate General) or Military Lawyer  
Legal Nurse Consultant  
Legal Researcher (Lexis/Nexus, Westlaw)  
Legislator or Other Elected Official  
Lobbyist  
Parole Officer or Probation Officer  
Private Investigator or Private Detective  
Transportation Security Screener/Customs Officer  
Victim Advocate

Additional information on many professions can be found through the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics at <http://bls.gov/home.htm> and specific information for students can be found at <http://bls.gov/k12/index.htm>

**AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION ACCREDITED LAW SCHOOLS IN ILLINOIS**

DePaul University Law School, Chicago  
Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago-Kent College of Law, Chicago  
Loyola University Law School, Chicago  
Northern Illinois University College of Law, DeKalb  
Northwestern University School of Law, Chicago  
Southern Illinois University School of Law, Carbondale  
The John Marshall Law School, Chicago  
University of Chicago School of Law, Chicago  
University of Illinois College of Law, Champaign

**Suggested reading list for those interested in a career in the law:**

*A Civil Action*, by Jonathan Harr  
*Anatomy of a Murder*, by Robert Traver  
*Billy Budd*, by Herman Melville  
*Bleak House* and *The Pickwick Papers*, by Charles Dickens  
*Gideon's Trumpet*, by Anthony Lewis  
*Les Miserables*, by Victor Hugo  
*Looking at Law School*, by Stephen Gillers  
*One-L*, by Scott Turow  
*The Bramble Bush*, by Karl N. Llewellyn  
*The Paper Chase*, by John Osborne Jr.  
*To Kill A Mockingbird*, by Harper Lee

*Copyright, Illinois State Bar Association, 2006. This pamphlet is prepared and published by the Illinois State Bar Association as a public service. The ISBA has made every effort to provide accurate information at the time of publication; however, laws and contact information change. Readers are encouraged to consult school career counselors and/or guidance professionals for additional information and resources on careers in the law.*

*This resource is available on line at <http://www.isba.org/Sections/legalcareers.html>*

**A. Lincoln – Attorney at Law**

Before Abraham Lincoln became the 16<sup>th</sup> President, he enjoyed a successful, 25-year career as a lawyer, traveling Illinois' Eighth Circuit on horseback. He handled more than 5,000 cases and was so honest that he once returned half of a legal fee because he thought a client had overpaid him.

That often overlooked aspect of his life is being told in a 30-minute documentary, "A. Lincoln, Attorney at Law," which was underwritten by the Christian County Courthouse Preservation Fund. The Illinois Judges Association and Illinois State Bar Association underwrote the cost of duplicating 5,000 DVDs, which will be distributed to Illinois elementary and secondary school libraries, public libraries, and college and university libraries by the Illinois State Library.

Circuit Court Judge Ronald Spears, of Taylorville, conceived the idea for the DVD and called upon Craig Lindvahl, an Effingham high school teacher and Emmy award-winning filmmaker, to research, write and produce the documentary.

The DVDs should be to schools by the beginning of next school year.



## ***A. Lincoln Trivia!***

### Abraham Lincoln – Presidential Trivia

- Lincoln was the first president to have a beard while in office. He grew the beard at the suggestion from an 11 year old girl named Grace Bedell.
- Lincoln was the tallest president. He was 6 feet and four inches tall, at a time when the average height of an adult man in the United States was 5 feet 6 inches. He attained this height at age 17.
- Lincoln was the only president to receive a patent. This was for a mechanical apparatus that could be used for lifting boats or rafts over shoals. Lincoln was disappointed when the apparatus was never used.
- Born in Kentucky, Abraham Lincoln was the first U.S. President to be born outside of the original thirteen colonies.
- Lincoln appears on both the penny and the five dollar bill.
- Lincoln had very little formal education, less than one year, and never attended college, but was considered one of the best lawyers of his time.
- Lincoln was the first Republican president.
- Illinois had two capital cities, Kaskaskia, and Vandalia before Springfield.
- Lincoln's last direct descendant died in 1985.
- Lincoln was the first president to be photographed at his inauguration.
- Lincoln was an animal lover and had pets. When he lived in Springfield, he had a dog named Fido, and a number of cats.
- Lincoln was the first president on record to favor the right of a woman to vote.
- Abraham Lincoln and Charles Darwin were born on the same day.
- Lincoln wore a size 14 shoe and had to have his shoes custom made.

