An Interview with A. Mark Rabin
Illinois Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission

Avrum Mark Rabin, a graduate of John Marshall Law School, practiced law in Illinois for fifty years, 1965-2015. He began his legal career as an Assistant State's Attorney in Sangamon County, and then went into private practice. For many years he practiced criminal law, eventually focusing on civil work. Rabin also served as the legal representative for the Policemen's Benevolent and Protective Association for twenty years. From 1966-2001 he served in the Illinois Air National Guard, retiring as a Brigadier General. He retired from legal work in 2015.

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A. Mark Rabin

Biographical:
Avrum Mark Rabin was born in Chicago, Illinois on January 6, 1941, and grew up in the South Shore and Hyde Park neighborhoods of Chicago, and the Chicago suburb of Oak Lawn. He graduated from Western Illinois University in 1962 with a degree in Business Administration. In 1965 he received a law degree from John Marshall Law School, in Chicago, Illinois and was admitted to the bar in Illinois that same year. After admission to the bar Rabin worked as an Assistant State's Attorney in Sangamon County, and then was engaged in the private practice of law in Illinois from 1966-2015. In the early 1970s he became the legal representative of the Illinois Policeman's Benevolent and Protective Association, and served in that capacity for twenty years. Rabin also served in the Illinois Air National Guard from 1966-2001, retiring as a Brigadier General. He retired from legal work in 2015. Rabin and his wife Barbara have six children.

Topics Covered:
Parents and family background; growing up in South Shore and Hyde Park in the 40s and 50s; life in suburban Oak Lawn in the 50s; playing music as a young man, favorite music; memories of the Cold War and the Korean War; early jobs and education; Cuban Missile Crisis and Kennedy Assassination; attending Western Illinois University; political and social outlook as a young man; conception of his generation; the draft; Vietnam; law school at John Marshall Law School in Chicago, Illinois; early years of practicing law in Sangamon County as an Assistant State's Attorney; early impressions of Springfield, changes in Springfield over time; balancing work and family; Jewish community in Springfield; civil rights; composition of the local bar in the 60s; prominent attorneys in Springfield in the 60s; State's Attorneys in Sangamon County in the 60s; Magistrate Judges in Sangamon County in the 60s and 70s; early years of private practice; local courthouses; murder trials; IBI cases; civil practice; moving to Chatham and legal work in Chatham; Hobart "Curly" Rogers Jr.; work for Policeman's Benevolent and Protective Association; Paul Powell estate case; court appointed attorney work; Circuit Judges in the 60s and 70s; Bill Fuiten, Jack Weiner, and Bob Heckenkamp; service in Illinois Air National Guard; election for Sangamon County Sheriff in 1974; Springfield Jewish Federation and Jewish community in Springfield in the 70s; change in Jewish community over time; civic engagement; adoption case story; change in the bar over time; cameras in the courtroom; the judiciary and the media; enhancing the public's awareness of the judiciary; relationship between bar associations and the judiciary; role of judiciary in society; politics of the judiciary; pro bono and philanthropic work; historic preservation of legal history; future of the profession; legacy.

Note:
Readers of this oral history should note that this is a transcript of the spoken word, and that it has been edited for clarity and elaboration. The interviewer, interviewee, and editors attempted to preserve the informal, conversational style that is inherent in such historical sources while also editing for clarity and elaboration. The Illinois Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission is not responsible for the factual accuracy of the oral history, nor for the views expressed therein.

Avrum Mark Rabin: An Oral History, Part 1

LAW: [This is an oral history interview with A. Mark Rabin.] It's March 11th, 2015, we're in his law offices. This is our first interview and we're going to cover his background. Mr. Rabin, when and where were you born?

RABIN: I was born in Chicago, Illinois, on January 6th, 1941. You call me Mr. Rabin, my full name is Avrum Mark Rabin and I go by Mark. So I would like you to call me Mark.

LAW: Mark, okay. Mark, tell me about your father Harold and your mother Sylvia.

RABIN: Okay, they were both first generation Americans, born in Chicago, [Illinois]. All four of my grandparents were born in Russia or in what is on the border of Russia and some of the other eastern countries there, primarily, I can't think of the name of it, but their Russian, ethnic Russians and all four of them were Jewish and all four grandparents came to this country and my parents were born here.

LAW: Okay, did you know your grandparents?

RABIN: I knew my father's parents. My grandfather on my mother's side, my maternal grandfather, for who I'm named, was killed in a car accident in, I think, [19] 39' so I never knew him. My maternal grandmother died shortly after I was born. My maternal grandfather and [grand] mother I knew – My paternal grandfather and [grand] mother I knew. My grandmother died when I was in grade school, maybe high school, my grandfather, no my grandfather died when I was in high school and my grandmother died when I was in college.

LAW: Okay. Were you a pretty tight-knit family?

RABIN: Oh yeah, we were close, there was certainly no separation or animosity.

LAW: Okay.

RABIN: But they were old, not so much chronologically but people aged faster then and my grandmother had some real serious memory problems.

LAW: Now did they speak Russian or Yiddish, or both?

RABIN: Yes. They spoke English, they spoke Russian, they spoke Yiddish.

LAW: Okay.

RABIN: And I'm told that my mother's parents, in addition, spoke Russian and German. So there was quite a conglomeration of languages as I grew up.

LAW: What about your parents?

RABIN: My father spoke a little bit of Yiddish. My mother spoke Russian, Yiddish, and English.

LAW: So was it anything like you spoke one language in the home and another language outside the home?

RABIN: No, it was always English.

LAW: Always English, okay.

RABIN: My mother and father and their contemporaries, my aunts and uncles and great aunts and uncles, when they didn't want the kids to know what they were talking about would speak either Russian or Yiddish.

LAW: Okay. So, how long were you in Chicago, [Illinois]?

RABIN: I was born there in [19] 41'. My father served in the U.S. Army during part of World War II and for a while he was stationed in Florida. My mother moved with my older sister and I down there and lived off base so that she could be near my father. We lived there for about a year. We went back to Chicago. My dad got out of the Army in, I don't know, [19] 45', late [19] 45', we moved to California for a year, eighteen months, we moved to Denver, [Colorado] for a year or eighteen months. I started kindergarten in California. In any event, we moved back to Chicago I was in second grade and I lived there in the Chicago area until I graduated law school.

LAW: Was the family moving for jobs and stuff?

RABIN: Yeah, my father was out to make his fortune after the war. And I'm still looking for it.

LAW: Right. So any memories from this time period, that stand out?

RABIN: I think I remember when we lived outside the Army post in Florida there was a hurricane and the Army sent big fourby's, you know big trucks, out to pick up the dependents and bring them on base and we went to a big like a big gymnasium and they issued blankets and threw mattresses out, and I kind of remember that. And again, sometimes I wonder what I remember and what I remember being told by my mom and dad, you know it's a little fuzzy. But I remember living in Florida and California and starting school and walking to school and then moving to Denver and the snow and the house, I remember the house we lived in in Denver. And then moving back to Chicago.

LAW: What are your memories of Chicago from that time?

RABIN: Well we lived in, we moved into Hyde Park, excuse me South Shore, and I used to walk to school. We lived a block away from the lake front. We used to play on the rocks or the big concrete blocks that made up the break water, the shore there.

LAW: When you say we, who do you speak of?

RABIN: Oh my friends, my neighborhood friends. And we moved from, we lived in the apartment buildings, we never had a house at that time. I'll tell you a funny story about being friends with somebody in third grade in South Shore and meeting him again when we were in our first year of law school and figuring out where we knew each other from.

LAW: (Chuckles), right.

RABIN: But anyway I remember going, we would walk to school and nobody was concerned about safety, you know, it was safe. Then we moved to Hyde Park and as I got older I started taking music lessons and I'd take, I'd get up and I'd leave our apartment on Saturday morning, walk to the, not the L [train] but the South Shore train that came out of, actually, Indiana and went into the [Chicago] Loop and I'd take the train downtown and walk to the building where my music teacher had his office and I'd take music lessons and then take the train home. I was like nine or ten years old, eleven year old. Now you can't do that.

LAW: Yeah. Did you have any siblings or were you an only-child?

RABIN: I've got an older sister and a younger sister. My older sister is two years older, her name is Madeline, and I have a younger sister, seven years younger, her name is Karen.

LAW: So. Go ahead.

RABIN: When I was going into eighth grade we moved from South Shore, from the apartment we lived in, to a home that my parents purchased in Oak Lawn, Illinois, which is a southwest [Chicago] suburb, and I went to high school there.

LAW: What do you think the motivation was to move to Oak Lawn?

RABIN: Suburbia, own your own home, pride of home ownership and supposedly better schools and so forth.

LAW: Tell me about Oak Lawn in the [19] 40s and early [19] 50s.

RABIN: Let's see, we moved there it would have been the early [19] 50s. I went to eighth grade there, that would have be the [19] 51', [19] 52' school year. I think I've got my numbers right.

LAW: Okay.

RABIN: Oak Lawn at that time had a population of thirteen-thousand people, it was a small town. I'm not sure, I know that it's well over a hundred-thousand now and I haven't been back for a long time but the last time I went back I hardly recognized it, it's changed so much. It was a relatively small town, you know it was a typical middle-class suburban town. I don't have much to say about, I don't have anything negative to say. You knew your neighbors, you knew the people down the street. I had a bicycle, I'd ride my bike all over town, I'd ride my bike out 95th street to Ruth Lake, the Cook County forest reserve area with my friends. You know during the summer we'd just travel all over the area on bicycles. And again I say that because, I'm still a bicyclist, but back then there was not the safety concerns we have now with children.

LAW: Right.

RABIN: But the high school was I think a typical suburban high school. It was a good school, it had a good reputation.

LAW: Oak Lawn High School?

RABIN: Oak Lawn Community High School. And now there is no Oak Lawn Community High School I think it's an East and a West or a North and a South and it covers more schools. I played clarinet in the band. As a freshmen I went out for the wrestling team and I was absolutely terrible, (chuckles) so that didn't last long.

LAW: Okay. Why the clarinet?

RABIN: My mother was very musical, very musically oriented. At one time I took violin lessons, I took piano lessons, and for some reason I decided on the clarinet and that's the instrument I stayed with for the longest period of time.

LAW: Still play?

RABIN: No, I don't play, I played clarinet throughout high school. I played in the marching band, the concert band, and the dance band. I was the lead clarinetist, I was number one. And I was a very good technical player but I have no ear for music so I could not improvise, I couldn't listen to a tune and pick it up, you know I couldn't improvise with other good musicians and so forth so I just quit.

LAW: What was some of the popular music that you were listening to during that time period, do you remember?

RABIN: Bill Hayley and the [His] Comets, The Platters, Elvis Presley started to get popular. I think I was in high school when he hit, maybe, maybe not. All the [19] 60's music, all of the [19] 50's and [19] 60's [music]. I still listen to it on Sirius [Satellite] Radio.

LAW: Did you ever go to see any concerts at that time?

RABIN: Oh, I like Jazz too.

LAW: Okay.

RABIN: So if you look at the span of my high school years into college I saw Peter, Paul and Mary, Louie Armstrong, you know I love Louie Armstrong, Ahmad Jamal, all of those jazz musicians. Folk music, [Peter] "Pete" Seeger, the whole bit, the whole genre. And all the [19] 60's rock, rock stars. And concerts yeah, then later, after moving into Springfield, [Illinois] we went to see, at the state fair, Sam the Sham and The Pharaohs, (chuckles) I can't quite remember them all but we'd go to those concerts when we could. We didn't have any money, I wasn't poor but you know we were typical middle class and we couldn't afford a lot of that stuff.

LAW: So your extracurricular activities at that time were music and anything else? In high school?

RABIN: In high school, no that would be about it.

LAW: Ok. So this is, this time period is the early Cold War. Do you have any memories of the Cold War during that time?

RABIN: Yeah, you'd see all the newsreels and threats about atomic attack and when we talked on the phone you asked about drills when you get under your desk or you'd go into the hallway and kneel down in the corner where the floor meets the hall.

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I remember during the Korean War we would collect tin foil, balls of tin foil and then turn them in and hell I don't know where you turn them in to or what you did with them but we'd collect tin foil.

LAW: Interesting.

RABIN: Of course I watched the war news by the time the Korean War came around I was old enough to understand what the concept of war was and I actually had a cousin over there who spent some period of time serving in Korea. So I remember that. And I worked also, I worked from the time I was fourteen. I got my first job when I was fourteen and I've always had a job ever since then, through high school, through college, through law school. April 1st will be the first time since then that I'll be unemployed, when I retire.

LAW: It's well earned. What were some of those early jobs?

RABIN: I worked in a fast-food restaurant, Prince Castle, it's no longer around I don't think. I swept the parking lot and I stocked the coolers with ice cream and during the busy rush-hour lunch-time I would grill hamburgers, I was fourteen. And then I worked in a gas station pumping gas and doing tune-ups and so forth and then I got a job as an usher in a theater in Oak Lawn.

LAW: Any memorable movies that you ushered?

RABIN: No, I'm not a movie fan.

LAW: Not a movie guy?

RABIN: Not a movie guy. I'll tell you, again, a story, I can't recall his name but the manager of the movie theater was a retired naval officer. And after I got to know him, after working there for a while, by this time I was going into my senior year of high school and he said, "Mark how would like to go to college free of charge,?" I said, "How is that?" He said, "Naval Scholarship in the Naval ROTC program," and I said, "Well what do you gotta do?" And he said, "Well you go to school for four years, during the summer you serve in the Navy and different places and when you graduate you're commissioned as a naval officer and you spend four or five, six years in the Navy," and I thought, "I don't want to be in the military, I don't think I want to do that for a career," so I said, "No," and then I wound up spending thirty-four years in the National Guard. So, that's how smart I am, (chuckles).

LAW: What are your memories of the Cuban Missile Crisis?

RABIN: I was in college then and I just, I remember sitting around the old black and white TV set watching the news commentators and reading newspaper headlines about how we're one verge of nuclear atomic war with Russia and then you see [U.S. President John F.] Kennedy giving his speeches and press conferences. It was, if you will, a scary time of uncertainty. That was still the relatively early days of nuclear capability or atomic capability and I don't think any of us knew really what to expect as to how it might ever develop and end. So it was concerning, if you will, frightening.

LAW: And then, any memories of the [U.S. President John F.] Kennedy assassination?

RABIN: Oh yeah, I was in law school then. And shock, that something like that would happen, something like that would happen in this country. And I happened to be a fan of [U.S. President John F.] Kennedy, I admired him, so there was a sense of personal loss. But what stands out in my mind, when that happened, I went to John Marshall Law School in Chicago, [Illinois] and John Marshall had its afternoon classes and its evening classes and I was in the afternoon group, so in the mornings I was working as a clerk, a gofer, in a law firm, and we were in the Harris Bank building on if I recall the twelfth floor, I believe that's where the offices were, and I came into the bank building running an errand for the firm and I was in the elevator we were going up and two older people, two gentlemen were in there. I don't know whether they were bankers or lawyers or what they were, but one of them said, "It's really too bad about President [John F.] Kennedy getting shot and killed today." I didn't know it. And the other one says, "Yeah I wonder what's going to happen to the market," and I was just shocked to hear the news and then the reaction of somebody, "Well, I'm worried about my portfolio," and that's just burned into my brain, my memory about that.

LAW: What about the reaction from the rest of your family, were they kind of?

RABIN: Oh everybody was in a state of shock. Yeah, I don't, it's hard for me to describe. I don't remember any specific conversations or discussions but you're just numb from it. Again, this disbelief that it would happen or could happen or did happen.

LAW: So, you graduated in 1958 from high school and you decided to go to Western Illinois University. Why that school and what did you study?

