



MULTNOMAH BAR ASSOCIATION

100TH ANNIVERSARY

1906 - 2006

Judge Mercedes Deiz

By Hon. Adrienne Nelson, Multnomah County Circuit Court.



Mercedes Frances Deiz was born in New York City on December 13, 1917, the oldest of 10 children of a Czechoslovakian mother, Mary Kuzma Lopez and a West Indian father, Frank Lopez. Mercedes chose to attend Harlem's Wadleigh High School, a three-mile walk from her home. A highlight of her high school experience was meeting First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt. Mercedes was on the stage because she was a candidate for lunchroom director (a position she later won). The First Lady congratulated all of the candidates and singled out Mercedes by name, telling her that the only way to get ahead was to do the things you needed to do and be willing to work for it. She took Eleanor Roosevelt's advice to heart since she had so often heard the same words from her mother. Mercedes graduated from high school in 1934.

Working to pay her way through Hunter College, Mercedes had a variety of jobs, including theater usher, switchboard operator and ticket clerk at a WPA theater in Harlem run by two young unknowns - Orson Welles and John Houseman. While working at the theater, Mercedes first considered a career in law because people naturally confided in her and she helped them with their problems.



Mercedes Deiz in front of her chambers in 1970, on the day of her investiture as a district court judge

In 1948, she moved to Portland and she found secretarial work at the IRS and later at BPA. Mercedes met her husband, Carl, when they both were working for the IRS. Their

marriage lasted until her death, on their 56th wedding anniversary.

Mercedes worked as a legal secretary for Graham Walker before attending Northwestern School of Law at Lewis & Clark College (now known as Lewis & Clark Law School) as a night student. In 1959, she graduated fourth in her class (the only woman in the graduating class), while working in the daytime and raising three children (Bill, Karen, and Gilbert) with the support and encouragement of her husband. When Mercedes passed the bar exam, she became the first African-American woman

in Oregon's history to be admitted to practice law and the second African-American female attorney in Oregon.

Mercedes put out her own shingle at the Loyalty Building, primarily doing bankruptcies, marital dissolutions, child custody matters and juvenile law. Later she joined Nels Peterson's firm. During this time, Mercedes was active in numerous community and legal associations, including the Urban League, the NAACP and the MBA. In 1962, she became the MBA secretary/treasurer - the highest office a woman could achieve in the association at the time.

After working as a trial lawyer for eight years and serving as a worker's compensation administrative judge for two years, Governor Tom McCall appointed her a district court judge, making Mercedes the first African-American woman to be appointed in Oregon. In 1972, she ran for a circuit court judge position and won, beating seven male opponents in the process. That election made Mercedes the first African-American to be elected to remunerative office. She was re-elected in 1978, 1984 and 1990. After



Mercedes Deiz and her husband Carl enjoying an MBA event.

four six-year terms, Mercedes reached the mandatory retirement age of 75 and became a senior judge, still putting in time on the bench. She became Of Counsel to the Tooze Duden Creamer Frank and Hutchison firm, where she handled arbitrations.

Mercedes led a life of accomplishment. She served as director of the National Center for State Courts and of the National Association for Women Judges, of which she was a founding member. Mercedes was a Woodrow Wilson Visiting Fellow at Harvard Law School, where she taught family law. She was a founding member of OWLS.

Mercedes worked tirelessly on the Oregon Supreme Court Task Force on Racial/Ethnic Issues in the Judicial System and the MBA's Status of Women Committee. She served as a Director of the Pacific Ballet Theatre and the Portland Guadalajara Sister City Association.

She received many honors and awards including the OSB's Award of Merit, the OWLS Mother of Achievement Award and the Association of Black Lawyers Distinguished on the Bench Award. In 1997, Hunter College conferred an honorary degree of doctor of laws on her because of her "lifelong devotion to equality in all forms, and her passionate advocacy on behalf of children, minorities and the cause of justice."

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Judge Jean Lewis

By Noreen (Saltveit) McGraw.



Who could deny that women lawyers today play a significant role in Oregon's legal system? Their contributions to bench and bar are seldom questioned in today's world.