- The National Park Service replants the tree in front of Lincoln's home in Springfield every few years so the house always looks as it did when Lincoln lived there.
- Ottawa, Freeport, Jonesboro, Charleston, Galesburg, Quincy and Alton were the Illinois cities that hosted the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates that stirred interest all over the country in the slavery issue.
- In 1865, Illinois was the first state to ratify the 13th Amendment to the United States Constitution. That's the Amendment abolishing slavery.
- Illinois has 102 counties, none of which are named after Lincoln.
- Abraham Lincoln is one of four U.S. Presidents depicted on Mt. Rushmore. Can you name the other three?<sup>1</sup>
- While Lincoln was a lawyer in Springfield he sometimes served as a bar examiner to interview a young law student to see if he was eligible to become a lawyer.
- While Lincoln was a lawyer traveling the circuit in Illinois, when Judge David Davis, one of his friends, was unavailable, the judge would sometimes appoint Lincoln as judge *pro tem* and Lincoln would preside over the court.
- Abraham Lincoln did not have a middle name. He was named after his Grandfather.
- Lincoln's description of himself reads: "If any personal description of me is thought desirable, it may be said I am, in height, 6'4", nearly; lean in flesh, weighing on an average 180 lbs.; dark complexion, with coarse black hair and gray eyes."
- Only one of Lincoln's 4 sons survived adolescence: Robert Todd Lincoln.
- Lincoln was the first of four American Presidents to be assassinated. Can you name the other three?<sup>2</sup>
- Abraham Lincoln established "Thanksgiving" as a national holiday.

---

<sup>1</sup> George Washington, Theodore Roosevelt, Thomas Jefferson

<sup>2</sup> James Garfield (1881), William McKinley (1901), John F. Kennedy (1963)

- Lincoln loved to wrestle.
- Historians have consistently ranked the U.S. Presidents as “most successful: the top three are, in chronological order, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

## ***More Mr. Lincoln***

Lesson Plans and activities appropriate for a range of ages are available at the Illinois State Bar Association's Law-Related Education Website  
<http://www.isba.org/lre/lincolnbook.html>

A comprehensive collection of ISBA articles, reports, and speeches providing insights into Lincoln and his career as a lawyer are also posted on the ISBA's Webpage,  
<http://www.isba.org/lre/isba&lincoln/>

Visit Lincoln's New Salem State Park  
[http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/new\\_salem.htm](http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/new_salem.htm)

Visit Lincoln's Springfield home  
<http://www.nps.gov/liho/>

Visit the Old State Capitol in Springfield  
Where Lincoln served as a legislator and a lawyer.  
[http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/old\\_capitol.htm](http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/old_capitol.htm)

Visit the law office where Mr. Lincoln practiced in Springfield at the corner of 6<sup>th</sup> and Adams Streets on the Old State Capitol Plaza.  
[http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/lincoln\\_herndon.htm](http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/lincoln_herndon.htm)

Visit Lincoln's Log Cabin  
[http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/lincoln\\_log.htm](http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/lincoln_log.htm)

Visit the Lincoln Tomb  
[http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/lincoln\\_tomb.htm](http://www.illinoishistory.gov/hs/lincoln_tomb.htm)

## ***Finding Mr. Lincoln***

Search for people, places and events that relate to Mr. Lincoln

A S A S T U A R T J I G J H E S  
 U P S N N P H E O G R E N U C L  
 K R I O O E J T P R W T H E J I  
 M I O I I E E T R A E T O R J N  
 A N N T T L N I E W S Y N O K C  
 R G I A A L O L S L U S E C E O  
 Y F L P N A I P I I O B S S N L  
 T I L I I R T S D V H U T R T N  
 O E I C S E A L E I E R A U U R  
 D L W N S N M I N C T G B O C C  
 D D L A A E A A T V I A E F K F  
 B E O M S G L R I W H D I E Y M  
 M F G E S U C X S H W D N D T A  
 F O A P A A O I N H I R D W H H  
 V I N O D N R E H B P E I A O A  
 L A W Y E R P P E C N S A R M R  
 M A I L L I W F Z O Z S N D A B  
 G E N E R A L G R A N T A R S A

Abraham  
 Assassination  
 Civil War  
 Edward  
 Emancipation  
 Four Score  
 General Grant  
 General Lee  
 Gettysburg Address

Herndon  
 Honest Abe  
 Illinois  
 Indiana  
 Kentucky  
 Lawyer  
 Lincoln  
 Logan  
 Mary Todd

President  
 Proclamation  
 Rail Splitter  
 Springfield  
 Stuart  
 Thomas  
 White House  
 William

## 2007 Illinois State Bar Association High School Mock Trial Invitational

As you may recall, the ISBA hosted its annual high school mock trial invitational in March at the University of Illinois at Springfield campus.