RABIN: I'm laughing because I was not a good student in high school, so it was a question of where I could get in. I applied to a number of different schools and Western [Illinois University] was the first one that said, "Yes come on down, we'll take you." So my dad put me in the car, I was working at the gas station, he came over on a Sunday afternoon and he said, "Come on, you're going to college," you know, so I went home and we packed the suitcase, cause the acceptance letter came in on Saturday but it was late because I had applied late and I had goofed around, I wasn't sure if I wanted to go to college. So anyway dad picked me up and we drove down to Macomb, [Illinois], got me enrolled Monday morning and I went to Western [Illinois University]. So that's how I got to Western.

LAW: Were you the first one in your family to go to college?

RABIN: Yes, yes. I have first cousins that are – one first cousin that's older than I am that went to college. So he was already in college when I started. That was on my mother's side. But yes I was the first one to go to college in my immediate family and the first one to graduate from college.

LAW: So what were your first impressions of Macomb, [Illinois]?

RABIN: Oh it was, Macomb at that time to me was just like a foreign country. I had been in Chicago, [Illinois] all those years and I spent a lot of my time during high school back in South Shore and Hyde Park and Macomb was really a small, small rural town. And, at that time Western Illinois University was smaller than the high school I went to. There were, if I recall correctly, twenty-three hundred students at Western and the high school I went to had four thousand. So it was culture shock for me.

LAW: What were your extra-curricular activities in college?

RABIN: Working part-time.

LAW: Where were you working?

RABIN: I got a job in a gas station. And I had a meal job in the dorm. I was living off campus but I had a meal job in the dorm from time to time and I worked in the gas station from time to time then I joined a fraternity.

LAW: What fraternity?

RABIN: Tau Kappa Epsilon, TKE. And I got active in that and I became president of the house and then of course I had summer jobs back home.

LAW: And what were you studying in school?

RABIN: Business administration. I was gonna take, I was just looking for filler you know, I had no special interest and I was – so I took, signed up a social sciences minor but again it was a relatively small school then and the Department of Anthropology was part of the Social Science Department and they had one professor there Dr. Masters who taught anthropology and I liked his classes so much I just kept taking what he had to offer so I wound up with a minor in anthropology and a bachelors of science in business administration and a minor in anthropology.

LAW: What was it about his classes that you liked so much?

RABIN: The subject matter and the way he taught. I've always had a, I didn't know it but I had an interest in history and anthropology is a lot of history, so the two go hand in hand and to this day I like to read history.

LAW: Now you said earlier you were kind of a fan of [U.S. President] John F. Kennedy. Remembering back then, at that time, what was sort of your political and social outlook? Or did you have one?

RABIN: Well, I grew up on the south side of Chicago. And, again, even after we moved to Oak Lawn I spent most of my time, as soon as I turned sixteen, back on the south side of Chicago. I had more friends that I ran around with on a regular basis back there and I dated a girl for a couple years through high school who went to South Shore High School and so forth. We did not know what a Republican was on the south side of Chicago, [Illinois]. There's a judge, Joe Koval, from Benld, Illinois and the best way he said it one time, I was sitting in his chambers and we were just shooting the breeze you know after I had appeared in court in front of him, and we were talking politics and he laughed, he says, "Mark, back in my day in Benld in my day when I was growing up, if you voted Republican you had to go to confession the next day." (chuckles) Well Benld, [Illinois] is an old coal mining town so it was very strong democrat.[1] Again, the south side of Chicago, the mayor, THE MAYOR in capital letters, was [Mayor Richard Joseph] Daley, the first Mayor Daley. To this day when somebody says, "The Mayor," I think of [Mayor Richard Joseph] Daley.

LAW: Now were your parents and your family of the same mindset?

RABIN: They were democrats. Strong party democrats, no. Did they go out and campaign for people, no. But growing up in Chicago, [Illinois] you were a democrat, at that time.

[1] Circuit Judge Joseph P. Koval served in the 7th Judicial Circuit, which includes Macoupin County, where Benld is located. He was a Circuit Judge from 1976-2006.

LAW: Now did you have a conception of being part of a generation? Did you see yourself as being part of different generation than your parents? Tell me about the generational differences.

RABIN: I don't remember thinking that way.

LAW: Ok. What about now?

RABIN: Oh somewhat. I look at my parents and how they lived and their values and then I think about my own lifestyle and of course it was shaped to a great extent by my parents and lifestyle and how we grew up, and the values. And I see generational differences there, but between my generation and my parents I don't see any stark differences. I see more differences between me, and my wife, and my children in terms of some attitudinal matters but again nothing – I see differences but nothing dramatic.

LAW: Okay. Would you say that your parents were more conservative, like socially, than you?

RABIN: Oh I think so, yeah. My parents, the man was the bread-winner and

[30:00]

mom stayed home and cooked and took care of the house. Living in Chicago, [Illinois] where we did, my dad had a furniture store and we had a car, he would drive to work, we only had one car. And you lived in an apartment and you had a small refrigerator with a very, very small freezer that usually didn't work very well. So you buy groceries for two or three days, you don't buy groceries for two or three weeks like you do now and so on. And mom would walk the two blocks from where we lived down to the grocery store and do the shopping. But she would call my dad and say, "What would you like for dinner

tonight?" And then she'd go buy it and bring it home and cook it. And she did work after we moved to Oak Lawn and after my younger sister was well into grade school she got a part-time job as a receptionist in a doctor's office and she worked at that for a number of years until I don't know how long.

LAW: Did that cause any kind of conflict in the family?

RABIN: No.

LAW: There was also a draft at the time. What were and are your thoughts on the draft?

RABIN: Well I was in the draft. When you turn eighteen you register for the draft. I was in college, I graduated high school when I was seventeen, I was in college already when I was turned eighteen and registered for the draft. My draft board was in Blue Island, Illinois, I don't know if you know where that is but it's near Oak Lawn, near south Chicago. So you register for the draft, but when I registered for the draft at age eighteen there was nothing going on. But in the next couple of years is when the Vietnam War started to come to the forefront and where the draft actually started to mean something. But the draft, to my generation, before the Vietnam War controversy started, was just something that you expected. It had been in place for a long time and you knew that at age eighteen you registered for the draft and you knew that, if there was a need, that you could be drafted. But very few people were prior to, I don't know the years, 60', [19] 62', no, prior to [19] 64', [19] 65' people weren't getting drafted in any big numbers.

LAW: And then you ultimately were drafted?

RABIN: Yes, yes. I got a deferment, an educational deferment, when I was in law school. I graduated law school in [19] 65' and I contacted the draft board and I said, "Am I gonna

be drafted?" And they said, "No, we've got so many people in front of you that we're never gonna get to you." Okay, so I wasn't gonna get drafted. And in looking at careers I thought maybe that I would like to try the military, so this again gets kind of ironic. I applied to the Air Force for a position as a judge advocate general in the Air Force. And they went through the physical testing, written testing, written – an actual personal interview with a judge advocate at Scott Air Force Base and they turned me down, I wasn't good enough to be an Air Force judge advocate. So, I moved to Springfield, [Illinois], had my job as an assistant state's attorney, quit that and went into private practice and as I was building my private practice and I came home one day and opened the mailbox and here was a draft notice. It said, "Show up for induction in thirty days." I wrote a letter to my draft board saying that, "I'm an attorney in private practice and it would really be a hardship on me and my clients if I had to report in thirty days, could you give me sixty." I just wanted a thirty day extension. And they wrote back and said, "Your draft notice is cancelled, we'll re-notify you when you need to show up." Well that really left me in limbo because they didn't say whether it would be sixty days, one hundred and twenty days or anything else. So, I was talking to a guy, at that time we were doing personal injury defense work for an insurance company and I was talking to one of the adjusters who said to me, he said, "Well Mark, there's an Air National Guard unit out here at Capital Airport and I'm a member of it and we're looking for people. Why don't you go out there and see if there's anything that you'd qualify for and that you'd be interested in," so I had no idea what it was about. I drove out there, I found the recruiting office and I went in and talked them and they said, "Well yeah, we'd like to have you in, if you can pass the physical and the written test, we've got several positions

that you'd be qualified for," so I went through that process and they enlisted me and slotted me to be an administrative officer and once I got enlisted there then I was out of the draft. I didn't even know that. I said, "Well okay, well I gotta go tell my draft board and make arrangements," and they said, "No we do that, we'll tell them that you're in," and they did it. That's how I got into the Air Guard.

LAW: Now this is during the Vietnam War?

RABIN: This was in [19] 66'.

LAW: What are your earliest memories of the Vietnam War?

RABIN: Well you'd hear about it on TV. I was in college in Macomb, [Illinois], and we'd see news articles on TV and then one of my fraternity brothers dropped out of school. He enlisted in the Army and he went through Special Forces training and we would see him when he was home back in Chicago on labor, he'd stop in at the fraternity house, he'd come down to Macomb and so forth and then he went to Vietnam as a Green Beret, as Special Forces. And that created an awareness of Special Forces in me and that created an awareness of Vietnam and people going there and now, you know, I knew somebody there. So that was my real introduction to it. And this fellow who I'm talking about, came home from Vietnam, got out of the Army, and was never heard from again (chuckles).

LAW: Wonder what happened to him?

RABIN: I have no idea, somebody told me he moved to California, that's the last I heard of him.

LAW: Did you have any friends as the [Vietnam] War progressed that were drafted or served in Vietnam, from college and law school?

RABIN: No, no. Oh yeah, yeah, yeah, I was gonna' tell you about this fellow from third grade. A fella' in third grade, I taught him how to ride a bike and we moved, that was in Hyde Park, excuse me in South Shore, then we moved from the apartment in South Shore to the apartment in Hyde Park and I never saw Winston again until my first day of law school. And I'm sitting there looking around the room and there was two-hundred of us in this room, two-hundred and ten, at John Marshall Law School and I look at this guy who is familiar, I know I know him from some place and he's looking at me. And you know that spark of recognition, it turns out this is Winston. And we pieced it together that we went to third grade together and I taught him how to ride a bike. So, he and I went all the way through law school together and we stayed in touch after all the years of law school up until two or three years ago when Winston passed away. But Winston went in the Army out of law school. He was a judge advocate in the Army and he hated the Army and you had to know Winston, he was a total free spirit. So, he got stationed as a judge advocate in Vietnam and he hated it. So, he wrote and self-published a book on why the United States Army should legalize the use of marijuana within the Army and he sent copies to all of the commanding officers (chuckling) and they grabbed his ass and took him out of Vietnam, brought him back to the United States and said, "You know what, you don't fit here," and they gave him an honorable discharge and they sent him home.

LAW: Ok, now you were talking about going to John Marshall [Law School], but first, why did you decide to study law?

RABIN: I was going to college, I was taking business administration, it really didn't do anything for me and I couldn't think of a career path that I wanted to follow. I never pictured, couldn't picture myself being in some corporate structure and going up the corporate ladder and playing the game. My family was always in business for themselves or working in small business and so forth. So, I never pictured myself doing anything but somewhat something in self-employment or small business. And somewhere very early in my college career I thought, this thought entered my mind, "Well what are you going to do with this bachelor's degree in business administration?" Which we would euphemistically call Jewish Engineering and so I thought, "Well maybe I want to be a lawyer," and from there it went.

LAW: What was your family's reaction?

RABIN: Oh they thought it was great.

LAW: Did you know any lawyers?

RABIN: I had cousin, an older cousin who was married to a lawyer in Chicago, [Illinois], and his name was Norm and I knew Norm and I talked to Norm a little bit about it and he was very encouraging. Norm was a World War II veteran who went to college and law school on the G.I. Bill and so that's the only lawyer I knew.

LAW: Now why John Marshall Law School?

RABIN: Several reasons. Number one academically I could get in there. In college I learned how to get a C [grade]. I didn't care about being a good student, I knew I was having the best four years of my life and I had a ball and I could do enough work to get a C and once in a while I screwed up and got B's and I even got a few A's here and there. But, we

didn't have any money, again we weren't poor but it was just an average economic existence so I could live at home and go to John Marshall and it was reasonably priced and I didn't have to get any student loans and come out of school with debt, so that's what I did.

LAW: So by affordable, do you remember how much it cost?

RABIN: I don't, I'm thinking a semester hour at John Marshall [Law School] at that time might have been thirty or forty dollars, but I'm guessing at that.

LAW: But you could make it on your employment and help with your parents without having to borrow.

RABIN: And live at home and pack a lunch.

LAW: Okay. Now this is – they're [your parents] still living in Oak Lawn?

RABIN: No, at some point they moved from Oak Lawn, [Illinois], to Skokie, [Illinois]. And I was living at a friend's house in South Shore and working for his father in his father's Jewish delicatessen for a semester. Then I got a job with a law firm, in the downtown, clerking. But I continued to live at Harry's house because it was very convenient to the L [train], to the train, to get downtown. Then I moved out to Skokie and lived in my parents' basement and commuted downtown.

LAW: By car?

RABIN: Oh no. By train.

LAW: By train.

[45:00]

RABIN: Yeah. And then in June of [19] 64' I married my wife Barbara and she was from Downers Grove, [Illinois] and we moved to Downers Grove and she worked and I worked and I commuted from Downers Grove downtown to the Loop to finish my last year of law school.

LAW: So you met her at Western [Illinois University]?

RABIN: At Western.

LAW: And what was she studying?

RABIN: I don't know.

LAW: You don't remember.

RABIN: I don't remember. I think she wanted to be a teacher but I don't remember what. She went there two years and she dropped out to go to work full-time. She worked for a year and then we got married and she worked for another year when I was in law school, then we moved here.

LAW: Okay. Back to John Marshall [Law School]. What were your – did you have any extracurricular activities at that time?

RABIN: No.

LAW: It was just work and school?

RABIN: Work and school and study, study, study, study. And my grades got better, I became better than a C student.

LAW: Now what are your memories of life in Chicago at this time, had the city changed at all since you lived there before?

RABIN: Not to me it hadn't.

LAW: You had always kind of stayed in touch with friends and family in the city?

RABIN: Oh yeah, we had a big family then. They're all gone now. We had a big family so we would have family affairs, dinners and so forth, holidays. But the city to me was the same and you know, again, I don't mean to sound like we were poor but we didn't have money to enjoy all of the good things that a city like Chicago has to offer, in terms of theater and entertainment. We just couldn't afford a lot of that. I spent a lot of time going to museums in Chicago because they were very cheap if not free, when I was growing up. But when I was in law school I literally just went to school, studied and worked. My big, big time to relax in law school was Sunday afternoon to watch the [Chicago] Bears [game], that's it.

LAW: Let's talk a little bit about John Marshall [Law School]. Let's get into that a little bit, I want to learn a little bit more about the law school at the time. So, did you associate any particular legal philosophy with the school?

RABIN: No, no. John Marshall was and still is a private law school, it's not affiliated with any university. The dean, when I went there, was Noble Lee.[2] That was his name. Noble Lee was the character of all characters. He was a member of the Illinois House of Representatives for quite a few years.[3] His father was the dean of the school before him.[4]

[2] Dean of the John Marshall Law School from 1944-1974. For more on John Marshall see, http://www.jmls.edu/welcome/centennial-history/files/centennial.pdf

[3] 1941-1968.

He was an absolute dictator, what he says goes. The school was, as far as enrollment, was easy to get into and very hard to get out of with a degree. My beginning class was two-hundred or two-hundred and ten, somewhere right around there and twelve of us graduated on time.

LAW: What was it that made it like that?

RABIN: It was a flunk-out school.

LAW: Okay, I understand.