Fifty years ago, it was a different story. So it is interesting to reflect upon the career of Jean Lewis, an able leader in the legislature and Oregon's first female Circuit Court Judge

Jean Lagerquist Lewis, a trail-blazing woman attorney and judge, was born in Portland on July 17, 1914 to a family of modest means. From the time she read a newspaper article about a judge at age 12, she dreamt of becoming a lawyer and a jurist.

She graduated from Lincoln High School in 1932 and worked for Lipman Wolfe Department Store in order to earn her way through Northwestern School of Law. She graduated in 1938 as a class officer and the only female student.

In 1939 she opened her own law office with \$50, taking "anything that walked in the door," as she said in a later interview.

During World War II she served as a rent-enforcement attorney in Portland, and later moved to Washington D.C. on the staff of the General Counsel, handling complicated foreign currency problems occasioned by the war. In 1944 she married Henry L. "Hank" Lewis, who served in the 10th Mountain Division overseas.

Jean and Hank had one child, a daughter, who died tragically in a motor vehicle accident during the 1970s.

After the war, Jean Lewis returned to private practice. She was elected, as a Democrat, to the Oregon House of Representatives in 1954, graduating to the Oregon Senate in 1956 and 1960. In 1961, she was chair of the Rules Committee, a member of Ways and Means and Judiciary and was elected unanimously as president pro tem of the Senate later that year.

Still later that same year, Governor Hatfield (a former colleague in the Senate), appointed her to become the first female Circuit Court Judge in Oregon. In that post she was a pioneer in juvenile and family law, but she was also remembered as a judge of "compassion and firmness," as then Governor Hatfield foresaw in making the appointment.

As a judge, Jean Lewis was quickly recognized by her peers and the parties before her for her preparation, efficiency and skill in getting to the heart of each case. She was an eloquent crusader for

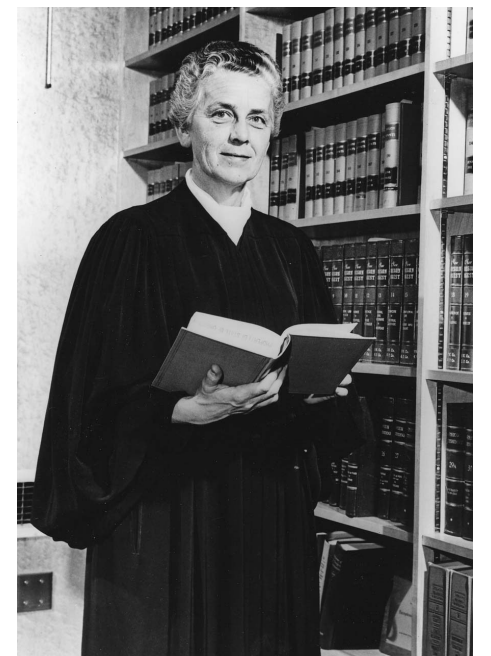
**A Century of Service
Historic Pullout: Women
Advancing the Bar**

By Judy A. C. Edwards, Executive Director.

The June *Multnomah Lawyer* historic pullout focuses on women and how they have advanced the bar. We chose women lawyers who have made significant impacts on the profession to profile, asked members to write about their insights, perspectives and personal experiences and others to give an historical overview of women in the Portland law community. We thank all who contributed to this issue.

Readers are encouraged to share their thoughts on any part of this pullout and we welcome your suggestions for topics in future issues. If you would like to write a story or article for the pullout, please contact me at judy@mbabar.org or 503.222.3275.

the rights of the young, for establishing a conciliation court for Multnomah County, and for serving as president of the Oregon Juvenile Judges Association. She also served on various Oregon task forces seeking better ways of dealing with families in distress.



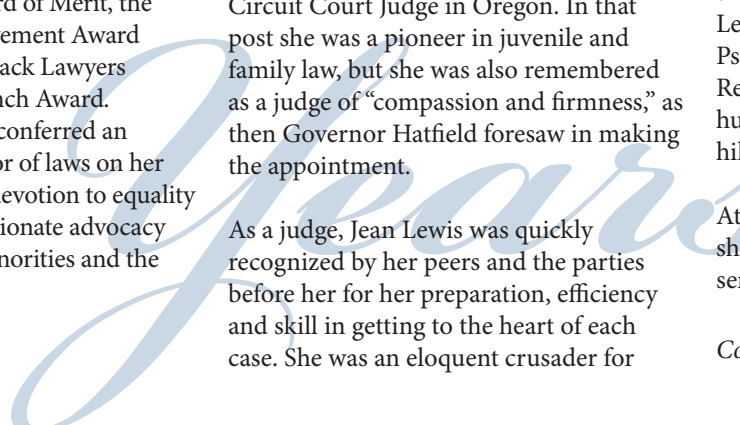
Judge Jean Lewis

Throughout her career, Judge Lewis was active in community affairs, including Girl Scouts and the Salvation Army's Greenhouse program for street children. She was also active in Queen's Bench, and in 1989 served as a panelist for Oregon Women Lawyers' first spring conference.

