



Badger beaters?

The Ducks open the season with a test against Wisconsin in Eugene. **PAGE 11A**

Two, one or none?

Debate continues over the possible erection of cell-phone towers near campus. **PAGE 4A**



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SINCE 1900 UNIVERSITY OF OREGON EUGENE, OREGON

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EPD gathers data about traffic stops

■ Police officers are conducting a racial profiling survey in response to complaints that race determines which motorists they stop

By Andrew Adams
Oregon Daily Emerald

The Eugene Police Department has begun a racial profiling survey to find out if complaints that officers have been making traffic stops based on race are valid.

Since starting the survey Aug. 20, EPD patrol officers have ended each traffic stop by asking whether the motorist would like to participate in the survey and tell the officer his or her race. Only 30 of the EPD's 118 patrol officers are participating in the program because it is still in its pilot stage.

The program will remain in the trial period until January, EPD Patrol Capt. Becky Henson said. She said the survey will, ideally, give the EPD statistical proof that it does not stop and question motorists simply because they are a certain race, a practice she said the EPD is firmly against.

"We had been getting feedback [from the community] that they think some people have been getting stopped because of their race," she said.

It was hard to convince people otherwise, Henson said, because the EPD "didn't really have any other info than the word of our officers."

Now she expects the survey will provide the real numbers to show the community that every traffic stop is conducted fairly and without a bias. If there do appear to be any trends, Henson said the EPD will change some of its policies and training methods.

"We're just trying to find out if there are any trends or patterns we're doing that have a negative impact on the community," she said. "I think it's really going to be a neat deal, quite frankly."

Following the trial period, results from Turn to **Profiling**, page 10A

LAW SCHOOL EDITION



Jessie Swimeley Emerald

After a year of design, Chief Operating Officer Kenji Sugahara (left), systems architect Ben Barrett, intern Dina Fridlyand, software engineer Sarah Cronholm and Pikachu are almost ready to market software that allows attorneys to file documents with the courts electronically.

Out of the Ordinary

■ The careers of three University law school graduates prove that law degrees have a variety of unconventional uses

By Kara Cogswell
Oregon Daily Emerald

Duncan Campbell has made a fortune in the business world, but he spends much of his time and money helping children in need. Holly Smith is an attorney caught up in one of the nation's most pressing public policy issues. Kenji Sugahara

is his own boss at a computer software business he co-founded while still a college student.

These three individuals may seem to have little in common, but they do share one important piece of their history as graduates of the University School of Law.

And each is proof that a law degree today comes with no set definition of how it can be used.

The oldest of the three, Campbell, graduated from the law school in 1973, but the experience

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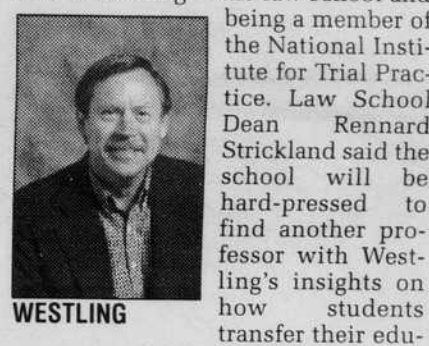
University law school professor dies at 58

■ A teacher in the law school since 1979, Wayne Westling lost his battle with cancer Friday

By Jeremy Lang
Oregon Daily Emerald

Wayne Westling, a law professor known for his ability to bridge the gap between the classroom and the courtroom, died Friday of cancer. He was 58.

Westling balanced his time between teaching at the law school and



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being a member of the National Institute for Trial Practice. Law School Dean Rennard Strickland said the school will be hard-pressed to find another professor with Westling's insights on how students transfer their edu-

cation into the legal world.

Strickland described Westling as a gracious, outgoing man who had an ability to tackle legal problems in a well-rounded way. Westling was also a member of the hiring committee when Strickland was hired as dean, he said.

Strickland said Westling's health deteriorated faster than he had realized, although he knew Westling would not return to teach fall term.

"Wayne was one of those magnificently optimistic and determined people," Strickland said. "The speed [of his deterioration] shocked everyone."

University President Dave Frohnmayer, who worked in the law school with Westling before becoming president, also said Westling had an ability to show students how to use practically what they learned in the classroom.

"He was always conscious of the need to connect legal theory and legal practice," Frohnmayer said.

Strickland said the law school will begin to search for a new professor during the fall and have candidates ready for selection by the winter.

Westling authored a number of books and taught law in Australia, New Zealand and England. He received his bachelor's degree in 1965 from Occidental College in Los Angeles and his law degree in 1968 from the New York University School of Law.

He was admitted to the California bar in 1969, the U.S. Supreme Court bar in 1972 and the Oregon bar in 1981.

He had worked at the University's law school since 1979.

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Recruiters vary on importance of class rankings

■ Employers consider not only law students' class standing, but also their work experience and community service

By Clayton Cone
for the Emerald

Being ranked according to GPA is a way of life for law school students, as legal recruiters use the standings to help sort through résumés of prospective employees quickly.

Starting at the end of their first semester in law school, students in each class are ranked by percentile. At the end of each year, each student is ranked individually against his or her classmates.

The degree to which rankings are important depends in part on where a student plans to work, as different legal professions look at the rankings in varying ways.

Some private firms, such as the corporate and tax law firm Stoel Rives, LLP, usually select new hires only from the top 10 percent of a class. With offices in Portland and Seattle, and 47 of its attorneys listed as some of the best lawyers in America, Stoel Rives is an attractive local option for law students.

But the firm's recruiting coordinator, Michelle Baird-Johnson, said Stoel Rives interviews below the top 10 percent if the prospective lawyer has remarkable experience outside the classroom, either work-wise or in the community.

Other private firms focus on the top third of a class and look at overall GPA, not where that GPA ranks among other students.

The Northwest firm Miller Nash asks for a transcript from every prospective new hire, even attorneys who have been out in the field for four or five years, to get a better idea of

their strengths and weaknesses, said the firm's director of recruiting, Jojo Hall.

Some employers in the public sector have no cut-off for rankings and look at all applicants.

One is the Lane County District Attorney's office. Chief Deputy District Attorney Kent Mortimore said that although his office takes academic performance into account, it also weighs heavily factors other than grades, such as participation in a prosecution clinic at law school, an internship with a district attorney or a clerkship for a judge. He said grades do not reflect the degree to which an individual is able to work with police, judges, witnesses or crime victims.

Baird-Johnson also said ranking and GPA are not "the be-all and end-all," in spite of their importance. Community service, past

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