RABIN: That's it, it was a flunk-out school. Now we had some people who enrolled because their mom or dad wanted them to and they'd sit in the back of the room and they never cracked a book and they were there for one semester. But I remember meeting – my first semester we formed a study group of three or four of us and there was this one fellow John, I can't remember his last name, but John was really, really bright, he had a degree from a good university, he worked hard, you know on the weekends we would meet some place and quiz each other and so on and John flunked out the first semester. Why, I don't know, but it was frightening to see a guy like that who you thought had a lot of capability. But anyway it was very tough; they were very, very rough on grading. But there was no political philosophy, no particular legal philosophy, it was nuts and bolts, you know here's the law, here's how you approach the law, here's how you analyze it, here's what you gotta know. It was very down to earth and hands-on.

LAW: Would you call that law as legal process?

RABIN: I'm not sure what you mean.

[4] Edward T. Lee was Dean of John Marshall Law School from 1904-1943.

LAW: Like you're learning the process of law.

RABIN: Well you learn *the* law and you learn the process of legal analysis. Okay, here is a law but how do you apply it. You gotta have facts and you gotta interpret the facts and you gotta see where the facts fit. As an example, on the final exam, or a bar exam, you'll get a set of facts and you'll have to look at it and say, "Okay, is this a criminal law question or is it a constitutional law question," and you gotta find yourself with it. They were very good at teaching the practical side of, "Okay, this is the law, now what do you do with it?" One analogy I like to use is about a dog chasing a car, okay, a lot of dogs chase cars, what do they do when they catch it? Well, a lot of lawyers can know what a lot of laws are but they don't know what to do with it. And your good lawyers know how to work those laws with the facts they've got.

LAW: What were, sort of, the classes that you enjoyed the most?

RABIN: Maybe none, (chuckles).

LAW: None.

RABIN: No, I think I enjoyed most of all of the classes. I found them challenging, I found them interesting. Again, I'm, it turns out that I like history and so much of law is learning, not just what the law is, but how the law evolved to what it is. So, whether you're talking about tort law or constitutional law or criminal law or contract law, you learn the history of it to understand how to apply the law as it is today. And I enjoyed it all. The courses that typically law students don't like are things like civil procedure and that type of things. But the substantive law classes I enjoyed.

LAW: What were some of the big constitutional issues at that time?

RABIN: You know, I don't remember.

LAW: You don't remember.

RABIN: You mean pending cases at that time?

LAW: Well I guess what I'm getting at is, did the wider world ever impact what you were studying in law school?

RABIN: No. I can't recall.

LAW: No issues ever came in?

RABIN: I'm sure there was, I'm sure a professor would say, "Today the Supreme Court is considering this and that and here's how it fits into what we're talking about," but I don't remember specific issues, I really don't.

LAW: Any memorable professors?

RABIN: Uh, three of them. George Trubow who taught contracts. Well, more than three [professors]. Burns, was the hanging judge. He taught criminal law and boy did he flunk people out, and I think he taught constitutional law and he flunked a lot of people out. And then there was a professor who was very theatrical and he taught, I think it was evidence, but he shows up one day and he's got an ironing board and an iron and it's sitting there in the classroom and he's being very theatrical in his presentation and he reaches over and grabs his iron and says, "Strike while the iron's hot!" Those are the little things that I remember. There was a guy named Nye, Robert Nye, who taught family relations, domestic relations law. And he happened to be a friend of one of my dad's brothers, my Uncle Leon. So he knew who I was just peripherally because he knew

I was Leon's nephew. But when I was in my last semester of law school I was clerking for a law firm and they had a hearing in the circuit court of Cook County on a motion and all the lawyers in the firm were busy, there was no lawyer to cover the motion, so they said to me, they said, "Hey, you know enough, you go over there and cover this," and this is totally improper because I'm not licensed and I'm not – at that time you weren't even authorized under special rules of the Supreme Court to practice as a student, there is some of that now. So I take the file and I'm looking at the substance of the motion as I'm walking down the street, going to the court house, but I don't look to see who the opposing attorney is and it's Bob Nye. So the case is called and I get up, answer, "Present your honor," and he gets up and he looks at me and smiles and he walks over and he whispers to me, "I won't tell if you don't tell." (Chuckles)

LAW: Now you graduated from – well first I should say, any other memories of John Marshall Law School at that time?

RABIN: No, again, to tell you about the school, to tell you how difficult it was to get through there, we're the only law school that I know of that held comprehensive exams every year. So, you do your first year of law school and then in August you take comps. And the comp is like a bar test, bar admissions test, covering all of the courses you've had up until that time. And if you don't pass that comp [comprehensive exam] you don't go forward. And then at the end of your second year you take comps covering your first four semesters and so forth. So, that's how, that's why I say it was a flunk out mill. But they turned out, and I'm not trying to brag, they turned out some really, really, really good lawyers. When you graduated from there you knew your stuff. And they had an extremely high bar [exam] pass rate. Higher than University of Chicago, higher than

Northwestern [University], you know, the really prestigious schools. Now maybe that's because they taught us how to take a test but we passed the bar [exam].

LAW: Now, you passed the bar in 1965 and you chose Sangamon County, how did that come about?

RABIN: I was – my wife and I, she's from Downers Grove and I was from the city itself and from the suburbs. We talked about establishing our lives somewhere besides the city. And at that time we didn't have any kids, I was driving an old Volkswagen beetle, not an old one, but a Volkswagen beetle and we said, "Let's try to find a job in a smaller town." Ray Terrell was the State's Attorney of Sangamon County at that time, the elected State's Attorney. Ray Terrell was a graduate of John Marshall Law School, he was looking for an assistant state's attorney and he notified the placement office there, they told me about the opportunity, I called down here, arranged for a job interview and I wound up here.

LAW: How big was office of State's Attorney at the time?

RABIN: Eight.

LAW: Eight people.

RABIN: You know, seven.

LAW: Did Ray practice law part-time?

RABIN: Yes. He was, I think I'm correct when I tell you he was the last State's Attorney that also had private practice. He was with the firm Drach, Terrell and Deffenbaugh. So I worked there and at that time also assistant state's attorneys could be in private practice and several of them were. Several of them were full-time, several of them had private

[01:00]

practices. I worked there for five, five and a half months and a lawyer in town who I was dealing with in a case came to me when the case was over. We had completely concluded it and it was Bob Heckenkamp and he said, "Mark I really enjoyed working with you on that case and I like the way you work, would you be interested in coming to work part-time in private practice and developing a private practice within my firm, my office?" And I met with him and we discussed it and I said, "Yeah I'd like that," and so I went to Ray [Terrell] and I asked him, I told him what I wanted to do and I wanted to continue being an assistant state's attorney and then work part-time for Bob and Ray said, "No, I've got to stop the practice and I'm sorry but I'm going to stop it with you. You either have to go into private practice or you stay here."

LAW: Now, how was work divided in the office? How do they allocate the types of cases?

RABIN: Which office?

LAW: State's attorney.

RABIN: I was brand new, so I started out in traffic, working with lawyers who had some experience, you know, learning the ropes, but handling traffic cases. But then after a couple of months you start into misdemeanors and then there was, when you could find the time, you would sit with an experienced attorney in trial. And I remember I sat with a lawyer, he's still around but he's not practicing, Bob Lawley. Bob had been there for – Bob was in private practice but he also was an assistant state's attorney. We tried a burglary case, a felony burglary case, a jury trial and you got your experience that way. But, again, you start out with traffic cases and the small stuff.

LAW: There was also still magistrates, magistrate judges at this time.

RABIN: Yes, there were magistrate judges, they were full-time and they had to be lawyers, this is not the old police magistrate. The magistrate judges are now associate circuit judges and they are appointed by the circuit judges. So yes, when I started there were magistrate judges and then there was just a name change to associate circuit judge.

LAW: Do you remember anyone from the office who had been there for a really long time that you learned a lot from?

RABIN: The State's Attorney's office?

LAW: Yeah.

RABIN: Well, Dick Hollis, Richard Hollis was the first assistant under Ray [Terrell] and then when Ray didn't run for re-election Dick ran for election and was elected state's attorney and I think he served two terms.[5] But he was first assistant and I worked with him and I learned a lot from him in just the terms of thoroughness of gathering the evidence and building the case and determining what you needed in terms of evidence and working with the police to go out and interview this guy, ask him this, get this, get that. It was a learning experience on how to build your case, evidentiary, in terms of the evidence. Bob Lawley was a good teacher, he was very personable, he knew how to present a case, he knew how to address a jury. Those are the two that kind of stick in my mind, that stand out in my memory. But then I went to work for Bob Heckenkamp and Bob Heckenkamp was a trial lawyer extraordinaire and that's where I really learned trial practice.

[5] Raymond Terrell was State's Attorney from 1961-1968, and Richard Hollis from 1969-1972.

LAW: Just a few more questions. How did living and working in Springfield, [Illinois], compare with Chicago, Macomb, Oak Lawn? Was it like coming to a foreign country again?

RABIN: Again, yes, I don't want to compare it to Macomb. But comparing it to Chicago, when I first came to Springfield, you know the restaurants in Springfield were steak and potato places. You had one Italian restaurant and that was Saputo's. You didn't have the ethnic restaurants we have now for oriental food, Chinese food, and I was raised in Chicago eating Chinese food and you couldn't get it here. There was one place that served it but it was very expensive and not the kind I was used to. So, and this was before the med school and before Sangamon auditorium and I – the Springfield Symphony Orchestra played in the auditorium at Springfield High School and since I was a young kid I was going to concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at Orchestra Hall. So there was a huge difference in terms of the cultural aspect, in terms of the food and then in terms of some of the attitudinal things. There's just a difference in outlook in many ways between the people from a town of this size and the people of Chicago. But at the same time I found very, very friendly people, people literally befriended me, took me under their wing and did things for me that maybe people in Chicago wouldn't have, that maybe they would have been colder, more distant, less friendly.

LAW: Do you feel like law school prepared you for practicing law?

RABIN: That is a really good question and a tough one to answer. It certainly taught me the basic knowledge of law. It taught me how to apply legal reasoning, logic, and theory and so forth. But, it did not teach me how to deal with witnesses, with judges, how to present

myself in court. It was strictly an academic process as opposed to any hands-on how to do it type of thing.

LAW: Now, you spoke earlier about how you didn't even know what a Republican was. So, coming to central Illinois, and Sangamon County specifically, did you find that your political and social outlook changed during this time period? Because you've also grown older and gone through college and law school.

RABIN: Yeah, I became – by the time I moved here I was much more attuned to the idea of Republican versus Democrat and some of the differences in philosophies between conservatism and liberalism in political terms. And I was aware of the fights between the parties and the philosophies, yes. Macomb was a strictly rock-rib Republican place. And Springfield, the city of Springfield was fairly equally matched between Republican and Democrat. But, the story I'll tell is my wife, my wife's family are all Methodist and all staunch Republicans and her mother grew up in a small town in southern Indiana and her, my wife's grandparents were still alive when we were dating and they came up to Chicago one time and they spent three, four, or five days at my in-laws house. This was before we were married. And they were getting ready to leave to go back to southern Indiana on a Sunday afternoon and her grandfather said to me, he says, "Mark," you know, because I had been hanging around and I had never met any of them before, "Mark I want you to come to Poseyville," that's the name of the town in southern Indiana, "and spend a couple of days with me, I'll show you around," he says, "I'll talk to you, I'll change your mind," and I thought, "Uh oh, here it comes, he's going to try to convert me from Judaism to being a Methodist," he says, "I'll change your mind, I'll make a Republican out of you." So, there's a little political story I guess. So, yeah, I became

more aware of the differences and I'm much more in tuned to the differences in politics now.

LAW: Okay, so you were also, by the time you got to Springfield you were married. And within a year or two you were a father. So, how did becoming a husband and father affect, not just your life, but, your work life?

RABIN: I don't know that it did. I came from a family where my father was in retail and he owned his own furniture store for a while and then he went – he closed that up and he went in the car business. Then he was a car salesman and he was a sales manager and a general manager. He never owned his own dealership. And he would leave the house at seven-thirty, eight o'clock, in the morning and not come home until nine o'clock at night and he worked six days a week. On Saturdays he would get home about five or six. So, that's the work ethic. So, for me, you know my job was to go to work early in morning, work all day and come home when the work was done, and that's what I did. I still come to work at six or six-thirty in the morning. And I was in the [Air National] Guard too, so at least two days a month I would have guard duty and I always worked weekends in the law office if I wasn't at the Guard. So, that's the way I am, that's the way I've been.

LAW: Well we've got you from birth to Springfield and that's really all I was wanting to cover today, unless there's anything else that you want to add from this period, or this time frame that we haven't really touched on? Anything you think we might have missed out on or haven't talked about?

RABIN: I don't think so, I think you've been very comprehensive.

LAW: Ok, good deal.

RABIN: What I've noticed is that I will take you astray and you will bring me back to the topic that you need to cover or want to cover and I appreciate that.

LAW: I'm just trying to cover everything.

RABIN: I hope I haven't been too wordy.

LAW: No, you're fine. There's a lot more here actually we could discuss, like the fact that you said that your wife's family is Methodist. So that's kind of, would you call that a mixed marriage?

RABIN: Yeah, we're a mixed marriage, she converted to Judaism after we were married and we raised our children Jewish, in the Jewish faith and three out of my six kids are raising their kids in the Jewish faith. So, it was a mixed marriage, it's not now, but the kids were raised in a household with both traditions, if you will.

LAW: That's interesting.

RABIN: Yeah.

LAW: And then what, the Jewish community in Springfield, you know, or was there a Jewish community and what was that like?

RABIN: There is a Jewish community in Springfield, [Illinois]. There are two temples, one is reformed and one is conservative, we belong to the reformed temple.[6] The number of Jews in Springfield, and this is true of almost everywhere not just Springfield, but the number of Jews in Springfield who identify as Jews and participate in temple life has gone down dramatically.

[6] Temple Israel, is a conservative synagogue, and Temple B'rith Shalom is a reformed synagogue.

[01:15]

Temple B'rith Shalom, which is the reformed temple that I belong to, when we came here and joined in 1966 or [19] 67', I forget when we joined the temple, but shortly after we moved here, if I recall correctly we had four-hundred families in Temple B'rith Shalom and we were always bigger than Temple Israel but, you know, Temple Israel had two, two-hundred and fifty families. And these numbers are just from my own memory. We're down in Springfield now to just over two-hundred identified families. Now we know a lot more Jews are here and they don't deny or hide being Jews but they're non-affiliated. They just don't practice or belong to any organization. Just like there's a lot of Christians who don't practice their religion or don't belong to any other church. So, the problem is financial, can we support two temples, can we support the religious school that we have and do we have enough participation to keep it going. And this is a topic of ongoing discussion amongst the Jews that are involved here in Springfield.

LAW: I also would be remiss if I didn't talk about, you know when I was talking earlier about the wider world having an impact on law school. At that time the civil rights movement was kind of doing some of its defining actions, the March on Washington I guess would be a good example. Do you have any memories of the civil rights movement at that time and do you have any kind of civil rights law, in law school?

RABIN: Again, I don't remember civil rights law, though we had constitutional law, you know, and you talk about equal justice under law and so forth. But, I was already practicing law when all of this was – well let's see, I was in the latter part of law school or practicing law through a lot of the turmoil times of the civil rights movement. During the time the Voting Rights Act was passed and so forth. Because that was what fifty

years ago, they were just celebrating that. But, I grew up, forget that I went to high school in Oak Lawn which was just about all white [people]. I really grew up on the south side of Chicago. Even in high school I went back and spent a lot of time on the south side of Chicago. And I lived in racially and ethnically mixed neighborhoods and we didn't think of people as being different. You just all lived in the same place and you all went to the same places and I don't remember people being treated differently where I lived. I lived near the University of Chicago campus where we had a real mix of race and ethnic people that were either students or teachers there. So, I never gave a lot of thought to it. At the same time I knew there was racial prejudice. I went to Western Illinois University, I was a TKE, we were the only house that had black members. When I was president we pledged blacks into our fraternity.