### **The top eight teams, in alphabetical order, were:**

Boylan Catholic High School	Glenbard East High School
Glenbard South High School	Highland Park High School
Hinsdale Central High School	Mundelein High School
St. Charles East High School	Timothy Christian High School

**Glenbard East** took top honors winning first place

**Mundelein** placed second

**Boylan Catholic** and **Timothy Christian** tied for third

**Glenbard South** won the team prize for best law test score average

**Evanston Township** took second place for best law test score average

### **Students achieving a perfect score on the law test were:**

Teri Kendall, Evanston Township High School

Will Myers, York High School

Mike Mullen, St. Charles East High School

Margaret Truesdale, Glenbard South High School

Alison Anderson, Glenbard South High School

Amarto Bhattacharyya, Glenbard South High School

### **Students receiving recognition for outstanding achievement as a mock trial witness were:**

Antioch – Emma Scheidt

Boylan Catholic – Amanda K amer

Boylan Catholic – Lauren Swedley

Boylan Catholic – Zach Belford

Carmel Catholic – Rob Ireland

Carmel Catholic – Stephanie Haddad

Chicago Christian – Matt Iwema

Evanston Township – Carolina Hill

Evanston Township – Veronica Mendoza

Fenwick – Robert Carzoli

Glenbard East – Mike Jaroski

Glenbard South – Julie Merritt

H.D. Jacobs – Ed Helaire

Highland Park – Alissa Rotblatt

Highland Park – Maddy Brown

Hinsdale Central – Maggie Georga

Hinsdale Central – Vinay Nayak  
Homewood-Flossmoor – Dwayne Reed  
Hubbard – Jordain Brown  
Hubbard – Shana Johnson  
Larkin – Erin Daubert (named in two trials)  
Libertyville – Amanda Wallace (named in two trials)  
Maine South – Michael Coyne  
Maine West – Shivani Pithadia  
Mt. Carmel – Chris Osterbaan (named in two trials)  
Mundelein – Matt Parrison  
Mundelein – Yadov Gowda  
O’Fallon – Caroline Kionka  
Providence Catholic – Jonathan Gustafson  
Providence St. Mel – Sean Collins  
St. Charles East – Alana Herbrand  
St. Charles East – Mike Mullen  
St. Charles East – Summer Hallaj  
St. Charles North – Dan Montgomery  
St. Charles North – Jackie Shirreffs  
Timothy Christian – Ben Schemper  
Wheaton Academy – Brittany Weibow  
Wheaton Academy – Heather Dede  
Willowbrook – Jason DeMark  
Willowbrook – Liz Bucko  
York – Matt Kipnis  
Zion Benton – Kyle Borg

**Students receiving recognition for outstanding achievement as a mock trial attorney were:**

Boylan Catholic – Greg Glazura  
Carmel Catholic – Kourtney Dhiman  
Chicago Christian – Bethany Kerr  
Chicago Christian – Jorie Kuda  
Evanston Township – Alex Block  
Evanston Township – Jackie Newsome  
Fenwick – Katie McLean  
Glenbard East – Mike Jaroski  
Glenbard East – Sergio Simentar  
Glenbard South – Margaret Truesdale  
Glenbrook South – Annie Porter  
Highland Park - Matthew Goldstein (named in two trials)  
Hinsdale Central – Aleksandra Ostojic  
Hinsdale Central – J.D. Bryant  
Larkin – Catherine Allen  
Larkin – Reid Dvorak  
Lexington – Caleb Brown

Libertyville – Carly Taylor  
Maine South – Amy Johnson  
Mundelein – Kevin Olszewski  
O’Fallon – Clayton Dodds  
O’Fallon – Lori Witherspoon  
Oak Park River Forest – Rebecca Block  
Providence St. Mel – Skylar Smith  
St. Charles East – Sami Beckman  
St. Charles East – Tom Friel (named in two trials)  
St. Charles North – Lauren Broecker  
St. Charles North – Michael Gawlik  
Timothy Christian – Aaron Michnowski  
Wheaton Academy – Johnnie Lovesta  
Wheaton Academy – Juliana Wilhoit (named in two trials)  
Willowbrook – Brian Johnson (named in two trials)  
Willowbrook – Zara Rashid  
York – Matt Kipnis

**2007 Illinois State Bar Association High School Mock Trial Invitational  
Participants**

Antioch High School, Antioch  
Boylan Catholic High School, Rockford  
BSA Law Post 1, Springfield  
Carmel Catholic High School, Mundelein  
Chatham Glenwood High School, Chatham  
Chicago Christian High School, Palos Heights  
DeLaSalle Institute, Chicago  
Evanston Township High School, Evanston  
Fenwick High School, Oak Park  
Glenbard East High School, Lombard  
Glenbard South High School, Glen Ellyn  
Glenbrook South High School, Glenview  
Highland Park High School, Highland Park  
Hinsdale Central High School, Hinsdale  
Hinsdale South High School, Darien  
Homewood-Flossmoor High School, Flossmoor  
Hubbard High School, Chicago  
H.D. Jacobs High School, Algonquin  
Joliet Catholic High School, Joliet  
Joliet Township Central High School, Joliet  
Larkin High School, Elgin  
Lexington High School, Lexington  
Libertyville High School, Libertyville  
Maine East High School, Park Ridge  
Maine South High School, Park Ridge  
Maine West High School, Des Plaines



