It's a great pleasure to present the December edition of our newsletter to friends and graduates of the Remington Center.

Our newsletter opens by announcing some developments at the Remington Center. Then it’s on to an abundance of essays by students enrolled in six different clinical projects at the Center. We close with a letter from a Wisconsin prison inmate, who reflects on how involvement with the Restorative Justice Project has affected him and the victim in his case.

We hope that you enjoy the mixture of information, opinions, and reflection in this edition of the Remington Center's newsletter. Remember, we’d love to hear from you. If you have responses, comments, or essays of your own, please email Meredith Ross at mjross1@wisc.edu.

We would also appreciate hearing from you if your address changes, if you would like to provide us with your email address, or if you would prefer that we discontinue sending you our newsletter. To do so, please email our administrative assistant, Peggy Hacker, at pjhacker@wisc.edu; or you can call Peggy at 608-890-0899.

Finally, we are still developing an email list of our readers. We will continue to publish a hard copy of the newsletter twice a year. However, we do plan to use email to reach out to our readers for short contributions to the newsletter. A month or so before publishing the next edition of our newsletter, we plan to send out an email asking readers to submit career updates, interesting stories, or opinions. So you can look forward to hearing from us next summer!

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Wisconsin Innocence Project Awarded NIJ Grant to Review Cases for DNA Testing

The Wisconsin Innocence Project, in partnership with several state agencies, has been awarded an 18-month, $647,000 grant from the National Institute of Justice’s Kirk Bloodsworth Postconviction DNA Testing Assistance Program. This grant will allow WIP to proactively identify cases where postconviction DNA testing could make a difference, and to seek testing and subsequent relief in those cases as appropriate.

The purpose of the NIJ grant is to take advantage of new scientific developments focusing on the truth-determining power of DNA evidence. Since 2001, largely in response to the efforts of WIP, the Wisconsin legislature has enacted several statutes aimed at preserving and allowing access to DNA evidence, and has also expanded resources for the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratories to reduce the backlog of samples awaiting testing.

However, the most significant obstacle to using DNA to exonerate the wrongly convicted is not the heavy demand on the laboratories, but rather the limited legal assistance available to indigent inmates who might benefit from postconviction DNA analysis. In particular, there is a need for a systematic and efficient effort to identify cases in which postconviction DNA might exonerate wrongly convicted individuals.

The NIJ grant seeks to remedy this problem. Under the grant, WIP will work with Wisconsin’s Office of Justice Assistance, the Wisconsin Department of Justice (which oversees the State Crime Laboratories), and the Wisconsin State Public Defender to systematically identify Wisconsin prison inmates convicted of rape, murder, and non-negligent homicide; investigate these cases and determine whether they are appropriate for postconviction DNA analysis; and seek DNA testing and subsequent relief in appropriate cases.

The bulk of the grant—$588,500—will be forwarded to WIP, allowing the project to hire three new attorneys/clinical instructors and a full-time intake specialist for the 18-month period, in order to conduct this review, analysis, and litigation.

The remainder of the grant funds will support consultation with experts and provide funds to the Department of Justice to cover laboratory expenses incurred from the DNA testing.

WIP estimates that a systematic review will probably result in about thirty cases that are appropriate for DNA analysis. It may seem counterintuitive that innocent inmates would not actively identify themselves. However, experience has shown that there are many people in prison who do not understand the potential for DNA to prove their innocence; they don’t recognize, for example, that DNA can be obtained from some objects that were merely touched by the perpetrator. Furthermore, many inmates simply do not have the ability to advocate for themselves, due to cognitive disabilities, mental health issues, or language barriers.

WIP anticipates that it will also collaborate with its grant partners to document the results of exonerations and recommend appropriate policy changes to reduce the likelihood of wrongful convictions.

This has been a good couple of months for the Wisconsin Innocence Project. Later in this newsletter you will find an article about the Project’s latest exonerations, as well as an essay by WIP student Amanda Reik about the Project’s Tenth Anniversary Celebration, which took place in October.
Many of our graduates are acquainted with Peggy Hacker, the Remington Center’s administrative specialist. Recently, Peggy was honored with a nomination for an “Unsung Heroes” award from the Wisconsin Law Journal.

Peggy oversees inmate requests and client intake for the Remington Center, while at the same time managing our web site, case tracking database, case billing, and myriad other tasks. On any given day, Peggy can be seen wading through piles of inmate correspondence, meeting with our student project assistants, updating the web site, tracking down missing checks, or helping clinical faculty with tech emergencies.