Her many honors included awards from the MBA, the Portland chapter of Hadassa, Lewis & Clark College, the Oregon Psychiatric Association and the National Recreation Association. Both she and her husband were ardent outdoor people, hiking, skiing and mountain climbing.

At the time of her retirement in July, 1978, she had practiced law for almost 40 years, serving as judge for 17 1/2 of them.

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Women Lawyers Who Have Shown the Way

By Lynn Stafford,
Markowitz
Herbold et al.

This article is personal. It acknowledges a debt to people who would be astonished to think I might owe them anything at all. I have been a civil litigator in Portland for 25 years, with a practice emphasizing complex commercial cases. The nature of my practice requires me to deal with, and confront, accountants, entrepreneurs, bankers, developers, insurers, engineers and, of course, other attorneys, all under conditions in which both the stakes and the stresses are very high indeed. Whether they are clients, experts or adversaries, most (but no longer "all") of these are men. When I returned to my native Portland in 1982, there were damn few women who stood up in a courtroom and argued on behalf of strong men and multimillion-dollar institutions about high-risk disputes and complex business transactions gone wrong.

This is not a claim to being a pioneer. By the early eighties, women regularly, if perhaps still infrequently, appeared in court and were performing as well as their male counterparts at trial. Several were prosecutors or public defenders, others litigated as part of their divorce practices, and still others tried personal injury cases. So, women were not discouraged (at least actively) from going to court. But, whether they were assumed to be unable to understand in-depth business transactions, or whether the perception lingered that women lacked facility with numbers and balance sheets, the fact remains: in the early eighties, you could count on your fingers the women who were engaged as lead attorneys in complex commercial litigation.

"...you could count on your fingers the women who were engaged as lead attorneys in commercial litigation."

This article acknowledges my gratitude to some of the women who were the notable exceptions to the general rule. By their professionalism, dedication and talent, they demonstrated to me, to other women, and – crucially – to the predominantly male movers and shakers in the commercial world, that women could vie on an equal footing with men in a courtroom on a complex commercial matter. The following represent those particular women who showed me the way.



Barrie Herbold

One instance stands out in my mind as both a revelation and a turning point for my career. In 1983, I went to see the closing arguments in a trial before Judge Panner. Barrie Herbold, of the newly formed

Markowitz & Herbold, argued for the plaintiff. Joyce Harpole, from Stoel Rives, argued for the defendant. Plaintiff had held an exclusive distributing contract with the defendant company and the case involved plaintiff's claim that defendant had breached that agreement. It was not an easy case to explain to a jury, in terms of either liability or damages. I watched as first Barrie and then Joyce argued their version of the case to the jury. I was impressed by their professionalism. They argued cogently, logically, convincingly. They demonstrated complete command of the facts and total facility with the concepts of the case. And the jury listened intently. Missing completely from the case was any hint that the gender of the two opposing attorneys was in any way a factor for the jury.



Joyce Harpole

Markowitz & Herbold, argued for the plaintiff. Joyce Harpole, from Stoel Rives, argued for the defendant. Plaintiff had held an exclusive distributing contract with the defendant company and the case involved plaintiff's claim that defendant had breached that agreement. It was not an easy case to explain to a jury, in terms of either liability or damages. I watched as first Barrie and then Joyce argued their version of the case to the jury. I was impressed by their professionalism. They argued cogently, logically, convincingly. They demonstrated complete command of the facts and total facility with the concepts of the case. And the jury listened intently. Missing completely from the case was any hint that the gender of the two opposing attorneys was in any way a factor for the jury.

