

Arizona Women Lawyers Association

Southern Arizona Chapter

September 2005

Recalling This Year's Mary Ann Richey Breakfast

By Judy Lutgring*

The Arizona Women Lawyers Association fans the flames of a powerful sisterhood. The June 17, 2005, Mary Ann Richey Breakfast at the Arizona State Bar Convention this year gave witness to that fact. Although our numbers are not great, our members ARE great -- not to mention witty, intelligent, classy, fun and persistent.

The breakfast was held prior to the continuing legal education seminars on Friday morning at the Westin La Paloma in Tucson, Arizona. **Mary Grace McNear**, in place of current state AWLA president Kristine Fox, did a wonderful job as em-cee for the event. All of our past presidents were recognized, and many were in attendance for the honor.

Past presidents **Dee Dee Samet**, **Susan Villareal** and **Helen Perry Grimwood** related a side-splittingly funny story about an AWLA road trip to Flagstaff when they were trying to draw more women into the organization. **Tamara Brooks-Primera** and **Cheri McCracken** also addressed the crowd. Arizona **Chief Justice Ruth McGregor**, one of AWLA's founding members and inspiration personified, was also present.

The 2005 Sarah Herring Sorin Award was presented to **Laura Cardinal**, name partner of Cardinal & Stachel, P.C., located in Sierra Vista, Arizona. Cardinal was introduced by her partner, **Robert Stachel**. The duo started out sharing the same office and two part-time secretaries in 2000 and now run the largest firm in Cochise County. They have added another woman partner, **Jana Flagler**, and three other associates, all of whom are AWLA members, including three men of the firm.

Ms. Cardinal founded the Cochise County chapter of AWLA, co-founded the Sierra Vista Bar Association, and recruited Judge Ann Littrell (formerly of the Cochise County Attorney's Office) to successfully run for Superior Court Judge in 2004, the first woman lawyer elected to the Superior Court bench in Cochise County. Cardinal successfully managed Judge Littrell's campaign against a two-term incumbent for the seat on the bench.

Cardinal's address to the audience was a tribute to Sarah Herring Sorin, who was the first woman to practice law in Arizona, even before the United States recognized women's right to vote.

So, Sister Lawyers -- and you small but mighty group of Brother Lawyers who join us in AWLA membership -- remember the power in numbers. Stay with AWLA, and encourage other lawyers to join. At this year's breakfast, there was no champagne in the orange juice, but there were a lot of smiling faces leaving the event. We are all the reason why!

* Judy Lutgring is a member of the Cochise County Chapter of AWLA and practices family and criminal law at Cardinal & Stachel, P.C., in Sierra Vista, Arizona.



Laura Cardinal (r) and her partner, Robert Stachel, with the Sorin Award.

Spotlights in this Issue

| | |
|---|-----|
| Mary Ann Richey Breakfast..... | 1 |
| 85 th Anniversary of Woman Suffrage .. | 2-4 |
| September Luncheon | 5 |
| 2005 Sustaining Members | 5 |
| Scenes from the August Luncheon | 6 |
| AWLA News..... | 7-8 |
| Truman Award Nomination Form | 9 |
| 2005 Membership Application | 10 |
| 2005 Steering Committee..... | 11 |





To Mark the 85th Anniversary of Woman Suffrage

By Kris Page-Iverson



Friday, August 26, 2005 marked the anniversary of woman suffrage in the United States – 85 years have passed since the 19th Amendment was ratified. This is a truly remarkable fact to me. My grandmother will be 85 years old in December of this year. Something that seems so natural in my life was a brand new experience for women when she was born. Amazing.

Even more amazing to me is how long women had been fighting for enfranchisement before they actually got it. In 1848, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Martha Wright, Mary Ann McClintock, and Jane Hunt organized and held the [first women's rights convention](#) in the United States in Seneca Falls, New York. Stanton drafted, and many of the approximately 300 participants signed, a "[Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions](#)" outlining the main issues and goals for the emerging women's movement. The 19th Amendment was not ratified for another 72 years. To put that in perspective, if we had signed that Declaration this year, it would be 2077 before we actually achieved the right to vote!! Again, amazing.

The following timeline is excerpted from "One Hundred Years toward Suffrage: An Overview," compiled by E. Susan Barber. If you're interested in more information about one part of the suffrage movement, let me echo Kristine Fox's praise from her article earlier this year for the HBO film "Iron Jawed Angels." It is an excellent, entertaining and certainly eye-opening account of the movement focusing on the work of Alice Paul, Lucy Burns and the National Women's Party. I also highly recommend the feature on the DVD that includes a conversation with the director of the film describing various scenes and giving more historical context. A number of hotlinks have also been inserted throughout this article to help you find more information.

U.S. Woman Suffrage Movement Timeline

1776 – Abigail Adams writes to her husband, John, who is attending the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, asking that he and the other men, who were at work on the Declaration of Independence, "[Remember the Ladies](#)." John responds with humor ("I cannot but laugh."). The Declaration's wording specifies that "all men are created equal."