Peggy’s nomination was published in a special section included in the Law Journal’s November edition. Along with other nominees, Peggy was honored at a luncheon in Milwaukee on November 13, 2009. Attending the luncheon with Peggy were Clinical Professors Meredith Ross, Michele LaVigne, and Keith Findley, as well as colleagues Diane Collins and Barbara Zahn. Please join us in congratulating Peggy for this well-deserved honor.

A Truly Wisconsin Tale

By Katie Croker
Third Year Law Student
Public Defender Project

I am from St. Louis, so when I moved to Madison for law school I liked its “small town” feel. After this past summer, my idea of a “small town” has changed a bit. Over the summer of 2009, I interned at the Eau Claire Public Defender’s Office, and lived on a steer farm in New Auburn, Wisconsin. In order to help with chores, I would feed the cows in the evenings. The lessons I learned on the farm are strikingly similar to those I learned as an intern.

When I first moved to the farm, I was afraid of the cows—they are big, smelly, and loud. Plus, the closest I had ever come to a “real” cow was on my dinner plate. But I wanted to help out, so I was sent to the barn. It took me a little while, but I eventually could handle the evening feed on my own.

Strangely enough, I felt the same nervousness the first time I appeared in court. After two years of law school, it was surreal to finally be in a courtroom representing a client. My supervising attorney wrote down exactly what I was to say, and I went in front of the judge and held on to that paper for dear life. But just like with the cows, after more experience I began to feel comfortable in front of the judge. By the end of the summer, I was relishing it!

The second thing I learned is that you’re going to get kicked. Getting kicked hurts, but it is also a reminder that attorneys are here to best serve their clients.

I learned some other life lessons on the farm and at the office, especially the importance of time management, communication, and compassion. But most importantly, I learned that to be an excellent attorney, you have to be willing to face your fears and get kicked. Overall, I don’t think that I could have had a better situation to learn how to be an effective, client-centered attorney.

The second thing I learned is that you’re going to get kicked. It only takes being kicked by a cow one time to learn that you don’t stand behind them. The law is the same way: cases won’t turn out the way you anticipate or clients may make inexplicable decisions, but each and every interaction is an opportunity to learn how to be a better attorney in the future. Getting kicked hurts, but it is also a reminder that attorneys are here to best serve their clients.
Examining the Impact of Vacant Properties in Milwaukee

By Jen Hanna
Third Year Law Student
Gary P. Hayes Police-Prosecution Intern

The Gary P. Hayes Police-Prosecution internship presents a unique opportunity for a law student: choose a problem affecting a community, spend a semester analyzing it from a problem-oriented policing perspective, and then finalize the research and attempt to implement solutions during a ten-week summer internship. Assigned to Milwaukee’s Fifth Police District, I worked with Captain Edith Hudson and the community prosecution team to focus on nuisance problems associated with vacant homes in a Milwaukee neighborhood.

Problem-oriented policing is based on the idea that some crime may be prevented. A narrowly defined problem is carefully researched, with the goal of discovering new strategies to address it. Often, problems traditionally defined as being police business can be more effectively addressed by involving local stakeholders such as business owners, residents, non-profit organizations, and church groups.

abandoned homes are part of a self-perpetuating cycle of decay and abandonment: they are both the result and the cause of reduced public safety, increased crime rates, and decreased home values.

Why worry about vacant homes?

Research shows that abandoned homes are part of a self-perpetuating cycle of decay and abandonment: they are both the result and the cause of reduced public safety, increased crime rates, and decreased home values. Vacant property has been linked with criminal behaviors such as drug dealing and prostitution that take place within the privacy of the building, as well as an increase in crime occurring in the neighborhood outside of the structure. Additionally, vacant properties are associated with increased rates of arson and accidental fires. Poor maintenance, debris, and the use of candles and fires by homeless people using the properties as shelter all contribute to the problem of accidental fires; however, arson is suspected in 70% of fires in vacant or abandoned buildings.

Even a single vacant home may substantially decrease property values for nearby homeowners. For example, a study of Philadelphia’s housing market found that an abandoned home reduced the sales price of nearby homes by about $7,500.

Hitting the Streets

The focus area for my internship was Milwaukee’s Amani neighborhood, which consists of the area between Center and Burleigh Street and 21st to 26th Street. It is among the most troubled neighborhoods in the city, with low rates of high school graduation, a median income of less than $25,000, and some of the city’s highest rates of violent crime.