LAW: I guess then the only other question I would have is, well no I think that's it. I think next time we'll get more into your legal career and that stuff. But I think we've covered pretty much everything I wanted to cover. So we got you to Springfield, what's our time Ben?

BEN: Twelve minutes.

LAW: Ok, that's fine. Mark,

RABIN: Yeah,

LAW: Thank you!

[Total Running Time: 01:20:02]

END OF INTERVIEW 1

Avrum Mark Rabin: An Oral History, Interview Two

LAW: This is an oral history interview with A. Mark Rabin. This is interview number two. Today we are going to focus on his legal background. We're in his law offices and today's date is March the 25th, 2015. Mr. Rabin I thought we would start with asking you about when you first came to Springfield, [Illinois], - I should first start over with, Mark, [he prefers to be called Mark] I think we should start by saying, when you first came to Springfield in 1965 do you recall what the composition of the local bar was at the time in terms of race, ethnicity, gender and age, etc?

RABIN: Yeah, it was white/male. Did we have any African Americans practicing, and I don't think so. We had one female, I don't know if she was practicing when I came to town or not, she might have started practicing later than I did, but there was one for a long time. Then eventually we had several African Americans come to town and practice, but we are really under-representative in terms of African American lawyers here. They don't come here, very few do. I just don't think there's the opportunity here that they would experience in a larger city. I'm guessing at that, I have no empirical evidence.[7]

LAW: What about like in terms of numbers?

RABIN: The number of about three hundred and fifty or four hundred sticks in my mind of practicing lawyers at the time I came to town. Now we've always had a lot of lawyers in town that work for the state but we never see them in terms of private practice and in the

[7] According to the *State Journal Register*, September 24, 1967, pg. 28, there were 6 women practicing law in Springfield.

courthouse and so on. And of course the population of practicing lawyers is much larger now. Yeah it was a much smaller bar.

LAW: Do you recall who were some of the more prominent attorneys at the time?

RABIN: Oh yeah, well the one that sticks in my mind is a fella, the gentlemen I went to work for. I went to work for Ray Terrell, he was the elected State's Attorney.[8] And I think I would call him a prominent lawyer and a very, very good lawyer in both criminal and civil matters. And when I left the States Attorney's office I went to work for Robert [C.] Heckenkamp [Jr.] and I don't want to say Bob was the best lawyer because I've known many, many very good lawyers but he ranks amongst the top lawyers that I've had the privilege of knowing and working with.[9] Jack Weiner was great in criminal law and Bob and Jack teamed up on some significant criminal cases.[10] I mean there were some other great lawyers, I feel funny naming them other than the ones I just named. But – just, I can't think of his first name, Cullen, he was the father or uncle of Mark Cullen who was the city attorney for a while during the [Mayor J. Michael] Houston administration.[11] I knew him and he was real good. Charlie Northrup was very, very good.[12]

LAW: What made these attorneys prominent in your opinion?

RABIN: Well their legal ability and their personalities. They were gentlemen, they knew how to properly and vigorously represent their clients and still be gentlemen and still be

[8] See, *State Journal-Register*, November 22, 1999, pg. 10 for Terrell's obituary.
[9] See, *State Journal-Register*, June 13, 2005, pg. 18 for Heckenkamp's obituary.
[10] See, *State Journal-Register*, December 26, 1986, pg. 7A for more on Weiner. Also see, October 13, 1987, pg. 8 for his obituary.
[11] George W. Cullen.
[12] Both Cullen and Northrup practiced at the firm that is now known as Sorling Northrup Attorneys.

the practitioners of what I like to think of as a learned profession being the profession of the law, and they were civic minded.

LAW: Do you think, at that time, were most lawyers general practice attorneys?

RABIN: Yes, I think so, I think that's a fair representation.

LAW: Was the local bar politically and socially engaged with the community?

RABIN: I don't know about socially. As a bar association I don't recall it being engaged but individual lawyers were engaged with civic organizations, with churches, in my case the Jewish temple, the synagogue. And lawyers have always been political, I don't mean everyone, but as a group we tend to be political and be engaged in that.

LAW: Now we talked a little bit about State's Attorney [Raymond F.] Terrell, would you draw for us kind of a word picture of him, how you remember him, how you would describe him?

RABIN: It's hard – very outgoing, a politician, you know he had been elected twice as State's Attorney and then he was elected as Circuit Judge. Very outgoing, very gregarious, fun to work for, you knew what he wanted and he let you do your job and he was a good mentor. Like I said, just all around well-rounded person.

LAW: What about later States Attorneys? What about Richard Hollis?

RABIN: Ok, Richard was Ray Terrell's first assistant and when Ray finished his second term Richard ran and got elected. And Richard was, Dick Hollis is still around, I don't know that he's practicing but he's been around all these years. He's quieter, more, I'll use the word intense, he doesn't have the gregarious personality that Ray had but a very, very

good lawyer, a very good technician in developing a case and analyzing a case and figuring out the evidence that would be needed to prove a case, very good at that.

LAW: I'm probably going to come back to some later ones a little bit later on. I did want to talk and see if you had any memories of any particular magistrate judges, beginning with Laurence Swinyer?

RABIN: Larry Swinyer, I remember Larry very well. One time I was pacing the floor outside the courtroom in a hurry and anxious to get my case called and Larry was watching me pace up and down and he kind of came over and put his arm around me and said, "Young man, settle down." He said, "Practicing law is like taking a ride on the DL&W Railroad." I said, "Larry what in the hell is the DL&W Railroad?" He said, "Delay, Linger and Wait." (chuckles) And when my wife and I had our first child he bought us a blue, kind of a mesh, blanket and gave it to us as a gift. We had that and it finally fell apart, my son had it for many, many years. A very experienced guy, he at one time years and years and years ago, way before I ever knew him, he was a police officer in some smaller city. A lot of background to him and again a very warm mentoring type of person.[13]

LAW: How about Patrick Cadigan?

RABIN: Pat, he was a Magistrate, Associate Circuit Judge and then he left the bench and he went to work back in private practice. Again I knew him, we used to go out for drinks after work, his wife, my wife and a whole group of us that hung around the courthouse so to speak that worked there like myself who was in court every day. Very nice guy, again, a very good lawyer. Kind of a tragic case, he died young, I don't know just what but

[13] Lawrence Swinyer was a Magistrate Judge from 1965-1968. Swinyer, a WW1 veteran, served as an Assistant State's Attorney, Justice of the Peace, Public Defender, and Assistant City Attorney throughout his 50 plus year legal career. For his obituary, see, *State Journal Register*, January 8, 1976, pg. 8.

leading up to his death he had to have portable oxygen and he actually went to work every day with a portable oxygen tank. Does that tell you things you want to know? Good lawyer, again, careful lawyers, thoughtful and collegial.[14]

LAW: How about Jerry Rhodes?

RABIN: Jerry I knew very well. I actually did some bike rides, day rides, with Jerry and rode a century ride [100-miles] with him one time. I never knew Jerry in private practice. He practiced for a brief time and went on the bench and I knew him throughout his career as a judge. Again, I knew him well, I knew him personally. He was a good judge, a little abrupt, always wanted to just cut to the chase, if you will, get to it, no frills. But, he knew the law and I think he was a fair judge, you know, he called them as he saw them and he didn't play favorites.[15]

LAW: What about Charles McBrian?

RABIN: Boy that's a name. He was older, quiet. I tried some cases before him and I appeared before him on arraignments and motions and so forth. And I never had much of a personal relationship with him and I don't remember any case that I tried in front of him, like I remember cases I tried in front of Jerry. And I can't say much about him other than he was quiet. If I recall correctly when he wasn't on the bench he'd be sitting in his

[14] Patrick Cadigan was a Magistrate Judge from 1965-1968. Prior to becoming a judge, he served as a parliamentarian for the Illinois Senate, and after being a judge he served as an aide to House Minority Leader T. Arthur McGloon. He was later elected to and served as President of the Springfield Park District. He died in September of 1996.

[15] Jerry Rhodes was a Magistrate Judge from 1965-71, then became an Associate Judge, was appointed a Circuit Judge in 1981, and elected in 1982. He retired from the bench in 1987. He died in 2008.

office reading and I'm told he often read the Bible, which you know that's fine, but, very thoughtful, studious type of person.[16]

LAW: Eugene Duban?

RABIN: Gene, Gene spent a lot of time on the bench in juvenile court, he ran the juvenile call. And he was a good judge, he was hard to read and hard to get to know. Kind of like looking at a blank wall you couldn't figure out, I couldn't figure out, what he was thinking or where he was coming from. He took his position in the juvenile court very seriously and he really tried to do the right thing for the kids. And it's a very difficult caseload because you're dealing with juveniles, most of them come from a bad background and you're trying to get them to fly straight and the success rate is very, very low. But he really cared, he really put an effort into trying to help those kids.[17]

LAW: And the last one is August Caylor?

RABIN: Gus, nice guy, warm and friendly, I don't think he was a great legal thinker of any depth.

[00:15]

I liked him but I didn't want to try any cases with any complexity in front of him. Gus had a drinking problem. I don't know whether I'm getting off base here in saying things I shouldn't. But, he had a drinking problem and you never knew which Gus Caylor was

[16] Charles McBrian was a Magistrate Judge from 1966-1969. Prior to becoming a Magistrate McBrian had served as a Justice of the Peace, beginning in 1941. For more on McBrian see, *State Journal-Register*, July 2, 1989, pg. 15. He died in 1992.

[17] Eugene Duban was a Magistrate Judge from 1968-1971, and then became an Associate Judge serving until his death in January of 1984. See, *State Journal-Register*, January 22, 1984, pg. 7 for his obituary.

going to be on the bench, whether it was somebody who was straight-up or hung over. That's about as blunt as I can be. (chuckles)[18]

LAW: Ok, so let's talk a little bit about your private practice. First, I should ask, why did you decide to go into private practice? I think we talked a little bit about it before but here's another opportunity I guess.

RABIN: It's what I wanted to do. I just could never envision myself working as a lawyer or otherwise for a large corporation or in a big law firm, where you're regimented, if you will. I just loved the freedom of being in private practice and developing my own private practice even within the small firms I've always been with, just as my own expression of freedom. Because – my clients were my clients and if something happened to the firm or I didn't like what was going on and I wanted to leave the firm I could do so and I took my clients with me and it's been my way of expressing my desire to be self-employed.

LAW: So that first ten years or so what kind of cases did you have and what are some of your memories of being a trial lawyer at that time?

RABIN: Well I – it was general practice, I went to work for Bob Heckenkamp, he did both plaintiffs P.I. work and plaintiffs defense work for some insurance companies – not plaintiffs defense work, defense work for some insurance companies. So I worked both sides of that. I did criminal, I did family law and over time I started to do real estate and some business transactions and that's the way my practice developed. I can tell you a story about my first divorce case. I had only been in practice for a couple of months, private practice for a couple of months, and I can't remember how this client came to me

[18] August Caylor was a Magistrate Judge from 1968-1971. Prior to becoming a Judge he was the State's Attorney of Cumberland County, and practiced law in Springfield beginning in 1957. He died in 1971. See, *State Journal-Register*, November 30, 1971, pg. 10 for his obituary.

but a lady came to me for a divorce and I was sitting like this across the desk from her. My first divorce case of my own, I had handled some cases for Bob or with Bob and I asked her her name, her address and her telephone number and then I remember thinking, "What's next," you know, I had never interviewed a client on my own in a divorce case, but I went through it. But we're about five or ten minutes into the initial interview and she says, "Excuse me, can I ask you a question?" I said, "Yeah, what?" And she says, "Are you old enough to be a lawyer?" And I said, "Yeah I am." (laughing) And she said, "Ok." We went out and she said, "Excuse me, are you sure you're old enough to be a lawyer?" Because I looked young and I was only twenty-four or twenty-five, twenty-five.

LAW: You told me you think you may have had the first jury trial at the old Sangamon County Courthouse.[19]

RABIN: Yeah, as a prosecutor and assistant state's attorney I prosecuted a lady for shoplifting and I lost, (chuckles) they acquitted her. That would have been in February of [19] 66', February or March of [19] 66'.

LAW: Tell me a little bit about the courthouse, what do you remember about that courthouse?

RABIN: Well it's now the Springfield Center West, excuse me, East, where the police department is and other offices and it had just opened up when I came to town. I went to work in the states attorney's office on the second floor and the office I had had never been occupied before, the furniture still had stickers on it and so forth, nobody had ever used the furniture or the office. The associate circuit judges were on the second floor and contrary to the way things are today access to their offices was open. There was a door

[19] According to the *Illinois State Journal*, the first jury trial occurred in August of 1965, and was a personal injury case involving the city of Springfield. See, *Illinois State Journal*, August, 26, 1965, pg. 47.

that was rarely ever locked and you just walk in and walk in down this hallway and then to your right and they're just sitting in their offices. And it was nothing to go back there and sit there and have coffee and shoot the bull. As opposed to today where there is security and locked doors and so forth. And several of the associate circuit judges, Jerry Rhodes and Dick Cadigan, shared an office, it was one large office, it had two desks in it, so they didn't even have private offices. And then the circuit judges were on the fourth floor and again you could just walk in from the hallway into their outer office where their court reporter sat and you had free access to walk in and knock on the door and say, "Hey judge," and talk to them. It was a much smaller [legal] bar so you knew everybody who was doing anything at the courthouse with any regularity and you knew the judges and there was much less formality than there is today. And I don't know if that's good or bad, I'm not reminiscent and saying it's the good old days. I think judges need to have separation to some extent from the practicing bar to prevent any fraternization that shouldn't take place.

LAW: So going back to your caseload from the first ten years, what are some of your memorable cases, which ones have stuck with you and which ones have you learned from?

RABIN: I don't have any that burn into my memory but I heard early on that you learn from your losses because when you tried a case and lost it you're more likely to look back and analyze it and think, "What did I do wrong," and pick it apart Monday morning and quarterback it. I was trying criminal cases then. I tried three murder cases, I defended three murder cases to verdict and of course they stay in my mind. You don't try a murder case and easily forget it. But other than those three, and that was not necessarily in the

first ten years of my practice, but other than those three I don't have anything that stands out in memory.

LAW: The first murder case was the trial of Maceo Allen?[20]

RABIN: Yes.

LAW: Tell me about that case.

RABIN: Maceo ran a tavern, he was a black man, and the tavern was over on the east end of town in the black neighborhood. And I – there were some people who had it out for him, he had crossed somebody and they got mad at him. In the middle of the afternoon this fellow shows up at his tavern and he was, Maceo was kind of coached outside in the back and there was literally a shootout between he and this other fella. There were a number of shots fired, the police were looking at bullet holes and gun cartridges and so on. If I recall there were about ten or twelve shots fired total. But Maceo shot and killed the guy and I defended him, the defense was self-defense and the jury acquitted him. The memorable thing about that was there was a prosecution witness who said that he was driving by the side-street – the tavern was on a corner and this guy came past the front of the tavern and turned down the side-street that would be the side yard of the tavern and he saw something going on so he stopped his car in the lane of travel, got out, walked around the car and he was standing there watching this shoot out and he said he saw the decedent drop his gun or put his gun down and Maceo walked over to him and shot him in the head after the guy had quit fighting, so to speak. Or maybe he was hit and he fell down and Maceo shot him, I don't recall, anyway, the way he said it, "Oh yeah and

[20] See, *State Journal-Register*, November 22, 1972, pg. 4.