1836 – [Sarah Grimké](#) begins her speaking career as an abolitionist and women's rights advocate. She is eventually silenced by male abolitionists who consider her public speaking a liability.

1837 – The first National Female Anti-Slavery Society convention meets in New York City. [Lucretia Mott](#), a Quaker activist, is instrumental in organizing the convention, having had the experience of being denied membership in earlier anti-slavery organizations because she was a woman. Eighty-one delegates from twelve states attend.

1837 – Mary Lyon founds Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts, eventually the first four-year college exclusively for women in the United States. Mt. Holyoke is followed by Vassar in 1861, and Wellesley and Smith Colleges, both in 1875.

1839 – Mississippi passes the first [Married Woman's Property Act](#).

1844 – Female textile workers in Massachusetts organize the Lowell Female Labor Reform Association and demand a 10-hour workday. This is one of the first permanent labor associations for working women in the United States.

1848 – The first women's rights convention in the United States is held in Seneca Falls, New York. Many participants sign a "Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions" that outlines the main issues and goals for the emerging women's movement. Thereafter, women's rights meetings are held on a regular basis.

1850 – [Amelia Jenks Bloomer](#) launches the dress reform movement with a costume bearing her name. The Bloomer costume is later abandoned by many suffragists who fear it detracts attention from more serious women's rights issues.

1851 – Former slave [Sojourner Truth](#) delivers her "[Ain't I a Woman?](#)" speech before a spellbound audience at a women's rights convention in Akron, Ohio.

1859 – The successful vulcanization of rubber provides women with reliable condoms for the first time. The birth rate in the United States continues its downward, century-long spiral. By the late 1900s, women will raise an average of only two to three children, in contrast to the five or six children they raised at the beginning of the century.

1861 to 65 – The American Civil War disrupts suffrage activity as women, North and South, divert their energies to "war work." The War itself, however, serves as a "training ground," as women gain important organizational and occupational skills they will later use in postwar organizational activity.

1866 – [Elizabeth Cady Stanton](#) and [Susan B. Anthony](#) form the American Equal Rights Association, an organization for white and black women and men dedicated to the goal of universal suffrage. Both women die before the 19th Amendment is ratified in 1920.

1868 – The Fourteenth Amendment is ratified, which extends to all citizens the protections of the Constitution against unjust state laws. This Amendment is the first to define "citizens" and "voters" as "male."

1869 – The women's rights movement splits into two factions as a result of disagreements over the Fourteenth and soon-to-be-passed Fifteenth Amendments. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony form the more radical, New York-based National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA). [Lucy Stone](#), Henry Blackwell, and [Julia Ward Howe](#) organize the more conservative American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA), which is centered in Boston. In this same year, the Wyoming territory is organized with a woman suffrage provision. In 1890, Wyoming is admitted to the Union with its suffrage provision intact.



Susan B. Anthony & Elizabeth Cady Stanton

1870 – The Fifteenth Amendment enfranchises black men. NWSA refuses to work for its ratification, arguing instead that it be "scrapped" in favor of a Sixteenth Amendment providing universal suffrage. Frederick Douglass breaks with Stanton and Anthony over NWSA's position.

1870 to 1875 – Several women--including [Virginia Louisa Minor](#), [Victoria Woodhull](#), and [Myra Bradwell](#)--attempt to use the Fourteenth Amendment in the courts to secure the vote (Minor and Woodhull) or the right to practice law (Bradwell). They all are unsuccessful.

1872 – Susan B. Anthony is arrested and brought to trial in Rochester, New York, for attempting to vote for Ulysses S. Grant in the presidential election. At the same time, Sojourner Truth appears at a polling booth in Battle Creek, Michigan, demanding a ballot; she is turned away.

1874 – The Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) is founded by Annie Wittenmyer. With Frances Willard at its head (1876), the WCTU becomes an important force in the fight for woman suffrage. Not surprisingly, one of the most vehement opponents to women's enfranchisement is the liquor lobby, which fears women might use the franchise to prohibit the sale of liquor.

1878 – A Woman Suffrage Amendment is introduced in the United States Congress. The wording is unchanged in 1919, when the amendment finally passes both houses.

1890 – The NWSA and the AWSA are reunited as the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) under the leadership of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. During this same year, Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr found [Hull House](#), a settlement house project in Chicago's 19th Ward. Within one year, there are more than a hundred settlement houses--largely operated by women--throughout the United States. The settlement house movement and the Progressive campaign of which it is a part propel thousands of college-educated white women and a number of women of color into lifetime careers in social work. It also makes women an important voice to be reckoned with in American politics.

1893 – Colorado becomes the first state to adopt a state amendment enfranchising women.

1895 – Elizabeth Cady Stanton publishes *The Woman's Bible*. After its publication, NAWSA moves to distance itself from this venerable suffrage pioneer because many conservative suffragists consider her to be too radical and, thus, potentially damaging to the suffrage campaign. From this time, Stanton, who had resigned as NAWSA president in 1892, is no longer invited to sit on the stage at NAWSA conventions.