In the beginning of the project, nothing was known about the vacant properties in the Amani neighborhood. Although a quick visual survey of the area revealed many boarded-up homes, no comprehensive record existed. With no record of which properties were vacant, no one had information such as how long the properties had remained vacant, the extent that foreclosure affected vacancy, or even if squatters illegally occupied properties.

Since so much was unknown, my first step was to pull together as much information as possible. A detailed survey of the area revealed 91 vacant properties (approximately 11% of the area’s properties). A third of these properties had been or were being foreclosed, and a greater percentage of rental units than owner-occupied homes were vacant. Utility records showed that an additional 261 properties were without water and/or electricity, likely indicating that the owners of the properties were under financial distress or that there were illegal occupants. All told, 40% of neighborhood properties were either vacant or occupied without water and/or electricity.

An analysis of calls for police service showed that about one-third of the properties had been burglarized, involved in drug use, or otherwise illegally accessed while vacant. However, this kind of information does not accurately reflect the amount of crime occurring, because it relies on concerned
citizens calling the police. For example, during the survey we noted one property that had boards removed, indicating illegal access. During re-boarding, we entered the property and found that it had been gutted, and also showed evidence of drug use and squatting. Despite all of this, not one call for service had been made about the property.

One of the major problems with vacant properties in the Amani neighborhood is that the properties have no guardians. According to the “routine activity” theory of crime, crime will occur when a motivated offender converges with a suitable victim in the absence of a capable guardian. Ideally, tenants and/or owners of a property act as its primary guardian. In neighborhoods with few vacancies, vigilant community members suffice to combat the negative effects associated with vacant properties. Police are a poor substitute for owners and neighbors as guardians of property, since their presence is necessarily limited to patrols and responses to complaints.

Much of my work focused on attempting to increase guardianship of the properties. Since Habitat for Humanity will be building several homes a year in the neighborhood for the next few years, we worked with that agency to encourage vigilant neighborhood guardians. As Habitat homes are completed, the new homeowners will attend a tutorial, conducted by the Community Prosecution Team, to be oriented on neighborhood problems and learn what they can do to address them.

Another idea is for police to place door hangers with information about who to call for various problems, such as overgrown lawns or boards being removed from a boarded home. Ideally, the hangers would be placed on the door-knobs of homes adjacent to vacant properties when officers are already in the neighborhood. Due to a lack of funding, this proposal has not yet been implemented.

Although much work remains to be done, the impact of this internship will hopefully continue to grow. I shared the data with relevant city officials, and provided input regarding a possible vacant property registry. I learned a great deal this summer about navigating city agencies and advocating for change.

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Ten Years of Seeking Justice for the Wrongfully Convicted

By Amanda Reik
Second Year Law Student
Wisconsin Innocence Project

The Wisconsin Innocence Project celebrated its tenth anniversary on Friday, October 23, 2009 with an evening of fellowship and joy. In the past decade, the efforts of more than 130 law students in the Project have resulted in the exonerations of twelve wrongly convicted individuals.

Dean Ken Davis opened the evening by warmly welcoming all in attendance, a gathering that included current and former students of the Wisconsin Innocence Project, Law School faculty and staff, lawyers, judges, legislators, interested citizens, and several exonerees.

The honorees included Penny Beernsten of the Forgiveness Project; Ken Hammond, Director of the Wisconsin Department of Justice’s Training and Standards Bureau; State Representative Mark Gundrum, who chaired the Legislature’s Task Force on Criminal Justice Reforms; Attorney Mary Del-
Christopher Ochoa, the Wisconsin Innocence Project’s first exoneree, received the Freedom Award for distinguishing himself upon reclaiming freedom after exoneration, through personal achievement and through exemplary service on behalf of the criminal justice system. After his release from a Texas prison in 2001, Chris completed his undergraduate studies and enrolled at the University of Wisconsin Law School, where he participated as a student in the Wisconsin Innocence Project. Since earning his J.D., Chris has practiced law in Madison, and is now a partner at Ochoa & Allen, S.C.

The evening concluded with a video highlighting the stories of the wrongly convicted individuals who have been exonerated. Without a doubt, there was not a dry eye in the room.

The evening demonstrated that working with police to develop a sketch can contaminate witnesses’ recollections, causing them to recall the composite they helped to draw up rather than the face they actually saw.