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I realized that two women of my age had not only gained the confidence of their clients to try a complex commercial transaction, but had demonstrated conclusively by their professionalism that such confidence was fully justified. I knew I wanted the opportunity to do the same, and Barrie and Joyce had provided the inspiration as well as the belief that I could do it. These two fine trailblazers are both deceased now. It breaks my heart, not least because they will have missed my expression of appreciation and gratitude.

I practiced law in Vermont before coming home to Oregon. At the time (1979-1982), Vermont had no women judges at all. Almost out of a sense of duty - to compensate for this glaring omission



Hon. Liz Perris

- I seriously considered going on the bench as a career path. On my return to Oregon, however, I saw that I would not be obligated to blaze that trail here. One of my first appearances was before Judge Liz Perris. She impressed me so much, with a seriousness of purpose and natural authority, underscored by the incredible scope of her knowledge of the Bankruptcy Code. That I never really considered a



Hon. Susan Graber

judicial career again is at least in part a testament to my confidence in the level of professionalism and knowledge demonstrated not only by Judge Perris but also by the many other women who occupy the bench here in Oregon, at all levels. I would not think, for example, of writing a brief on the subject of personal jurisdiction without pulling out Judge Susan Graber's opinion in *State ex rel. Circus Circus Reno, Inc. v.*

Pope, 317 Or 151, 854 P2d 461 (1993). It's all there. Her 9th Circuit Court of Appeals opinions reflect the same insightful and compelling analysis of the law that made *Circus Circus* such an established precedent.

There are others who probably don't even know how strong an impression they made on me. Pam Jacklin showed me that you could be a serious full-time lawyer and still have time to make a significant contribution to the community. She sat in my office (I doubt she recalls this) and

"...she managed successfully to work four days a week at a time when it was hard for women lawyers to be taken seriously..."

told me that even if I didn't have time to participate in outside charitable activities at the time, there were many causes that could benefit from the legal advice. Sally Landauer proved by example that devotion to family and a serious legal practice were not mutually exclusive. By carving out a niche in Trusts and Estates early in her career, she managed successfully to work four days a week at a time when it was hard for women lawyers to be taken seriously unless they billed 2000 hours a year.

Carol Emory, first a client and then a friend, is an outstanding example of what a woman lawyer can do by herself. Without the support of a big law firm or the backing of an experienced mentor, she has established an excellent reputation as an international lawyer totally on her own. An office in Beijing, for goodness sake!



Carol Emory

So many other female lawyers critical to the development of women in law remain unnamed, a glaring omission. But, as I said, this is a personal tribute and note of thanks to the individual women who touched my life and influenced my career. Their careers have not really paralleled

"...they share the common element of success and fulfillment... heretofore certainly of limited access to women."

mine or one another's, but they share the common element of success and fulfillment in a field of law which, if not off limits, was heretofore certainly of limited access to women. They may not have been the very first women to venture into these realms of male domination, but they were among the early arrivals, when the paths were not clearly delineated, when their acceptance was still tentative. I have followed, close on their heels, unimpeded by the obstacles they encountered and thrust aside, and ever grateful for their pioneering efforts, their inspiration, and their shining example.

Thank you one and all.

Judge Mercedes Deiz

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The practice of law has benefited tremendously from the life of Judge Deiz. She was a pioneer and strong advocate for professionalism, the rule of law and diversity. Her life will be a beacon in Oregon's legal history.

The Honorable Adrienne Nelson

Excerpt taken from *Benchmarks*, Winter/Spring 2006, "Hon. Mercedes F. Deiz" by Katherine H. O'Neil.

"...Mandatory retirement kept Deiz from realizing her oft-stated goal of continuing on the bench until another African-American woman succeeded her. The goal was realized March 23, 2006 with the investiture of Adrienne Nelson. Nelson wrote, 'Judge Deiz was a wonderful role model and mentor to me. When I first moved to Portland and began to meet attorneys, meeting Judge Deiz had a profound effect on me. As a female attorney of color who had accomplished so much and broken many barriers, Judge Deiz was so warm, encouraging and open that I felt an immediate connection to her. Throughout the years, she took time to check on me, both personally and professionally... She was the first person to tell me that I should be a judge. What she did for me she did for countless others but it touched my life in a very special way.'"

Editor's note: Judge Nelson is the second African American woman appointed to the Multnomah County Circuit Court. Watch for the July/August *Multnomah Lawyer*, which will feature Judge Nelson in a judicial profile article.