Maceo killed him," drawing a conclusion from this witnesses testimony. And on cross-examination, that I did, he admitted to getting out of his car standing there without anything between him and the shooting leaning up against his car just casually watching this and I said to him, I said, "Well did you have any concern were you worried about being shot," and he said, "Nah, that's no big deal I've been shot before," and the way he said it and the setting in the courtroom he just lost all credibility. Once he said that I said, "Thank you, no further questions," you could tell the jurors were just like, "Huh," you know – and that was my standout memory of that.

LAW: Do you remember, how did that case come your way? Was that just something Bob said you take this one?

RABIN: No, somebody I know referred Maceo's father to me and he came to see me and he said, "My son is charged with murder, he's in jail. Would you consider representing him," and I did.

LAW: And then I think the next one was the trial of Raymond Henry for the murder of Kenneth Castlaux?[21]

RABIN: Yeah, in between there, there was a murder trial that I tried down in Taylorville, [Illinois], in Christian County. So you probably wouldn't find anything in the newspaper here about it. But I defended a fella there who was charged with murder. It arose from an argument in a bar and the decedent and he got in an argument in the bar. The decedent left the bar and was later found in the parking lot and he had been beaten and he died, he bled to death internally. Nobody saw any fight, nobody knows what happened out there

[21] See, *State Journal-Register*, February 27, 1974, pg. 7.

but my client was charged with the murder and I defended that and the jury found him guilty. Then I did the one here in Springfield, the third one.

LAW: Any memories from that one?

RABIN: Yeah, I mentioned that to you, I think, in the first interview. My client, Raymond, form the very first – I knew Raymond before this happened. I went to see him at the jail and he said, "Mark, I didn't aim at him," he said, "I fired the gun but it was pointed up," and he insisted on that. And in the course of preparing for trial I got the autopsy report and I called the doctor at, I think it was Memorial Hospital it doesn't matter, who did the autopsy and I went to interview him. And during the course of the interview and looking at the autopsy report and so forth it comes out through his interview with me it was a twenty-two caliber bullet or twenty-two caliber gun. And the bullet portion that he removed from the deceased was sheared in half just like you would cut it longitudinally.

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And it didn't hit any bone structure that would shear it that way. And there was no explanation for just part of the bullet being in the body of the decedent. So I go back over to the location where it happened and I'm talking to people and it turns out there is a steel clothesline strung between the building and a tree in the back yard between the back door stoops where my client was and where the decedent was when the shot was fired. So the bullet, as far as I'm concerned, travelled at an angle upward, hit the clothesline and then part of the bullet deflected down and hit the decedent, penetrated his heart, killed him immediately. And the jury found Raymond guilty of voluntary manslaughter

as opposed to murder because he acted recklessly and so forth and fired the gun, which is a deadly act, but without the intent to kill. So I consider that a victory.

LAW: Wasn't there some testimony too by some police officers that was pretty critical?

RABIN: Uh, that, more so in the Maceo Allen case about the gun that Maceo was holding at the time the police officer, yeah. The police officer, the first police officer, on the scene knew Maceo and he showed up on the scene and here's Maceo standing there with a gun in his hand and the body of the decedent there and the testimony from direct-examination and then on my cross-examination I established that the police officer parked his car, got out of the car, did not draw his gun, walked up to Maceo and said, "give me your gun Maceo," and in my cross-examination I said, "Why – did you pull your gun," "No," and finally I said, "You knew Maceo didn't you, before this," "Yes," and, "you didn't fear him shooting you or turning his gun on you, did you," and he says, "No, he wouldn't do that," so I used that to argue that Maceo is known for being peaceful and not a threat and as somebody who wouldn't shoot somebody else except in self-defense.

LAW: Now a few years before this you also did some defense work for some clients that were arrested in conjunction with some Illinois Bureau of Investigations. One dealt with gambling. Any memory of that one?

RABIN: Oh yeah.

LAW: 1971 or so, [19] 70', [19] 71'.[22]

[22] See, *State Journal Register*, July 27, 1971, pg. 23 and September 14, 1971, pg. 4. Also see, September 6, 1974, pg. 14.

RABIN: The Illinois Bureau of Investigations and the FBI were investigating gambling in Springfield, [Illinois]. And there were several of these occasions over the years but the one I'm thinking about was when they – it was football season and they raided a number of locations in Springfield on a Saturday afternoon looking for evidence and making arrests for booking, running a book, at football games. Yeah, and they arrested fifteen/twenty people. And you asked me about Gus Caylor, I got Judge Caylor to come down and open court that afternoon and set bond, arraign these guys, and he said bond at a thousand dollars a-piece and I stood there with a roll of hundreds in my pocket and I posted – I gave each one a hundred dollar bill as they came through the arraignment and they posted bond and went home.

LAW: Now how did that work come your way? Do you remember?

RABIN: Yeah, very well. Through my law office relationship with Bob Heckenkamp and another lawyer by the name of Bill Fuiten. They represented these folks and I kind of inherited some of that work.

LAW: Was there a lot of gambling in Springfield at that time?

RABIN: Well of course not my clients were totally innocent. (smiles) Yeah there was a lot of gambling, there still is. But nobody seems to care about it as much anymore.

LAW: In some ways it's legal now.

RABIN: Yeah, it's – you mean like the poker machines and so on, yeah that's all legalized. But book making on sporting events isn't legal. I don't know what's going on, I don't gamble myself but I'm sure there's still people making book.

LAW: There was another one that came out, it was a narcotics case. It was involved in some marijuana sales, it came out of another IBI investigation. How did that one come about?

RABIN: I don't know, I don't remember but that would have been probably somebody who hired me who knew about me. Back then marijuana was – criminal laws were enforced a lot more stringently than they were in later years. And of course back then heroin was prevalent and those heroin violations were prosecuted vigorously and it was rampant in the younger generations.

LAW: Back then did you ever think you would see it [marijuana] legalized in some states in the United States?

RABIN: No, I'm not that much of a visionary. (laughs)

LAW: Now you also handled a lot of estate auctions, then you started to get into some zoning cases too.

RABIN: Right, yeah my practice over time morphed, if you will, from the criminal law and personal injury field to more of an office practice, more business matters, estates, real estate, zoning and so forth. I actually stopped doing any criminal law around 1982 and then I stopped doing jury trials probably ten years after that because they were too time intensive, they just took too much time. And my business and real estate practice was growing and I needed to be in the office doing that rather than in the courthouse.

LAW: Now when you first moved to Springfield, [Illinois], you lived in the city of Springfield right?

RABIN: Yes.

LAW: And then at some point you moved out to Chatham, [Illinois]?

RABIN: Yes.

LAW: About when did that happen?

RABIN: I lived in Springfield for five and a half/six years, from November of [19] 65' for about five and half/six years.

LAW: That's about 1971 or so?

RABIN: Yeah about that.

LAW: What was the motivation to move out to Chatham?

RABIN: We went out there, a friend of ours wanted to look at a house that was for sale in Chatham and they asked us to go with him, us being my wife and I. So, we went out there with, I can't remember who it was, but we went out with a friend to look at the house. They didn't like it but we did, (chuckles) so we wound up buying the house and, you know, we had no plans on moving but we saw this house, we really liked it so we bought it and wound up living in Chatham.

LAW: Will you describe to me what Chatham was like in the early [19] 70s?

RABIN: Well the population when we moved out there was twenty-five hundred or three thousand. The schools were small, you know not the big schools they are now. It had a significant small town atmosphere. But it never had a big central business district and you know there are very few jobs in Chatham. Everybody, I say everybody, the great majority of people just lived and worked in Springfield and shopped in Springfield but lived out there.

LAW: Would you say the motivation to move out there was kind of similar to your parents' moving out to Oak Lawn, [Illinois]?

RABIN: No. At the time we moved there the reason we did was because we liked this house; that was it. We might have had some idea about schools but that wasn't the driving force either. But the house had features that the one we were living in didn't, so we moved.

LAW: Now at some point you did some legal work for the village board out in Chatham. How did that come about?

RABIN: Yeah, well I got to know a lot of people in Chatham and there was a contested race for the position of president of the village board. Everybody refers to these people in small towns as the mayor, they're actually not the mayor the proper title is president of the village board. And there was a big political battle between candidates and the people that I was friendly with out there backed a fellow who turned out to be the winner. And they – this guy fired the attorney who had been the village attorney and they asked me if I wanted to do it so I said, "Yeah I'll do it," and I was the village attorney for a couple of years.

LAW: Just a full disclosure, you did the zoning for the subdivision that I grew up in.

RABIN: Which one?

LAW: Quail Meadows.

RABIN: Oh yeah, yeah.

LAW: Small world. Now also at this time you started doing some work for policemen.

RABIN: Yes.

LAW: What are your earliest memories of that work and how did that come about?

RABIN: Ok, well in the first interview you said you were going to ask me about a fellow who I supported in a race for sheriff.

LAW: Well yeah we'll get to that.

RABIN: Ok well I gotta tie it all in.

LAW: Ok.

RABIN: I came to town as an assistant state's attorney. I was actually on the job for five days before I was even sworn in to practice law. The first day or second day on the job a man walks into the second floor state's attorney's office and introduced himself and said he was there to obtain a warrant for a defendant in a criminal case and this man was Hobart Rogers Jr. and at that time he was the chief of detectives for the Springfield city police department and his nickname was Curly. So Curly wanted a complaint filed against this fella' that he had in custody. So he gave me his file, a little folder like that, a manila folder, and I said, "Let's see the police report and so forth," and he said, "Well it's not complete but here's the file with the gentleman's name and address who defended him," the person's name and address. So I said, "Well you know you gotta have something to charge with," he says, "Just give me the complaint and the warrant and get bond set and I'll bring you the report tomorrow," well I'm brand new on the job, I don't know beans about all of this and this guy is a veteran cop, chief of detectives. So okay, so I give him, I prepare the hand-written complaint, at that time it was a form you fill it all out and then you sign it and take it to the clerk and file it and then you take it to a judge to set bond. And we did that and I said, "Now Mr. Rogers please be sure to bring the report in," and

he says, "Ok," so a day or two later he comes back to the office and he says, "I want this case dismissed, we're not gonna hold him." I'll cut through it, so I talked to him, "Ok, you want it dismissed, I'll dismiss it," the same case. Afterwards, after I got to know Curly I found out what was going on. He had the guy in custody, we charged him with burglary. Curly knew he didn't do the burglaries but Curly knew he knew who did. So, Curly says to him, he says, "You tell me and you give me what you know or I'm gonna charge you with it and send you to prison,"

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and the guy says, "Well you can't do that," so Curly got the complaint and the bond set and he goes back to the jail and he says, "You wanna bet, look it, you're goin' mister," so the guy squealed, he sang. Curly got the information as to who was committing the burglaries and then he had the charges dismissed. So, I was the pawn in this game but that established a relationship between Curly and I, we became very good friends, best of friends. Curly was very active in the Policeman's Benevolent and Protective Association and he was elected president of the state-wide association and he hired me to be the attorney for the association and I did that for twenty years.

LAW: Now just for background about how far back did this association go, how long had it been around?

RABIN: The Policeman's Benevolent [and Protective] Association? Oh my gosh back to the [19] 20s or [19] 30s.

LAW: Now did it function as a labor union?

RABIN: At the time I was representing it the answer is no, not on a statewide basis. Individual units like Unit 5 Springfield was the negotiating agent for the contract for the police department. But that was not the primary thrust of the association, it is now, it has become that, but not when I was representing them. I did some negotiations for Springfield and maybe a couple of other towns but that was not the main thrust, the main thrust was legislative activities, lobbying for bills that benefited police officers.

LAW: So you came to the organization through knowing Curly. And I did find that you represented some policemen in various venues, in front of the Civil Service Commission – a variety of cases. Let's talk about that work for a little while.

RABIN: Ok, well the benevolent association, among other benefits to police officers, would pay for the defense of police officers charged with wrongdoing, either in court or job action through the Civil Service Commission. So I represented police officers and civil service commission matters here and in Mount Vernon and Urbana, Bloomington, Taylorville, [Illinois].

LAW: Is this the first time you were kind of working outside of Sangamon County?

RABIN: No, I did civil cases outside of Sangamon County and the surrounding counties over the years. Taylorville, Lincoln, Peoria, Quincy, Pittsfield, Pike County, I tried a couple of divorce cases over there.

LAW: Just real quick, how were these different circuits? How were they different or similar?

RABIN: Back then some of them weren't so friendly to out-of-town lawyers. That's one thing that was noticeable.

LAW: Is that because it was kind of a "good old boy" network?

RABIN: Yes, they didn't want you coming into their county and taking legal business away from their lawyers.

LAW: Gotcha, I understand. Besides that, what about judges and stuff?

RABIN: I didn't notice any big difference, the judges over all, you know there were a few exceptions, were friendly, collegial, business-like, judicial, judicious, the quality of the judges was good.

LAW: Back to the work for the benevolent association. Any cases that were memorable?

RABIN: Again no, I mean individual cases were interesting. The people I was working with, the cops, were interesting, they were fun to work with. But as far as specific issues that stand out in my mind as being interesting or novel, no, I really can't comment much on that.

LAW: Did you have any police brutality cases?

RABIN: Yes, I tried two or three of them. One of them in federal court, it was actually a criminal case, where a police officer was charged with using excessive force and convicted and that was a tough case to handle and to lose. It's hard for me to justify what he did overall but it was still a bitter loss. One of the sad parts there, sad but yet honorable and good, is that a fellow officer testified against him, you know was a key witness against him, and that's what convicted him but it was – it's good that the truth came out.[23]

[23] See, *State Journal Register*, October 4, 1979, pg. 3 and December 14, 1979, pg. 67.

LAW: Now how long were you associated with the association?

RABIN: Twenty years.

LAW: Do you have any memories of the Chief Mike [E.] Walton case?

RABIN: Yeah, yes.

LAW: Anything you'd like to share about that one? That seemed to be a pretty prominent case.

RABIN: Yeah it was and I don't want to talk about it much. I know Mike, Mike's still around, Mike's working for the sheriff's department; Mike's a friend. So I'm hesitant on lawyer/client privilege to say anything about it.

LAW: Ok, so, we talked a little bit last time – you were gonna tell me a little bit about the Paul Powell estate case.

RABIN: Ok, yeah, well Paul Powell, I think everybody knows the story or some of the things about Paul Powell. He was the secretary of the state of Illinois, he died of a heart attack in a hotel in Rochester, Minnesota. He was up there at Mayo Clinic for some medical treatment or diagnosis. And some large amount of cash was closeted in his suite at the St. Nicholas Hotel where he lived permanently when he was in Springfield. He was from Vienna, Illinois, down south. And I worked for Paul Powell as part-time legal advisor when I was in private practice.

LAW: How did that come about?