By Meredith Ross
Clinical Professor

Shomberg’s motion was based on postconviction “touch DNA” testing, which can detect DNA left behind by a person’s touch. While the analysis revealed that none of Shomberg’s DNA was on the victim’s pantyhose, it found unknown male DNA in four locations on the pantyhose.

The motion was also based on new scientific research on the validity of eyewitness testimony. At the hearing, Shomberg’s expert testified that many factors can lead witnesses to misidentify a perpetrator, including having the witnesses work with police to develop a composite test and the use of simultaneous lineups. Both procedures were used to identify Shomberg.

Research demonstrates that working with police to develop a sketch can contaminate witnesses’ recollections, causing them to recall the composite they helped to draw up rather than the face they actually saw.
In simultaneous lineups, moreover, witnesses may choose the person who most closely matches their memory, whether the perpetrator is among the group or not. Shomberg was picked out of a six-man lineup by the victim and witness, both of whom reported that he was “definitely was the closest” because the other five men in the lineup were either too big or too old.

To gauge the validity of the lineup used in Shomberg’s case, the expert asked 54 college students, with no knowledge of the case and armed only with the description offered by the two witnesses, to choose one of the six men based on that description. The students overwhelmingly chose Shomberg, indicating that the so-called “fillers” in the lineup weren’t close enough matches to the suspect description to make it a fair lineup.

Lichstein praised the decision stating, “I think the judge followed the law and found significant new information that came up since the trial.” Since Shomberg’s conviction, the Wisconsin Department of Justice has developed model procedures for police sketches and conducting lineups. The model procedures now recommend that sketches be used “cautiously, if at all,” and that police use sequential, rather than simultaneous, lineups and photo arrays. The procedures are aimed at avoiding faulty eyewitness testimony, the leading cause of wrongful convictions in the United States.

Shomberg’s attorney, Clinical Associate Professor Byron Lichstein, praised the decision, stating, “I think the judge followed the law and found significant new information that came up since the trial.” Forest Shomberg is the thirteenth inmate exonerated by the Wisconsin Innocence Project.

When people think of crime, thoughts of lawyers are often not far behind. By now, it is widely known that indigent (whatever that means) people charged with crimes are entitled to free legal representation when their liberty is in jeopardy. It is also fair to say that most people understand the importance of and agree with the rationale behind this right.

What many people do not seem to understand is why it is also important for people in prison to have legal representation in actions affecting the family. For a long time, I was one of those people. However, my work in the Family Law Project has taught me how crucial an attorney can be when disputes arise between those connected by familial ties.

For example, one of my clients is currently serving a lengthy sentence for what she might describe as a crime of necessity, committed in the interest of protecting her family. The irony is that in trying to protect her family, she actually did irreparable damage to it. She has not seen her children since her conviction; and her ex-husband, with his lawyer’s assistance, is using that to get her to forego exercising many of her parental rights. If she gives in to his demands, she will soon get to see her children, even if only on his limited terms. As her attorneys, we have advocated for her to the limited extent she will allow. Mostly, though, because of her desperate desire to see her children sooner rather than later, it seems we are only able to make her aware of the potential future implications of her choices.

Another of my FLP clients has been incarcerated for over fifteen years, and has at least another fifteen to go before he is eligible for parole. During his time in prison, he has made a sincere effort to improve himself through education by obtaining his High School Equivalency Diploma, as well as an Associate’s Degree. Although

Advocating For Justice In Actions Involving The Family

By Sir Williams
Second Year Law Student
Family Law Project

I have spent the past six months representing convicted felons in their attempts to remain connected with their children, modify their child support withholdings, and/or divorce their spouses, among other things. Not only have I enjoyed the work and the interaction with my clients, but I sincerely believe that this work is making me a better advocate and a better person. When asked why I enjoy family law so much, I explain that it is because I love helping people and because it allows me to further the cause of justice.
the client’s ultimate goal is to get his Bachelor’s Degree, his monthly child support obligations have presented an overwhelming obstacle. After several students and years of attempts and failures, we persisted in facilitating agreements with all interested parties, thereby substantially reducing the client’s monthly withholdings. Now he can continue toward his educational goals so that he will be in a better position upon his release to repay his support arrears and assist his children, who will be adults by that time.

The last example I offer is that of an FLP client currently going through a divorce. During the pendency of the action, his estranged wife decided to uproot their child and her other children from the only family and home they had ever known, to move a thousand miles away with her new boyfriend. Without our assistance, this client would have been powerless to do anything but sit in his cell and wonder if he would ever see his child again. Not only would that be an injustice to him, it would be an injustice to his child—a child who, by law, has the right to a relationship with both parents. As advocates, we ensure that our client’s voice is heard through the walls of the prison and inside the courtroom, when it matters most.