Judge Jean Lewis

Continued from first page

Throughout her career, Judge Lewis was highly respected both as a person and for her very positive influence on the legal and political systems in Oregon. Warmly human as a person, she brooked no nonsense or lack of preparation in the courtroom. Always "on top of" the case before her, she expected the same preparedness of counsel.

In an interview after her retirement, Judge Lewis acknowledged being conscious of being under scrutiny on the bench. She told the *OSB Bulletin* that she hoped other women would find that she had blazed a trail that was helpful to them.

On a personal note: as a trial lawyer in her court during a three day hard-fought trial in the early '70s, I can testify to the fact that she did just that. It was a privilege to try a case before her because of her command of the courtroom and her interest in the case and the parties. Others concurred that she treated both men and women fairly and gave grace and dignity to the bench. (Comments of Neva Elliott, Ron Gevurtz and Richard Burke, *OSB Bulletin*.)

She died in 1991 at the age of 77. Ten years later, the OWLS Foundation honored the 40th anniversary of her appointment to the bench at a dinner gala, with former Governor and US Senator Mark Hatfield, her old colleague, as the featured speaker.

Her hope of blazing a helpful trail has been amply realized.

Reflections of a Corporate Counsel

By Eva Kripalani,
Knowledge
Learning Corp.



I knew from a very early age that I wanted to be a lawyer. I'm not sure what most influenced my decision, watching all those Perry Mason episodes or listening to my mother's constant refrain that my smart mouth and need to have the last word in every argument were indicative of my potential. In any case, I think it was a good choice.

As I think about the impact of my gender upon my career, I have not found it to be a hindrance, but believe it has impacted my choices. Fortunately, I graduated from law school at a time when there were many women with successful legal careers and good opportunities were available to me. I wanted to be in a law firm and joined the Stoel Rives firm as an associate in 1987.

My early experiences at Stoel Rives demonstrated to me that I could compete successfully with my male colleagues. I didn't think much about gender issues, even though I was working in the corporate and securities group, a fairly male dominated area of the law. I credit Stoel Rives with creating an environment that promoted opportunities for women and was intolerant of lawyers and clients who would have it otherwise.

“I credit Stoel Rives with creating an environment that promoted opportunities for women...”

During my 10 years at Stoel Rives, I had tremendous opportunities to work with very talented people and did challenging and interesting work. I will always be grateful for my experience there and the wonderful relationships I formed. But while I loved many things about my work, I found myself growing increasingly disenchanted with life in a big law firm. There were a number of contributing factors, but, fundamentally, what I had to do to feel successful was at odds with how I wanted to live my life and did not bring out the best in me. I was also saddened to see many of my colleagues, particularly other women, leave - often to pursue a path that would involve a less demanding work schedule and give them more time with their families.

I left Stoel Rives in 1997 to become General Counsel of KinderCare Learning Centers, Inc. It was a difficult decision and, in hindsight, one that was made in haste and without sufficient consideration of alternatives. Fortunately, it turned out to be another good decision, although that was not entirely clear at first. I approached my work in the same way that had been successful for me at Stoel Rives, which did not translate well to the new environment. As a result, there were a number of hard lessons to be learned along the way. I am still learning, but the lessons are getting less painful.

I do not mean to imply that the corporate environment is necessarily a more warm and friendly place for women. Corporate cultures differ widely and, after all, “glass ceiling” was a term used in reference to corporations before it was applied to law

firms. Nonetheless, the greater focus on development of management and leadership skills in the corporate world as compared to law firms generally seems to promote an appreciation of a greater array of talents and skills. Management behavior that results in excessive turnover of staff seems to be more quickly addressed and there is much more emphasis placed on teamwork and development of others versus individual contribution. Of course, the fact that an in-house lawyer's contribution is not measured primarily on the basis of billable hours provides greater opportunity for rewarding a broader range of talents and skills.

Judging from recent articles on the subject, it does not appear that big law firms have been terribly successful in addressing the issues that have resulted in few women reaching the top and staying there. That is unfortunate, but I am quite sure it is not for

“Work-life balance is not just a women's issue...”

lack of good intentions and considerable effort. Although it is not just a work-life balance issue, that is undoubtedly a critical factor. Work-life balance is not just a women's issue, but it seems to be harder for women to achieve balance because of traditional family roles. As long as law firms continue to focus primarily on the billable hour as the measure of a lawyer's worth, this will continue to be a difficult problem to address.