Mount Carmel High School, Chicago  
 Mundelein High School, Mundelein  
 Normal West High School, Normal  
 Normal Community, Normal  
 Oak Park River Forest, Oak Park  
 O'Fallon Township High School, O'Fallon  
 Prairie Central High School, Fairbury  
 Providence Catholic High School, New Lenox  
 Providence St. Mel High School, Chicago  
 Sacred Heart Griffin, Springfield  
 St. Charles North High School, St. Charles  
 St. Charles East High School, St. Charles  
 Salem Community High School, Salem  
 Timothy Christian High School, Elmhurst  
 Wheaton Academy, West Chicago  
 Willowbrook High School, Villa Park  
 York High School, Elmhurst  
 Zion Benton Township High School, Zion

### **Mock Trial Volunteers**

These are the LRE Committee members and other lawyers, judges, paralegals and ISBA staff who all worked to make this event possible.

Anderson, Kimberly  
 Ascher, Jennifer  
 Beneze, Lee  
 Bentley, Melinda  
 Brown, Ben  
 Brown, Bill  
 Brown, Rex  
 Burke, Bridget  
 Carlisle, Thomas  
 Chmiel, Hon. Michael  
 Chmiel, Hon. Michael  
 Coady, Hon John  
 Cooper, Virginia  
 Cox, Randy  
 Cullen, Thomas  
 Davis, Chuck  
 De Saint Phalle, Alex  
 DeArmond, Maureen  
 Dwyer, Edward  
 Engelman, James  
 Engelman, James  
 Eves, Pablo  
 Friedman, Gail  
 Friedman, Gene  
 Fultz, Dan

Gordon, Kelli  
 Graham, Edward  
 Heaton, Jeanne  
 Henry, William C  
 Hester, Helen  
 Hill, Ann  
 Hoepner, Terri  
 Iden, Stephen  
 Jones, John  
 Kellog, Dennis  
 Kent, Marylou  
 Kim, John  
 Kopecky, Frank  
 Lahr, Guy  
 LaKemper, Daniel  
 Lucas, Zane  
 Magdich, Paula  
 McDermott, Mary  
 O'Connor, Yvonne  
 Oshesky, Bev  
 Pictor, Ann  
 Potter, Tracy  
 Reece, Jay  
 Rendleman, Dennis  
 Rios, Monica

Robinson, Michael  
 Ross, Martha  
 Runkel, Vicki  
 Saliba, Jeff  
 Sawyer, Yordana  
 Schechter, Donna  
 Smith, Kelli  
 Smith, Patrick James  
 Speedie, Thomas  
 Taylor, John  
 Thomas, Crystal  
 Thomas, Selina  
 Watson, Chuck  
 Wickenhauser, Aaron  
 Williams, Zee  
 Woodard, Elizabeth  
 Zeman, Christine

Thank you  
 everyone!

**Members of the 2006-2007 Standing Committee on  
Law-Related Education for the Public**

Zeophus J. Williams, Chair  
Hon John P. Coady, Secretary  
Hon Harris H. Agnew  
Rex L Brown  
Hon Michael J. Chmiel  
Mary E. Doherty  
Gail T. Friedman  
Dennis J. Kellogg  
Frank J. Kopecky  
Ann M. Pictor  
Sarah J. Taylor  
Mark D. Hassakis, Board Liaison  
Melinda J. Bentley, Staff Liaison  
Donna Schechter, Staff Liaison, Mock Trial Coordinator  
Jay Reece, Newsletter Editor  
Kelli Smith, Newsletter Editor

Thomas J. Carlisle, Vice-Chair  
Mary L. Milano, Ex-Officio  
Kimberly J. Anderson  
Kelli M. Childress  
Lauren E. DeJong  
Pablo A. Eves  
Theresa V. Johnson  
Marylou L. Kent  
Yvonne M. O'Connor  
Anthony E. Rothert  
Robert Thurston

***We hope you find this Newsletter helpful and interesting.  
Archive copies of previous newsletters are available at  
<http://www.isba.org/Sections/lawrelateded.asp>***

***To subscribe to this on-line newsletter, please e-mail [dschecht@isba.org](mailto:dschecht@isba.org)  
and you'll be added to the e-mail list.***

***Please feel free to forward this information to others.***

***Thank you.***



**ILLINOIS STATE  
BAR ASSOCIATION**

Illinois State Bar Association  
424 South Second Street, Springfield, IL 62701  
800.252.8908 217.525.1760 Fax: 217.525.9063