Without the assistance of the Family Law Project, many of our clients would have no say in the matters that most people would consider closest to the heart—those involving family. People who are incarcerated have few options and resources for maintaining healthy relationships with their families and children. While that often makes their attorneys’ work more difficult and frustrating, it makes the successes all the more satisfying.

My experience in the Family Law Project has led me to believe that to advocate for the equitable resolution of familial disputes on behalf of those least able to afford it is to advocate for justice. My client, like many, deserved punishment. He was the first to admit it. He battered a woman who had stood by his side for seven years, and who ended their relationship hoping to inspire him to quit his drug habit. My client wanted to accept responsibility for his actions, and felt that “doing time” was the appropriate means to do so.

But as my client told his story, I realized he deserved more than punishment—he also deserved justice. My client had to choose between two plea agreements, one of which—unknown to him—could not be fulfilled under Wisconsin law. Acting on the advice of his attorney, he accepted the invalid offer. Only at sentencing did it emerge that the offer was invalid. At that point, none of the parties believed anything could be done, and he did not understand why. The court then imposed a sentence much longer than the one my client had pled to, one much longer than the alternative agreement which had been available to him.

After hearing my client’s story, I felt a pang of outrage. No matter what my client had done, he certainly deserved to understand what he was agreeing to. But this soon morphed into a deeper concern. Was my client’s experience typical...
of the representation indigent defendants are provided? How can defendants feel any sense of hope when fairness is brushed aside, when the promise of zealous advocacy falls short? I realized only later that these are the very questions the Criminal Appeals Project hopes we will explore.

As the semester progressed and I came to know my client better, I learned that his appeal was about more than an invalid plea agreement. It was also about the frustration he felt when his trial attorney failed to listen to his story and defend his interests in the face of an aggressive prosecutor. Although my partner and I were just students, my client was eager to place his fate in our hands, confident that we would act with a dedication, curiosity, and genuine interest he had not seen before. How rewarding it was to hear him say: “I trust you” and “I know you’re going to do the best you can for me.” Although in the end we did not obtain the form of relief we had hoped for, I was confident that our client believed he was at last getting the representation he deserved.

As the school year came to a close, I realized that the Criminal Appeals Project is about so much more than courtroom experience. It’s about meeting real clients with real legal problems and giving them reason to hope. It’s about dedicated research, client-centered advocacy, and probing legal questions unexplored by previous counsel. It’s about questioning our own beliefs and challenging our preconceived notions. But most importantly, it’s about helping clients get the justice and representation they deserve.

The lessons I learned from the Criminal Appeals Project will stick with me forever. But the lesson I hold most dear is perhaps the one I least expected to learn: In order to uphold the integrity of our system, justice needs to be just that – just. Just for the victim and just for the State, but also just for the defendant whose rights hang in the balance.
treat the ethical and strategic difficulties that inevitably surface when representing a client. But the neatest part of the clinic is that while you get all of this invaluable advice, you then carry it out yourself. It is amazing how much discretion — and its twin brother, responsibility — comes with being a student attorney in the Remington Center. And that is what makes the clinic so gratifying and fulfilling, every time you hop one of the hurdles that stands between your client and his or her goal.

The clinical programs at UW Law School allow law students to learn what practicing law is really like. You learn how to approach ethical dilemmas, speak to clients, and strategically plan entire cases. To get a true taste of this while in law school, I think a student must try one of the clinical opportunities available at UW. It has been by far my best experience in law school, and most of the students I know through the clinics would agree. The only problem is, now I’ve forgotten what that rule against perpetuities is. Bummer.

### The Restorative Justice Project

By Craig Sussek

The Restorative Justice Project helped save me from myself. This was no small task considering what I had to be saved from. In 1995, I was at best a troubled 16-year-old kid. Life was good, but I didn’t see it that way. I saw the world as a bleak, uncaring, and desolate place that was only out to cause me pain. I had quit caring about everything around me: my family, friends, girlfriend, school, work, and myself. I was on an out-of-control roller coaster that would terrify most; I didn’t notice it. Ultimately all of this perceived darkness led me to the destruction of the lives of others and my own.