I am not sure I was aware of the term work-life balance when I decided to make the switch from a law firm to in-house counsel, but it was clearly part of my motivation. I know that I have not yet achieved that elusive balance, but I am closer to it and feel as though I exert more control over my life these days, making more conscious choices about how I want to spend my time.

Although I appreciate the ability to achieve greater balance, I appreciate as much, if not more, the exposure this role gives me to experiences and opportunities outside the traditional lawyer role. While I sometimes miss delving deeply into a complex issue and becoming truly “expert” in it, I actually find I enjoy my “generalist” role here much more. I find that my experience and training as a lawyer has many valuable applications in the business that I had not anticipated. Interestingly, I have also found that management and leadership of people - the thing I least liked when I first entered the corporate environment - is now something I very much enjoy and where I most want to improve my skills.

I am fortunate to have had opportunities to work in a great law firm as well as a great corporate legal department. There are excellent opportunities for women lawyers in law firms, corporations and other work environments. Legal training equips you with skills such as problem solving and effective written and verbal communication that can translate into success in any career. I do hope

“...excellent opportunities for women lawyers in law firms, corporations and other work environments...”

that law firms continue to focus on ways to retain more women over the long term as I believe doing so will enhance the quality of the environment for everyone.

Balancing Family and Career

By Judge Ellen F.
Rosenblum.



“It's really important for moms to work - to be role models for their daughters - to show that it's possible to spend time with your family and have a career. It makes me realize I can do it - not all my friends feel that way.” My daughter, Cate, age 22.

One of the earliest documents designed to help lawyers transition to parenthood, while maintaining their careers, was given to me by the then first lady of Arkansas, who happened to be the first chair of the ABA's Commission on Women in the Profession in the late 80's. Upon being introduced to her at one of our annual meetings, she asked me to be sure to give a copy of this publication on developing family-friendly leave policies in law firms to her friend and former classmate, who had recently become a mother while serving on the Oregon Supreme Court. It is now a virtual “given” that a large law firm have some sort of policy that allows mothers (and fathers, too, in the

“...lawyers I meet still whisper...”

more enlightened firms) to take time off to parent a new baby. But, surprisingly, lawyers I meet still whisper that they're sometimes unsure about asking about policies such as these, for fear of not being taken seriously as a candidate for the job. Over the years since the ABA's first publication, it has become apparent that the issue of “time off” is only the tip of the iceberg among a multitude of issues affecting our ability to navigate the “work/family continuum.” Books have

“...‘time off’ is only the tip of the iceberg among a multitude of issues affecting our ability to navigate the ‘work/family continuum.’ ”

been written on the subject and careers have been made studying it. While I do not profess to be one of those experts, here are 10 suggestions I've picked up over the years on how to approach balanced life as a lawyer:

- 1) Pick a life partner who is at least as nurturing as you are - preferably more so.
- 2) Find a work environment that is supportive of community and family involvement. Don't be afraid to ask questions that will give you the answers to these questions because if they are hesitant to answer them, you probably don't want to work there.
- 3) For young parents, don't stress yourself out over-programming your kids. Keep in mind that kids' needs are really fairly simple.
- 4) For somewhat more mature parents, avoid the “college frenzy.” The near obsession with getting our children into the best colleges seems to swallow families once their children reach high school age. There are a lot of great

colleges out there - many of them probably better for your child than the “Ivies” - and a lot easier to get into.

- 5) Take vacations with your kids when they are between the ages of seven and thirteen. Before that, it's fun, but exhausting. After that, you may discover that their idea of a good time - and yours - diverge substantially. They may not even want to go with you!
- 6) Learn when to say “No.” Choose very carefully what you have time for and want to get involved in. The position on the local nonprofit board may need to wait until you've had the chance to fully assess whether you're

“Learn when to say ‘No.’ ”

prepared to make the commitment - which, in turn, requires analyzing whether the time you'll invest is worth the time it will take away from your family, your personal well-being and other activities that might benefit even more from your involvement. Just as your reputation as a lawyer will be sealed early in your career, so will your reputation as a potential community leader.