RABIN: I went to work for Bob Heckenkamp and Bill Fuiten and through them, through Bob, to supplement my income I got a part-time job at the secretary of state's office. And I worked there two or three half-days a week and I was making like five or six hundred

dollars a month, it wasn't any big, big money. And that supplemented the income that I was going to be making from private practice and gave me some cash flow until I could start generating more fees. So I did that for a couple of years and I got to know Mr. Powell and people that worked there. And then the funny story that I was going to tell – he passed away and his estate was being probated down in Johnson County, Vienna, and there was a hearing coming up on a matter, I represented a person who was named in his will as a beneficiary and there was a hearing coming up that we had an interest in on behalf of our client, I say our because Bob was involved too, Heckenkamp, at the time. I drove down to Vienna early in the morning before the court hearing and I went to the clerk's office and I wanted to look through the estate file and look some information up before the court. There's a gentleman behind the counter in the clerk's office and he's got a white shirt and a tie on and he says, "Can I help you," and I said, "Yeah I wanna see the Paul Powell estate file," he says, "What do you want to see," I said, "Well I just want to look through the file," and he says, "Well you gotta tell me what you want to see in the file," and I said, "Well I just want to look," and he says, "No you gotta tell me what you want to see," and I said, "Sir it's a public record I'm entitled to look at it," and he smiled and he says, "Wait a minute," and he walked through a door into another room and he comes out wearing a judicial robe and he's smiling, he's laughing at me, he says, "I'm the circuit judge here, the file takes up three or four file drawers, I know the file, if you tell me what you're looking for I'll get it for you," so I said, "Ok, I'm sorry," and I told him what I was looking for, he reached into the proper drawer and pulled it out and I looked at the information I needed. I always got a kick out of that, I thought he was the clerk and he was arguing with me and didn't want to show me the file. And at another

hearing in that case down there the same judge, the motion argument, not an evidentiary hearing, the motion argument was at, I'm guessing, eleven o'clock and myself and the opposing attorney are there and we're arguing our motion and it took all of about ten minutes and the judge says, "Come into my chambers gentlemen let's talk," so we go back there and the two lawyers are just sitting there with the judge and he's just sitting there and he's just talking, he's just visiting, talking about the weather and deer hunting and I don't remember what else. And finally at twelve o'clock he says, "It's time for me to go home for lunch and I don't have a car so would one of you please drive me?" He was just stalling for a ride, (chuckles). So those kinds of stories, I think, lend some humor to the practice of law and give you some idea of the character of the practice back thirty/forty years ago.

LAW: Now what made Paul Powell's death so controversial at the time? Why do people still have questions about it?

RABIN: Well all of this cash was in shoe boxes in his closet and he had been a state legislator and then the secretary of state and that was his career, so he never made what would be considered big, big money. And the question is, "How do you make all of this cash on a public salary level," and the assumption that everybody had was that it was from payoffs for political favors. And it was rumored that all of the driver's license stations had soft-drink vending machines that he got a kick-back from. Now that's just one. And his estate consisted of a significant number of shares in racetracks, race track corporations, that stock was quite valuable. And the question was, "How could he afford to acquire that stock?"

LAW: Care to offer a theory?

RABIN: No, (chuckles).

LAW: Was any of that resolved in his estate?

RABIN: Oh yeah, his estate was settled. There was never any proof of ill-gotten gains and the estate was distributed according to the will and my client received a very significant portion of it

[01:00]

including some or all of the racetrack stock and she lived happily ever after.[24]

LAW: Now did you know him on a personal basis?

RABIN: No, he knew – on a first name basis he called me Mark, I called him Mr. Secretary and we would sit around and chat and I was in his hotel room once for a social function, my wife and I were up there for a late night drink and then went home. That was when I still drank late at night. So my claim to fame was I sat there with all that money over my shoulder and didn't know it. And he said to me one time, "Mark you've never asked me for a favor for anything, would you like a four digit license plate," and I said, "No Mr. Secretary, some-day I'll want something significant and then I'll ask you for it," and of course it never came about, he died. But did I buddy-buddy with him and party with him, no, it was more of a professional relationship.[25]

LAW: Ok, I found a couple examples of you serving as a court appointed attorney or a temporary attorney. Do you recall any of that kind of work? This was very early, [19] 66', [19] 68'.

[24] Marge Hensey.

[25] For more on Paul Powell , see, Robert E. Hartley, *Paul Powell of Illinois: A Lifelong Democrat* (Southern Illinois University Press, 1999).

RABIN: No, no I wouldn't know what that is. Like a guardian ad litem?

LAW: Well the one where it says you were a temporary attorney was the trial of John Parisie for the murder of Robert Jackson. But you were just at the very beginning.

RABIN: Right, right, I was in that – Parisie,

LAW: Parisie, ok.

RABIN: Yeah I didn't play a role in that other than at the very beginning of the case. I know I interviewed him, I looked at some of the police reports and I took it through, I might have taken it through a preliminary hearing stage but that was it and I was appointed by the court to do that. And then he was found to be, if I recall correctly he was found to be indigent and a permanent public defender took over the case.

LAW: Mmhmm. So, I guess the reason I was asking is if throughout your career if that ever happened where you were asked to be an attorney by the court or served as a temporary attorney.

RABIN: No, just a few, I can't think of another occasion but not often.

LAW: Ok, I wanted, like we did before with the magistrate judges, I just wanted to see if you had any particular memories of particular judges. And I'll just give you the names I guess. I found that you had cases in front of all of them.

RABIN: I'll tell you I know them all or knew them all. But go ahead with the ones you want to ask about.

LAW: Creel Douglass?

RABIN: Creel Douglass, he was on the bench when I came to town and my only experience with knowing him was as a judge. And I say that because so many of the judges I knew as practicing lawyers before they became a judge. Creel was kind of the senior guy on the bench when I came to town and I tried several cases in front of him. Good sense of humor, good judge, a lot of practical experience, he brought a lot of practical experience and common sense to the bench. Again I can tell you a personal story about one particular case I remember.

LAW: Ok.

RABIN: There was a fella who had been convicted of a felony and I don't remember what it was, it wasn't a violent crime but he had been convicted and sentenced to a couple of years in prison. The conviction had been appealed and reversed and sent back to the trial court, but he had already been in custody for some period of time, a good period of time. And I was representing him, we negotiated a plea where he would get credit for time served and get out of jail and we presented this to Judge Douglass, Creel Douglass, to see if he would accept the plea and so forth. And it was in December and like December 20th, 19th, 20th, 21st, really bumping up to Christmas and I'm making the pitch as to why he should be let out and so forth. And, you know, it's Christmas time and he can get to see his family and spend Christmas with his family and he's spent all this time and he's admitted his guilt and Judge Douglas looks at me and says, "Mark, do you wanna open the windows of the courtroom so the church bells can chime in here," (chuckles) and he says, "Ok I'll accept the plea," and he's ready to announce that my client is to be released right away and the guy stands up and says, "Judge let me out on the 26th, I'm a cook and I'm a trustee in the jail and I promised the Sheriff I'd cook Christmas dinner for the

inmates," (laughing) so the Judge says, "Hey if that's what you want, ok." So that's one story I have about Judge Douglass.[26]

LAW: Paul Verticchio?

RABIN: Verticchio, great judge, great jurist, very, very knowledgeable, very good lawyer, very considerate person. Not to say all the other judges don't have some or all of these traits. Judge Verticchio had been a practicing attorney for a long time before he went on the bench and he knew what it was like to try to practice law and make a living. And he was very considerate of practicing attorneys and understood the pressures and the problems that we had and a good judge, very good judge. His son is practicing down in Carlinville, [Illinois], now.[27]

LAW: John B. Wright, with a W?

RABIN: Yeah, he was from Carlinville, as was Verticchio. I practiced in front of him, I don't remember trying anything of any consequence in front of him. Nice person, quiet, my impression of him was that he was quiet and that's about all I can say, nothing negative about him.[28]

LAW: Francis Bergen?

RABIN: No.

[26] Creel Douglass was elected a Probate Judge in 1950, and then a Circuit Judge in 1957. He was retained under the new Judicial Article in 1964 and again in 1970. He resigned in 1971.
[27] Pau Verticchio was elected a Circuit Court Judge in 1964, and retained in 1970. He retired in 1976. Prior to being elected Circuit Judge, he had served as Macoupin County State's Attorney from 1956-1964.
[28] John B. Wright was first elected a County Judge in 1958, then became an Associate Circuit Judge, and then was elected a Circuit Judge in 1972. He retired in 1978.

LAW: He was an associate circuit judge. This would have been in the early [19] 70s.[29]

RABIN: Bergan. I don't remember him.

LAW: William Chamberlain?

RABIN: He was a judge for a short time during my early career. He was involved in the mess surrounding Paul Powell's death.

LAW: How do you mean?

RABIN: It was alleged that – before Paul Powell's death was announced publicly somebody called down here to somebody in Springfield and said, "Paul just died, somebody's gotta clean that closet out," and some number of people, two, three, four, I don't know how many, went down to the Saint Nick [Hotel] and started carrying the shoeboxes and things out of the closet and putting them in a vehicle and it was alleged William Chamberlain was one of those people because William Chamberlain had been an employee of the secretary of state's office before he went on the bench, before he was elected. I don't know what's true and what's not true there. I've got my own thinking and feelings about it and beliefs but I can't say what was really a fact. Anyway, Bill died very young, early seventies, late sixties early seventies, I lose track of time. So I really didn't practice in front of him very much.[30]

LAW: Richard Cadigan?

[29] Francis Bergen was first elected a County Judge in 1950 in Macoupin County. He then became an Associate Circuit Judge, retiring in 1975.

[30] Former Legal Advisor to Gov. Otto Kerner, and Secretary of State, William Chamberlain was elected a Circuit Court Judge in 1964 and served until his death in 1972.

RABIN: Dick Cadigan, knew him very well, as a matter of fact my oldest son is adopted and Dick Cadigan represented my wife and I in the adoption case. And Dick, when I first got to know him, he was a city attorney for Springfield and I tried a case against him and won and he was really mad at me, he really got mad, he started yelling at me in the courtroom, (chuckles), and the judge knew both of us and you know kind of pounded the gavel and said, "Hey boys, come on now." Dick was a very, very bright guy, a very intensive reader, a real student of the law and a real character in a good sense.[31]

LAW: Now he was involved in a pretty close election wasn't he, in 1978?

RABIN: I don't recall, I don't recall that. He probably was but I don't remember. He was a Democrat, he ran as a Democrat for elections. He was an associate circuit judge first and then ran for the circuit judge and won.

LAW: Against Joseph Cavanagh.

RABIN: Is that who he ran against, Joe? Ok, yeah.

LAW: And Cavanagh lost by one hundred and twenty-one votes.[32]

RABIN: Yeah, I didn't remember that.

LAW: It was a close election.

RABIN: And then Joe later got elected.[33]

[31] Richard Cadigan became a Magistrate Judge in 1970, and continued to serve as an Associate Judge until his election as a Circuit Judge in 1978. He retired in July, 1995.
[32] See, *State Journal-Register*, December 28, 1978, pg. 2.
[33] C. Joseph Cavanagh was elected a Circuit Judge in 1982. Cavanagh had become an Associate Circuit Judge in November, 1979. He retired in 1993.

LAW: Yeah, that's when he got elected in [19] 78', before that he was an associate judge. Anyways, Jay Waldo Ackerman?

RABIN: Wally, Wally was a practicing lawyer and I knew him then and I don't remember any cases I had with him or any matters but I knew him and we were on a first name basis. He got elected to the bench as a circuit judge and I appeared before him when he was a circuit judge and then he got appointed as the federal district judge in the district court here in Springfield and he served there for some number of years. Happy-go-lucky, hail-fellow-well-met, decent judge. I wouldn't hesitate to appear before him or try a case before him, he knew what he was doing. His son is practicing law here in town, Jim Ackerman.[34]

LAW: Howard Lee White?

RABIN: Yes, good judge again, from over in Jerseyville, [Illinois], he was – home town, I forget which. Again, he had practiced law, he knew, like Wally and like Verticchio, he knew the trials and tribulations of practicing attorneys, the pressures we had, the demands that were on us, he understood that and he was sympathetic with that in understanding of it. Very, very reasoned decisions and a good student of the law, he knew what he was doing. Again, I don't care what kind of case I would not hesitate to try a case in front of him. As a matter of fact he might have been the trial judge in one of the cases I tried. I think he was, yeah.[35]

LAW: I can check real quick. Harvey Beam?

[34] Jay Waldo Ackerman was appointed a Circuit Court Judge in 1971, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Creel Douglass. He was elected to that position in 1974, serving until his appointment as a Federal District Judge in 1976. He served as a Federal District Judge until his death in 1984.

[35] Howard Lee White was elected a County Judge in 1962, and then became an Associate Circuit Judge, and then was elected a Circuit Judge in 1966. He was retained in 1972 and 1978 and retired in 1984.

RABIN: Yeah, again I knew him as a practicing attorney. And I keep saying that because it's one thing to walk into a courtroom and not know a judge at all or only know a person as a judge as opposed to having practiced with them or against them or dealt with them in some transactional matter and knowing a little bit about them as a person rather than just the judge.

[01:15]

But I knew Harvey from practice, he was a very experienced lawyer and a good judge. As a matter of fact I believe I'm correct when I say I tried a case in front of him and it was the last case he tried, he heard, before he retired.[36] But Harvey had a great depth of experience and that's what you want in a judge.[37]

LAW: Judge White was the judge in the Maceo Allen case.

RABIN: Yes, that's what I thought.

LAW: And then I wanted to ask you about three attorneys. You told me a little about Bob Heckenkamp. What about his law partner William Fuiten?

RABIN: Fuiten, F-U-I-T-E-N. They were practicing together, they were partners when I went to work for them, working primarily for Bob. And, what can I tell you about Bill Fuiten except that he was a wonderful guy, very, very smart and a pleasure to be around and a great mentor. Bob taught me how to practice law and Bill taught me how to deal with people. And Bill had a different type of practice and I really picked up a lot from

[36] See this transcript, pg. 49. Judge Beam retired in 1982 after serving two terms as a Circuit Judge.

[37] Harvey Beam was first elected a Circuit Judge in 1970, by a slim margin of 102 votes. Beam, running as a Democrat, defeated Jay Waldo Ackerman, running as a Republican, for the judgeship. After the election a lawsuit was filed in the Sangamon County Circuit Court demanding a recount by Ackerman. The suit was later dropped when Ackerman was appointed to the Circuit Court to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Creel Douglass in 1971. Beam was retained in 1976.

Bill on the civil side, the commercial transaction side of practice, as opposed to litigation. You know it was a wonderful relationship, it ended too soon, Bill died, but I learned a lot from him. Does that tell you what you find of interest? I'm serious, I mean are my comments appropriate or informative?

LAW: Yeah.

RABIN: Bill was the old-school type of lawyer who really believed in congeniality and helping and working things through as opposed to confrontation and butting heads.

LAW: Jack Wiener?

RABIN: Jack was a character, Jack was a real character. He would rather work on his real estate that he owned and go paint walls and so on than practice law, but he practiced hard. Primarily divorce and criminal, he was really, really good in the courtroom. He wasn't the great legal scholar and researcher and theorist but he knew how to ask questions, he knew how to handle witnesses, he knew how to belly-up to a jury and really get his point across and he was very, very effective and a lot of fun to oppose. I opposed him in a number of divorce cases and he was just a lot of fun to work against. And I worked with him when he and Bob co-chaired some defense on criminal cases. Very much of a character. He would book his clients to come into the office in the evening because he was – he spent most of his days in court and he'd have people waiting in the waiting room at five, six, seven o'clock, ten o'clock at night, you know clients waiting to meet with him.

LAW: Did you ever attend any of the late night bowl sessions over coffee at The Georgian [restaurant] or downtown at Thompson's restaurant?

RABIN: No, no.

LAW: He [Jack Weiner] smoked a lot of cigars?

RABIN: Yes, he chewed them.

LAW: Chewed them.

RABIN: Chewed and spit.

LAW: And he was kind of known as a criminal lawyer?

RABIN: Yeah, divorce and criminal is what he did primarily. He did some other things but that was his forte.

LAW: He practiced a long time.

RABIN: Yes.

LAW: Same with Bob?

RABIN: Bob Heckenkamp?

LAW: Yeah.

RABIN: Bob was a WWII vet, got out of the service, went to college, law school and licensed I'm guessing back around [19] 51' or [19] 52' and practiced – I mean it fell off towards the end, I mean he had some health problems but I can't remember how long ago he passed away, five/six years ago, eight years ago, and he practiced until a couple of years before he died.