On a chilly November day, in 1995, I walked into a stranger’s home with the intention of finding car keys so I could steal a red Honda Civic that was in the garage. As a result, I shot and nearly killed a woman I had never known. The usual process of crime and punishment followed, and the swift heels of justice carried me to the Green Bay Correctional Institution with an 80-year sentence for my heinous crime.

While in prison my negative outlook on life only worsened. I saw even less hope and no reason to think about caring. Throughout all of this, though, I did feel sorrow and regret for having shot someone and the untold amount of pain this had caused. I wanted to say that I was sorry, but didn’t know how to let my victim know I was sorry.

In late ’96 I expressed these feelings to my appeals attorney and she mentioned the Restorative Justice Project in passing. I said that I would be interested in pursuing this and the wheels were set in motion. I don’t know how exactly, but they were.

A few months later I was contacted by Bruce Kittle, then the Director of RJP, about the program and we began to communicate. From my end I had to fill out quite a bit of paperwork as to why I wanted to participate and I was interviewed multiple times as well. This eventually led to my victim and me meeting one another, face to face. She was stoic and held nothing back while I was scared to death and didn’t know what to say other than “I’m so sorry.”

The forgiveness that my victim showed me helped me see that I was worth something and that I could be a good person and make that difference. If I had never met with my victim I can guarantee that this would not be the case. She has received some understanding as to why I shot her and she has been able to overcome many of the negative effects of my actions. She says that she has been able to find peace within herself that she may not have otherwise found.

Please keep the Restorative Justice Project in your thoughts, as this is a very
powerful tool for healing. In my personal opinion in my criminal case and life, justice was best served not through my punishment in prison, but by way of my experiences with the Restorative Justice Project. A person can come to prison, do their time, then go home being the same person they were before—their age being the only difference. Restorative Justice makes the offender face their actions and from this, hopefully, strive to be a better person and never hurt anyone or commit a crime again. After all, isn’t this the true goal for people such as myself?

The current philosophy in punishment in this state is clearly ineffective as prisons are overcrowded and recidivism is still high. I don’t claim to know the answers to this problem, but I know for a fact that the Restorative Justice Project can be a tremendous help to rehabilitate people in prison. The project has helped me greatly and I hope you will keep this in your thoughts in the future. Thank you very much for your time. Peace.

Sincerely,
Craig Sussek, DOC #314681
Stanley Correctional Institution

FORCE Supports Summer Student Stipends

As most former Remington Center students well know, the full-time summer immersion program is an essential part of the clinical experience offered at the Center. Each summer student receives a modest stipend ($2,500 for students in the “in-house” clinics, and about $3,000 for externs). “Inhouse” students also receive a remission of tuition for summer course credits. Although rare nationwide, this arrangement has been a hallmark of the Remington Center for decades, designed to ensure that law students can afford to participate in a full-time educational experience during the summer.

The Remington Center has worked diligently to make sure that our students continue to enjoy the advantages of a full-time summer program. However, the value of the summer stipend has been eroded over the years by inflation. The Friends of the Remington Center Endowment, Inc. (FORCE) has come to the rescue. FORCE is a private non-profit corporation which, over the past several years, has supplemented the students’ Law School summer stipends with private stipends.

In 2009, 71 students in the in-house clinics received supplemental stipends of $150 each, while another 36 prosecution, defender, and policing externs received supplemental stipends of $350 each, for a total of $23,250. While these supplemental stipends may seem modest, they made a huge difference to our students and were greatly appreciated. In these perilous financial times, summer law firm employment opportunities have diminished for students, and the demand for clinical placements is greater than ever. FORCE has been an invaluable source of support for the Remington Center’s students.

Many of you have signed on as annual members of FORCE, contributing $50.00 to FORCE each year. If you have not become an annual member, please consider doing so. Of course, if you’d like to donate a larger amount, we would be delighted to accept it.

Our FORCE mailing list now totals nearly 3,000 individuals. An annual contribution of $50.00 from even half of you would provide $75,000 each year toward the endowment that supports our summer students. This level of support would allow FORCE to increase the amount of the annual stipends, and perhaps even fully fund additional summer students.

To donate, you can send a check made out to FORCE and addressed to Meredith Ross, 975 Bascom Mall, Madison, WI 53706. Or you can make an on-line contribution to FORCE at the following link:
https://secure.uwfoundation.wisc.edu/MultiPage/processStep1.do?seq=5130

A tax-deductible donation to FORCE will allow all of our graduates and friends, regardless of their income, to show their support for the Remington Center’s educational mission. Thank you and happy holidays.