- 7) Find a mentor in your office who will help keep you on the right track and is someone to whom you wouldn't otherwise have access.
- 8) More women lawyers are choosing to stay home longer to raise children than, it seems to me, was the case when I was raising my children in the 80's and 90's. Now that some of them are attempting to re-enter the profession, there is a real opportunity for law firms to demonstrate that we have learned something from experiences with different parenting models among lawyers. Welcome these lawyers back. They are, by nature, dedicated and committed to whatever they choose to devote themselves to.
- 9) If a lawyer doesn't currently have a family to raise, or chooses not to, but has other special interests to pursue, treat that lawyer with a similar level of concern and support to that shown to those in the childrearing mode. We want these lawyers as allies in raising our families - and, it is a matter of fairness.
- 10) We may want to look to other professions, such as the accountants, for ways to improve the law firm culture to make it more conducive to the work/family continuum that is desired

“...they have discovered it benefits both the people and the ‘bottom line.’ ”

by men and women lawyers today. It appears that some of them are ahead of us in understanding and making changes to make it easier for members of their profession to stay connected - and for those who have left, to re-enter with ease. Not surprisingly, they have discovered it benefits both the people and the “bottom line.” Why would lawyers be satisfied allowing other professions to forge ahead of us on something this important?

Women Advancing the Bar



1. **Manche Langley**, admitted to the Oregon State Bar 1909, the 13th woman admitted to practice in Oregon; President of the Women Lawyers' Association of Oregon, 1926; earned an LLB from Northwestern School of Law, 1927; Multnomah County Deputy District Attorney, 1933-35.
2. **Hon. Betty Roberts**, Oregon House of Representatives and Senate, 1965-77; First woman appointed to Oregon Court of Appeals, 1977; first woman appointed to Oregon Supreme Court, 1982 pictured with **Hon. Jean Lewis**.
3. **Dorothy McCullough Lee**, formed first all-woman law firm with Gladys M. Everett, 1931; Portland's first woman mayor, 1949; Served in Oregon House of Representatives and Senate, 1931-41; first chair of the Oregon Crime Commission, 1931-35; first woman Portland City Council member and commissioner of public utilities, 1948. "In politics and in professional life, a woman should not look for special favors because of her sex. She should not only not seek deferment on the part of men, she should not permit it...[P]articipation of women in politics, which is so plainly a crying need today, should be taken for granted and women should prepare themselves to do their part in proportion to their intelligence, education and experience." In a 1948 interview for *Independent Woman* magazine.
4. **Lynn Nagasako**, MBA President 1995-96.
5. **Sylvia Stevens**, MBA President 2004-05.
6. **Jacque Jurkins**, Librarian since 1964, Multnomah Law Library.
7. **Helen Althaus**, a founding member of the Queen's Bench, 1948; first woman judicial law clerk, 1947-49; Deputy City Attorney, Portland, 1949-53; associate at King, Miller, Anderson, Nash and Yerke, 1953-70; joined Gladys Everett and Virginia Renwick in an all-woman law firm, 1970.
8. **Betty Crofoot**, Administrator for the Oregon Supreme Court in 1950s and long time Queen's Bench member.
9. **Judy Snyder**, MBA President 1999-2000.
10. **Cynthia Barrett**, MBA President 1991-92.
11. **Susan Hammer**, First woman MBA President, 1987-88 and **Ruth Beyer**, MBA President 2000-01 at the MBA 100th Anniversary Celebration.
12. **Ruth Spetter**, First woman YLS President, 1983-84 and second woman MBA President, 1990-91.

MBA 100th Anniversary Community Gift Fund Surpasses \$238,000!

Congratulations to our MBA 100th Anniversary Community Gift Fundraising Committee, led by past MBA president, Mike Greene. The purpose of the fund is to increase civics education and participation and it will be administered by the newly formed Multnomah Bar Foundation. The MBA kicked off the fundraising campaign by committing \$50,000 to the fund. Listed below are those who have already made their generous donations or pledges. More names will be added throughout the year. If you want to add your name to the list, please contact Guy Walden at the MBA at guy@mbabar.org or 503.222.3275.

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Thank you to the *Queen's Bench Commemorative 50th Anniversary 1998 Calendar* for much of the above information.