LAW: Ok, one thing we haven't really talked about is your service with the Illinois National Guard. So what are your memories of the Guard?

RABIN: Well, a lot.

LAW: Right, I understand.

RABIN: Yeah, thirty-four years in the Guard and just to recap I spent the first ten years as a line officer, meaning I was a supply officer, logistics officer and so forth. And then I left the line officer position and became a judge advocate and that's a staff officer. And I was a judge advocate for twenty years and then I resigned my appointment as a judge advocate and I went back as a line officer and I was appointed Chief of Staff of the Illinois Air National Guard and I did that for three/three and a half years and retired. I remember all the places we went, all the people, all the missions that we supported, places here in the states and then I deployed with the unit for anywhere from two and a half, three weeks, four weeks to Italy, Germany, Denmark, England in support of NATO war games/exercises.

LAW: What does a judge advocate do?

RABIN: Judge advocate represents the military component, in my case the Air National Guard and specifically the 183rd Fighter Wing or the Illinois Air National Guard and you're the legal advisor to the commander and you as a judge advocate are involved in both court martialed discipline and administrative discipline of members of the unit. Now, in the Guard we didn't do court martials, I'm speaking kind of generically now. And on a day-to-day basis in the Guard you are legal advisor to the commander. But your client is not the commander, your client is the Air National Guard or the United States Air Force, the United States Government.

LAW: Any memorable cases?

RABIN: Yeah, again in terms of cases, hearings and contested matters if you will we had administrative discharge hearings and this would be for disciplinary matters, generally flunking drug tests. We had random urinalysis for drug testing and you know sometimes the light would flash red and marijuana would be detected and that would automatically bring administrative discharge proceedings if the person wanted to contest the discharge. So we would convene a board of officers and have hearings and just like a trial, it was just like a trial where a judge advocate would be appointed to represent the individual and a judge advocate is representing the commander, if you will, the Guard and you're presenting evidence and the board determines if a discharge will take place. You know I had a number of those.

LAW: And you would have been on either side?

RABIN: Yes, if the case came out of the 183rd Fighter Wing I would be the prosecutor, if the case came out of one of the other guard units in Illinois I would be the defense attorney. Not in all of the cases, you know we had other JAGS that we rotated around.

LAW: How has the base and the unit – how did it change over time? Was there any change over time?

RABIN: In terms of?

LAW: Size, equipment.

RABIN: Oh yeah, well I was there when we had [Republic] F-84F [Thunderstreak] fighters which was an old Korean War, pre-Korean War almost vintage fighter that really was not deployable, it couldn't go to war. And we converted in [19] 72' to [McDonnell Douglas] F-4s [Phantom II] which gave us a first-line fighter and made us fully deployable and put

us fully in the game. And then from that we converted the [General Dynamic] F-16 [Fighting Falcon] and now there's no airplanes there. There's no flying mission there at the 183rd anymore. The airplanes went away and it's an engine repair depot and some other missions. And I don't know what the staffing is out there anymore but it's probably down from what it was because there's no fighter wing, no pilots and crew chiefs and so forth. I'm guessing at that.

LAW: Now how did your legal career outside of the guard inform that work and vice versa? Or were they just totally distinct?

RABIN: They were distinct, the things I do in private practice don't spill over very much into the military or vice versa but the overall experience migrates back and forth and you know the learning, the maturing process. But the legal, the law, the legal questions, the issues really don't, I don't find crossed over too much.

LAW: I found a letter to the editor by you from April, 2003. Do you remember it?[38]

RABIN: No, but I will.

LAW: This is after you were out of the Guard, but.

RABIN: Yeah, there's an impressions, a belief among some people that members of the National Guard aren't serving in the military, they're not really doing anything, they just go out and parade around the grounds two days a month and so forth. I don't specifically remember the content of the letter that I was responding to but I remember now that this fellow from Jacksonville wrote a letter that I interpreted as being derogatory of those who served in the National Guard, saying they weren't really serving or doing anything. And

[38] See, *State Journal Register*, April 7, 2003, pg. 4.

my letter was written to counter that impression or belief or position that he was putting forth. Because you know I don't want to get all waving the flag and so forth but I consider my service to be significant in the context of what I did for thirty-four years. And I took time out of my civilian life, my civilian practice, for that period of time and ran two careers, a law practice and a my guard career and I wound up, over thirty-four years, with the equivalency of nine years active duty. That's how much I was away from home, away from my kids and their activities and away from my law practice and I don't think that's insignificant.

LAW: You started as a captain?

RABIN: No.

LAW: A lieutenant?

RABIN: I enlisted and I was an airman basic for fourteen or fifteen months waiting for a class opening in officers' training school. Then I went down to Lackland Air Force Base to the Air Force OTS, Officer Training School, for eighty-eight days and went through the training and the course and graduated as a second lieutenant. And I served thirty-four years and served as a brigadier general.

End of Interview Two, Tape One

[Total Running Time of Tape One: 01:30:28]

Interview Two, Tape Two

RABIN: You were asking me about military.

LAW: Uh huh.

RABIN: Let me, (sound is scrambled).

LAW: You have a rock of some kind.

RABIN: Yes.

LAW: And it looks like it's got something on it.

RABIN: Nope, that – I have a son who's in the [Air National] Guard and he was a load master/crew member of a [Lockheed] C-130 [Hercules] aircraft and he spent seven months in Iraq when the war started and for the first seven months of the Iraq War. And this is a – he was flying in and out of dirt strips and all kinds of airports and getting shot at by the bad guys from the ground and so on. This is a piece of the floor from the Saddam Hussein International Airport in Baghdad, [Iraq], that he brought home and gave it to me.

LAW: Interesting.

RABIN: And above that bookcase on the wall behind you, he brought that and gave it to me. That is a ballot from the first Iraqi election, up there, (camera zooms in to show the ballot).

LAW: The one made famous with the pictures of the people with their, the thumbs.

RABIN: Well if you look at it you'll see the purple spots where they dipped their finger in the inkwell, dipped their finger in the inkwell and then marked the ballot for who they're voting for.

LAW: Piece of history, interesting. Ok, I just had a couple more subjects I wanted to cover.

RABIN: Sure.

LAW: You know we talked a little bit about Curly but you did work on his election and I wanted to talk about that election.

RABIN: Okay. He had retired from the Springfield, [Illinois], Police Department and ran for Sheriff of Sangamon County as a Republican and his opponent was Martin Gutschenritter who was an instructor at Lincoln Land Community College and I don't remember what he taught, I think it might have been some sort of police science or so forth. Gutschenritter had been a police officer somewhere out in Oklahoma or Nebraska, he had some law enforcement background and he ran – he and Curly ran against each other for sheriff. And like any political race it was contested and they were fighting and dukin' it out and it came down to some name calling and one of the funnier more significant incidents was Gutschenritter was impugning Curly's integrity and saying things about him so Curly challenged Gutschenritter to a lie detector test. And they arranged for a lie detector test to be taken by some outfit in Chicago. So Curly went up there and took the lie detector test and passed it and Gutschenritter never showed up to take his, but regardless of that Gutschenritter won. I was working on Curly's campaign and for a while I was the treasurer of it and did other things, we were knocking on doors, passing

out literature and putting up yard signs. Usual local politics thing, efforts to try and get somebody elected.

LAW: Were you involved in any other campaigns?

RABIN: Very, very early, right after I first moved to Springfield, [Illinois], George Kenny, a lawyer, ran for County Clerk or something like that and I knew George from practicing law and friday nights at Norb Andy's Tabarin, that's where we all piled in on friday evenings and had a few beers. And I worked on George's campaign a little bit, I remember putting up yard signs and so forth, that's about it. I've been asked to run for office, on occasion, but I've never done it, never wanted to.

LAW: So I'm guessing with Curly it was because you guys were friends?

RABIN: Friends, absolutely, he and I were extremely close friends and he was extremely close with my family. And Curly never had any children and he kind of became a second father to some of my kids.

LAW: Now he had a brother that was in law enforcement didn't he?

RABIN: Howard, Howard, who just passed away recently within the last six or seven months. Howard was a Springfield police officer and he was Curly's younger brother. And Howard became Chief of Police under Mayor Telford, William Telford. There's a story there, Telford was elected mayor and Curly had opposed Telford when he first ran and they didn't see eye to eye, they didn't get along.

LAW: Now, I just want to interrupt you real quick, did that go back to when – wasn't Telford, prior to that, he was a coroner?

RABIN: Yes.

LAW: Did it go back to that?

RABIN: It could have, I don't really know. I don't know the origin of their dispute or what turned them against each other politically. But, when Telford was running for reelection he called me – you know I knew Bill, and again, Springfield is a pretty small town, and for myself practicing law and getting around and doing things at the courthouse you know I got to know a lot of people. Anyway Bill called me, he knew that Curly and I were close, and he said, "Tell Curly to sit on the sidelines and he doesn't have to come out for me just tell him to be neutral," and he says, "And I'll take care of him, I'll get him in a good job in the police department if I get reelected," so I told Curly and Curly said, "Oh B.S.," you know and Curly came out against him and campaigned for whoever he ran against, I don't remember who.[39] So Telford, almost as a matter of spite, it came time to appoint a Chief [of Police] in his second term, he appointed Howard, Curly's brother, just to kind of gig Curly. Not to say that Howard wasn't qualified but it really stuck the needle in Curly pretty good.

LAW: Ok, this is kind of different topic, and we've talked about it a little bit, but what are your memories as serving as President of the Springfield Jewish Federation?

RABIN: You really did some digging. It was a quiet time for the Federation back then. I was almost a placeholder as opposed to a doer. There wasn't a lot going on, I served as President, I did my time if you will. And I oversaw the board and we got some projects done. But it is nothing like the Federation today. Today the Federation is very active,

[39] William Telford ran against former Mayor Nelson Howarth in 1975. He was Mayor of Springfield from 1971-1979.

has a lot of programs, a lot of activities. I served two terms on the board of Temple B'rith Sholom as a member of the board of directors or trustees, I don't remember what we called them. I was not an officer on the board there but I was President of a Jewish Federation.

LAW: What were kind of the big issues for the Federation at that time?

RABIN: The – I can't remember what year I was President, I just can't recall.

LAW: [19] 70', [19] 71'?

RABIN: Yeah. Back then the big issues were doing something for the elderly Jewish population that needed some assistance and of course the Federation has always been concerned with the state of Israel and supporting the State of Israel. Those were the concerns back then. And they are much the same now except now the Federation has many more programs than just doing things for seniors.

LAW: Now at that time were there any survivors in Springfield?

RABIN: Holocaust survivors?

LAW: Mmhmm.

RABIN: Yes, yes I think I'm correct when I say that there was the Anchor family. I think one or more of them were survivors. There was, not a guy who lived in Springfield but, a guy who worked for the National [Jewish] Federation whose district this was in and he would come to town every few months and he was a Holocaust survivor. That's all I remember.

LAW: You talked about you guys supported the State of Israel. There was a war in 1973, was there anything around that?

RABIN: Oh yeah, it was of course critical vital interest to Jews or anybody else who supported Israel. There was always fundraisers. You're always trying to raise money in support of Israel. Specifically what programs we had in [19] 73' or what fund drives we had I don't recall, but they're ongoing even without a war.

LAW: Now what about your family and your parents and grandparents. What was the relationship with the State of Israel in your family?

RABIN: All four of my grandparents were born in Russia or the Ukraine in an area where the border would shift back and forth like it's still doing today, but they considered themselves Russian. And as far as I've been told my family had been in Russia for five hundred years probably.

LAW: Ok.

RABIN: And I never knew my maternal grandparents. I don't know that my paternal grandparents had any connection with the State of Israel, I just don't think they did, I never heard of it. My parents did not, my parents were not religious, they did not belong to a temple, they did not support a federation, I mean they were very secular Jews. There's a joke about four kinds of Jews in the United States, there's the conservative, the orthodox, the reformed and the gastronomical Jews. Those who eat all the foods that are traditionally Jewish foods or Eastern European foods but don't practice the religion; well my parents were gastronomical Jews. I'm much more, I'm not gonna say that I'm terribly religious, but I'm much more involved than they ever were.

LAW: Where do you think that came from?

RABIN: Partly because of my wife and because I wanna be. And I say partly because of my wife because she was raised Methodist and part of the deal when we got married is that we would raise the kids Jewish and be Jewish but I had to be active.

LAW: Ok, now how has the Jewish community changed over time?

RABIN: It's gotten smaller, we're hurting. So many of the Jewish kids who were born and raised here or raised here and educated here in town through the temples and through the public schools move away, they go away to college and they get their education and they don't come back. The job opportunities here just aren't that great.

[00:15]

LAW: Mmhmm.

RABIN: The merchant class is no longer here. When I first moved to town we had Jewish families that had been merchants here in town, and they were prosperous, they enjoyed a very good income and they were numerous and they were very supportive of the temple and the Federation. That merchant class is gone because it's all big box stores and shopping malls and so forth. So the Jews we've got in town now are fewer and less, overall, I'm gonna say maybe less affluent. And then we have a number of Jews who are just unaffiliated, more like my parents were, they don't belong to temple, they don't do things, they don't donate, but their Jewish but in name only maybe. But we've got two temples and we're both struggling because of diminishing members.

LAW: Now you've also been involved in other civic organizations, PTA, [Parent Teacher Association]?

RABIN: No.

LAW: No with the PTA?

RABIN: No, I never did anything with PTA.

LAW: Or maybe you spoke at a meeting or something like that?

RABIN: I might have yeah.

LAW: Toastmistress Club?

RABIN: No.

LAW: I saw something about the Chatham, [Illinois], Homecoming?

RABIN: Oh yeah well I spoke at a Toastmistress event.

LAW: Well first of all, what is that club or what was that club?

RABIN: It was for women to give them a forum to learn how to do public speaking, is what my understanding is of the club. I don't even know if it's still in existence but yeah I remember speaking at a Toastmistress. I've been active, I've been on the Board of Family Service Center of Sangamon County. I was one of the founding people, board members and forces behind Make-A-Wish of Central Illinois.

LAW: Right, American Diabetes Foundation?

RABIN: Oh I'm active in that now, I'm very active in that. I'm on the board of the Illinois National Guard Historical Museum Society. I gotta remember the name of that. It's a not-for-profit corporation that raises money in support of the military museum at Camp Lincoln. We don't own and run the museum, that's owned by the National Guard, but we

support it with financial help and so on. I don't know, I've been on – I don't know what others maybe, I can't recall.

LAW: Well you're also a Mason.

RABIN: Yes Mason and Shriner.

LAW: And a Shriner. So why all this civic engagement?

RABIN: I like it.

LAW: Tell me why you think civic engagement is important.

RABIN: We do good things for people, we do good things for society. Make-A-Wish Foundation, there is no longer a chapter here, the national forced the merger of this chapter into Chicago. But it speaks for itself what it does for kids. The Shrine has the Shriner's Hospitals for children, are you familiar with that?

LAW: Mmhmm.

RABIN: We do burn treatment, orthopedic treatment, various things and we support those hospitals and they don't charge the patient anything. One of my sons is on the Executive Board of the Shriner's Hospital for Children in St. Louis and he's gonna be President, next year, of the Board.

LAW: So those values and that participation has carried on.

RABIN: I hope so.

LAW: I want to shift back to legal work.

RABIN: Ok.

LAW: Did you ever argue any cases on appeal?

RABIN: Yes.

LAW: Let's talk about appellate work.

RABIN: Yeah, I've done five or six appeals, I think, seven, I'm not particularly skilled at it.

LAW: Did you handle all of your appellate work?

RABIN: Yes.

LAW: You told me you were gonna tell me a funny story involving an adoption.

RABIN: Yeah I represented an adoption agency and we did an adoption and after it was all complete the biological father, or the alleged biological father, came forward and said, "Hey I signed those consents but I was coerced." Anyway the case involved the enforceability of the biological father's consent to adoption. And we won in the trial court and the other side appealed it. And I was arguing the case, in oral argument, before the fourth district appellate court and again I am terrible on names in recalling particular individuals but one of the appellate court judges towards the end of my oral presentation said to me, he said, "Well how to reconcile what you're arguing with the case of," and again he named a case, Jones vs. Smith, and looked at him and I said, "Well your honor I'm not at all familiar with that case but if it's really material I'll study it and read it and report back," and he smiled, and this was the days before computerized research and so forth, we used real books, and he smiled at me, he says, "Well I'm glad you didn't try to wing it because we just decided that case yesterday." (chuckles) And anyway after the argument was over the courtroom had people in it that had interest in the case including

people from the adoption agency that I represented. Everybody's patting me on the back and telling me what a great job I did, the opposing attorney who I knew was telling me, "Oh man you did a really good job," well there were three people in the room who didn't think I did such a good job and they happened to be the judges, because they reversed the trial court and took the win away. So that's my big appellate court story. The rest of them were just kind of dry, run of the mill things.[40]

LAW: I looked through, I think there were some marriage ones, some divorce ones or marriage and divorce I guess. Some, a couple involving policemen. One was related to some farming out of Decatur, [Illinois].[41]

RABIN: Yeah, that's the one, that's the case I tried in front of Judge Harvey Beam which was the last case he heard before he retired.[42]

LAW: Ok good, we got it. Are there any cases you were involved in that you struggle with today?

RABIN: No, meaning that because of the outcome of the case and, no. I care about the cases and most lawyers care about their clients and care about the cases and want a good outcome but you can't, you gotta let it go. Once a case is over, I mean you can go back and analyze it and think about what I might have differently or better or whatever, but you gotta let it go. I don't dwell over any of the outcomes.

[40] See, *In Re Sims*, 30 Ill. App. 3d. 406 (1975).
[41] See, *People v. Sisti*, 87 Ill. App. 2d. 107 (1967), *Nation v. Board of Fire & Police Commissioners*, 40 Ill. App. 3d. 384 (1976), *Kaske v. City of Rockford*, 96 Ill. 2d. 298 (1983), *In Re Estate Of Conklin*, 116 Ill. App. 3d. 426 (1983), *Carr v. Board of Trustees of Police Pension Fund of Peoria*, 158 Ill. App. 3d. 7 (1987), *In Re O'Neill*, 185 Ill. App. 3d. 566 (1989), *In Re O'Neill*, 138 Ill. 2d. 487 (1990), *In Re Marriage of Albrecht*, 266 Ill. App. 3d. 399 (1994), *In Re Marriage of Mesecher*, 272 Ill. App. 3d. 73 (1995), and *In Re Estate of Long*, 311 Ill. App. 3d. 959 (2000).
[42] See, *Decatur Production Credit Association v. Murphy*, 119 Ill. App. 3d. 277 (1983).

LAW: So we started out by talking about the composition of the bar when you first got to Springfield. So here we are today, in your view how has the bar, in Springfield, changed over time, and how has legal work changed over time and trial work?

RABIN: Ok the Bar has changed significantly only because it is so much bigger. You can't get to know individual attorneys the way we used to. And where I'm gonna say ninety-five percent of the lawyers had offices downtown and you walked to the county building. You left your office and walked somewhere downtown to lunch so as you're walking to the county building or lunch or someplace you're meeting other lawyers, you're seeing them, you're stopping on the street and kibitzing. Now, most of the lawyers aren't downtown and we drive to the courthouse. So you don't run into each other casually the way we used to and there's just too darn many lawyers to get to know. And I stopped doing very much courtroom work at all quite a few years ago so the younger lawyers, and I say younger, 45 or 50 and under to me is young, I don't know them or I know very few of them; that's one thing. And you'll hear a lot of older lawyers say that lawyers are less congenial now, their more in your face, argumentative and so forth and to some extent that's true because you don't have that personal contact. As far as trial work goes, you know when I first started practicing we had very, very few rules of discovery. We might do some interrogatories and we take a deposition and that's about it. And now trial work is discovery. Its interrogatories and request to produce and still depositions of course but it's just much more involved and much more rule driven by [Illinois] Supreme Court rule and by local circuit rules and so on. And there are so many lawyers out there who call themselves trial lawyers who have never really tried a case. Yeah they've tried some cases but they are good technocrats as far as discovery goes, they really know how to do

those interrogatories and request to admit and request a produce and all that stuff but very few of them have really what I call "belly-uped" to the bar and faced a jury. Their good technocrats, they might know the rules of evidence and they might know how to get their evidence in but then they don't know what to do with it. They're like a dog chasing a car, what does he do if he catches it? So that's changed. Of course the technology. If you talk to any lawyer my age they're going to talk about technology and computers and I remember when we didn't have copy machines and we used onion skin papers as second sheets and carbons, you know that's what we used when I first started practicing. And we didn't have computerized research so it was much more tedious to research. And I'll never forget when the fax machine hit, you know, a client would fax you something and five minutes later call up and say, "Well what do you think, what do you think?" And you know I haven't had the chance to read the thing. And law is a learned profession, when you go to a lawyer you're looking for an end result, whether it be a will or the outcome of a case or a contract but there's a learned though process that goes into that and that's what you're paying for, that's what has value, not necessarily that end-product or result. And with technology everything is so speeded up. Now, I couldn't do the volume of work I do today without the technology, granted, but some of the thought process, some of the time to ponder has been taken away and that's what I complain about, if you will, or miss the most.

BEN: How much time? You've got an hour.

LAW: Ok, we've gone two hours. I have some more questions.

RABIN: It's up to you, it's up to you.

LAW: I don't want to push you any farther than you want to go.

[00:30]

LAW: Well the remainder of our questions are really like philosophical questions. You wanna get a drink?

RABIN: My bicycle water bottle.

LAW: Ok, what are your thoughts on cameras in the courtroom?

RABIN: I haven't thought much about it because I'm not trying cases but my concern about cameras in the courtroom are the possibility of theatrics for the benefit of TV, if you will, rather than as a genuine, sincere trial method. I don't know that that concern has been borne out by any study or any review of televised trials, but that's what one of my concerns is.

LAW: How should the judiciary relate to the media and what has been your experience in that relationship?

RABIN: I don't have any critical comments about judicial interaction with the media. I think it's fair game for a judge to talk about a case after it's over, whether it be a civil or a criminal case. I mean I'm talking generically any case but I would frown on too much or any extensive interaction between the judiciary and the media while a case is going on. I think it would be improper for a judge to comment or say too much for fear of expressing an opinion of what the outcome should be.

LAW: As a lawyer, what are the best means to enhance the public's awareness of the judiciary and what the judiciary does?

RABIN: Wow, I don't know, I don't know what the public's perception of the judiciary is, whether it's good or bad, I really don't. I know that the, if you rate – these public opinion polls of occupations, your lawyers don't show up very high. That's why I'm so proud of my military career because military is one of the top on the list but I don't know where judges fit on that scale. But now that I'm thinking of it as I'm talking I don't want a judge running a popularity contest, I want a judge to be a judge and the opinion of the public be damned, do your job.

LAW: Are you a member of any bar associations and what is the nature of the relationship between the bar associations and the judiciary?

RABIN: I'm a member of the Illinois State Bar Association. In the past I have been a member of the American Bar Association, I've been a member of the Illinois Trial Lawyers Association, the National Association of Criminal Defense Attorneys, another one for the National Association for Trial Lawyers and these names might not be accurate. Right now and for quite a few years I've only been a member of the Illinois State Bar Association and as far as the relationship between these associations and the judiciary I've in the past accused them in the past of being mutual aberration societies where they're stroking each other. Whether it's deserved or not is arguable.

LAW: What is the role of the judiciary in society and what is the role of a lawyer in society?

RABIN: The role of judiciary, again, is to be fair and impartial, knowledgeable and decide cases. I mean that's an awfully simplistic response. But that's the role and the duty of the judges and if they're doing their job than the public should have a high opinion of them. And at the same time it's to protect the individual, the interest of the individual,

and the state. Whether the state being either the local government, state government, federal government. But they're the guardians of the rights of all parties. And the role of lawyers is again to advocate. To advocate within the professional guidelines and to provide a representation regardless of a person's economic background, race, religion.

LAW: What are the politics of the judiciary, how does one become a judge? And what are your memories of the political aspect of the judiciary?

RABIN: Well they're not good.

LAW: You're memories are not good?

RABIN: No, I mean, I don't like the method of judicial selection in Illinois. Now I'm not saying any place else is better, but it's political. You don't get on the ballot to run for the office of judge unless you're endorsed by the local party, period, that's it. And you don't become an associate circuit judge unless you are voted for, you know by a majority, you don't become an associate circuit judge without a majority vote of the circuit judges and the circuit judges vote on party line. My experience is they vote what the party chairman, the county chairman tells them to vote. Ok, so there's not, there's a lack of political freedom.

LAW: Now has that always been the case in this area? Think about when you first came here in the [19] 60s and [19] 70s was it split Democrat/Republican, leaning Republican, mostly Republican?

RABIN: Up until recently, recently being the last few years, four or five years, it's swung back and forth. At times the Democrats, within the seventh judicial circuit, the Democrats have had a majority of the circuit judges by one or two and then it would

switch to the Republicans and so forth. And in the last five, six, seven years I think it's more heavily Republican and is staying that way. It used to be years ago that the two parties in Sangamon County had a deal where one party, you know, if there was an opening it would be a Democrat seat or a Republican seat and they very seldom had very hotly contested races. Now I have no proof of that.

LAW: What do you think changed that?

RABIN: Politics, just pure politics, it's infected or permeated the entire system, the political system. But despite the political influence we have still managed to get some very good judges and there's been some mediocre ones and I won't name them but overall we've been lucky because the system has given us some good judges.

LAW: What are the benefits of doing pro bono work and have you been engaged in any other kind of philanthropic work? We've talked a little bit about that.

RABIN: Well pro bono is where you're representing a client for no fee. A lot of us kid around about taking cases thinking we're going to get paid and it turns out to be pro bono because the client stiffs you but, you know, you don't get paid. I think most lawyers from time to time have done pro bono work either on a formal basis where they put their name out to a bar association or some organization saying, where they say I'm willing to take a certain amount of pro bono work or somebody comes across your desk, so to speak, or comes into your office or a friend calls and there's somebody who needs legal work who can't pay for it so you say, "Ok, I'll take it, I'll do it," knowing that you're not going to get paid and you're not going to send a bill. And I've done the latter, I've never taken part formally in pro bono projects. But over the years I've taken cases where

somebody needed legal assistance, I knew they couldn't pay, but they had a just cause and I took the case.

LAW: Well this is kind of a self-serving question but I'm going to ask it anyway. What role do you think our commission can play in preserving the history of the courts in Illinois and how can the courts and the commission work together to preserve records, collect oral histories and develop memorials?

RABIN: My answer is I'm not sure who's gonna be looking at this. Ok, I'm giving my oral interview, my oral history and I have no idea what the interest of anybody is gonna be in this twenty, fifty or one hundred years from now. And maybe from an academic/historical perspective it's very important. But I don't know as a practical basis for improving the bar or the legal system or the judiciary how this could have any impact. I don't know if I've answered or addressed your question or not?

LAW: Well the question is how can we preserve the history of the judiciary and the bar?

RABIN: Ok, how can you preserve it? Well what you're doing now is one way, but again, who's gonna read it? I don't know. You know, I'm thinking of myself, I've never gone back to see what it was like to practice law in Springfield, Illinois, in the 1940s or [19] 50s or [19] 30s, I've never concerned myself with it, you know, I'm worried about today. So, you wanna preserve the history, for who? Other than academics I don't know who's gonna give two hoots. But other than what you're doing I don't know how to preserve it.

LAW: How will you preserve your own history of your work?

RABIN: I won't.

LAW: You won't. Let's talk about the future then, what does the future of your profession hold?

RABIN: The profession will change with more technology. I think that the day of the true general practitioner is very limited. I think the law is too complex and compartmentalized now that you just can't keep track of it all, you can't keep up with it all. So I think lawyers have to narrow their practice more and I think that will continue to grow in the future because we just get more and more laws and more and more regulations and more and more rules that really take a more specialized knowledge than what I – I look at how I was practicing back in the [19] 60s and [19] 70s and [19] 80s, trying to juggle too many balloons in the air as far as areas. And I think that for the sake of the parties too at dispute and for the sake of efficiency and economy that we're going to have to develop more and better non-judicial remedies, being mediation, arbitration and so forth. Litigation is too cumbersome, too expensive and too slow. And you know I did quite a bit of family law work over the years, I haven't for the last five or six years but I did a lot of it before that.

[00:45]

And we've had some very, very good family court judges, family law judges, but for the most part I don't think a judge is the one who should be deciding questions about child custody and visitation and so forth. I think there's gotta be a better discipline out there, a better learning, a better set of skills. And I've seen too many cases where because of the way the courts work and have to work because of the rules and the methods and the laws where people use their kids as weapons. So I think that needs to change. Commercial cases, commercial disputes, you can get into commercial litigation where the subject matter is very specialized by the industry that is involved in whatever the dispute is and I

think arbitrators who have knowledge and experience in that particular industry can do better than a judge because of the specialization, the narrowness of the topic. That's my take on what the future looks like or where it should go.

LAW: If you had it to do all over again, would you do anything differently?

RABIN: (Laughs) You know I kind knew of that question or some variation of it was coming. That is a really tough one to answer. You know, I always wanted to be in small firm private practice and that's what I've done. But I don't know how I would have done working for some large corporation or in some big mega-firm or whatever. It's an environment that I've never worked in so I can't tell you. Do I wish I had taken a different career path; no, that's not what I'm saying. But I don't know enough about those other career paths even after all these years to say I wish that I had done this, that or the other thing. Have I made mistakes; yeah, I'd do a few things differently but overall it's been a satisfying career. You know I'm quitting in four or five days, retiring, and I've got great memories, I've got fond memories. If I get run over by a beer truck and killed today don't feel sorry for me. (chuckles)

LAW: The last question is, what do you want to be remembered for, what is your legacy?

RABIN: Oh, well, ideally somebody who cared, somebody who tried to do their best. I'm talking about legal career.

LAW: I understand.

RABIN: I got along with most of my clients, a few not, a few fired me. As recently as four or five weeks ago some lady just got really, really bent out of shape because of what I was doing and telling her and not doing and not telling her and she went out of here in a huff.

But, overall, I've had clients for many, many, many years and I've had great relationships with them and they've told me how, in the last couple of months, those that are still alive have told me how they appreciate me and so forth, so that's my legacy. I've never argued in the [Illinois] Supreme Court and made law but, you know, my legacy is with my clients.

LAW: Mark do you have anything else you'd like to add?

RABIN: You've covered it, I'm really impressed with the background research you've done and the questions you've asked and I've enjoyed this, I really have. It's given me an opportunity to remember some things that have quite frankly, you know, been out of mind for a long, long time. As you can see from my history I've been active in a lot of different civic organizations and so forth and I like to think I've done some good there and I hope I'm doing some good for you and for your project. That's why I've asked, "Are my responses ok, are they of any use?" So yeah I've enjoyed this and I appreciate the opportunity.

LAW: It's been a good experience and it's a valuable oral history and it will be one to compare others with as we go forward, so I thank you.

RABIN: Good, okay, thank you!

End of Interview Two, Tape Two

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END OF INTERVIEW TWO

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