1896 – [Mary Church Terrell](#), [Ida B. Wells-Barnett](#), [Margaret Murray Washington](#), [Fanny Jackson Coppin](#), [Frances Ellen Watkins Harper](#), [Charlotte Forten Grimké](#), and former slave [Harriet Tubman](#) meet in Washington, D.C. to form the National Association of Colored Women (NACW).

1903 – Mary Dreier, Rheta Childe Dorr, Leonora O'Reilly, and others form the [Women's Trade Union League of New York](#), an organization of middle- and working-class women dedicated to unionization for working women and to woman suffrage. This group later becomes a nucleus of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU).

1911 – The [National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage](#) (NAOWS) is organized. Led by Mrs. Arthur Dodge, its members include wealthy, influential women and some Catholic clergymen--including Cardinal Gibbons who, in 1916, sends an address to NAOWS's convention in Washington, D.C. In addition to the distillers and brewers, who work largely behind the scenes, the "antis" also draw support from urban political machines, Southern congressmen, and corporate capitalists--like railroad magnates and meatpackers--who support the "antis" by contributing to their "war chests."

1912 – Theodore Roosevelt's Progressive (Bull Moose/Republican) Party becomes the first national political party to adopt a woman suffrage plank.

1913 – [Alice Paul](#) and [Lucy Burns](#) organize the Congressional Union, later known as the [National Women's Party](#) (1916). Borrowing the tactics of the radical, militant Women's Social and Political Union in England, members of the Woman's Party participate in hunger strikes, picket the White House, and engage in other forms of civil disobedience to publicize the suffrage cause.

1914 – The National Federation of Women's Clubs, which by this time includes more than two million white women and women of color throughout the United States, formally endorses the suffrage campaign.



Women suffragists picket in front of the White House, February 1917

1916 – NAWSA president [Carrie Chapman Catt](#) unveils her "winning plan" for suffrage victory at a convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Catt's plan requires the coordination of activities by a vast cadre of suffrage workers in both state and local associations.

1916 – [Jeannette Rankin](#) of Montana becomes the first American woman elected to represent her state in the U.S. House of Representatives.

1918 to 1920 – World War I intervenes to slow down the suffrage campaign as some, but not all, suffragists decide to shelve their suffrage activism in favor of "war work." In the long run, however, this decision proves to be a prudent one as it adds yet another reason to why women deserve the vote.

August 26, 1920 – The Nineteenth Amendment is ratified (144 years after Abigail Adams's letter to her husband John). Its victory accomplished, NAWSA ceases to exist, but its organization becomes the nucleus of the [League of Women Voters](#).

1923 – The National Woman's Party first proposes the [Equal Rights Amendment](#) to eliminate discrimination on the basis of gender. It has never been ratified.

SEPTEMBER LUNCHEON

- DATE:** Monday, September 19, 2005
- TIME:** 12:00 o'clock Noon
- PLACE:** The Manning House, 450 W. Paseo Redondo
- COST:** \$15 Members / \$20 Non-Members / \$8 Students
- RSVP:** No later than 5:00 pm on **Tuesday, September 13, 2005**. To RSVP, simply click on this link (<http://www.awla-southernaz.org/rsvp.asp?eid=16>) or cut and paste it into the address line of your browser window and enter the names of the individuals attending. If you would like to e-mail or call your reservation, please contact Linda Peterson at lpeterson@thebigt.net or 744-1994. No shows and cancellations made after the reservation deadline will be billed. Please pay at the door. Checks prepared in advance are appreciated. We look forward to seeing you!
- MENU:** The Manning House offers a delicious buffet with both standard and vegetarian fare. The September menu features Grilled Breast of Chicken with Honey Mustard Glaze, Pan Seared White Fish, Garlic Mashed Potatoes, Seasonal Vegetables and Caesar Salad.
- TOPIC:** "Beyond the Mystique: the Insiders' View of Judicial Selection" – Three members of the Pima County Trial Court Commission (Lyle Rayfield, Carole Siegler and Elizabeth Bushell) will provide a candid view of the selection process and discuss what really matters. Judge Leslie Miller will serve as moderator for the panel.



to our 2005 Sustaining Members!*

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Shelley Lynn Aboud | Hon. Jane L. Eikleberry | Michelle T. Langan | JoJene E. Mills | Denice R. Shepherd |
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| | Karen E. Karl | | | |

* Last update: September 1, 2005

Notice:

The Steering Committee is now accepting nominations for the Alice Truman Leadership Award. Nominate a chapter member who has been a leader and mentor for women by November 4, 2005, using the nomination form provided at page 9 of this issue.

Scenes from the August Luncheon

By Elizabeth L. Warner

Thirty-eight members and three visitors attended the August luncheon featuring a discussion of Social Security reform and its potential effects on women. Chapter President Terri Roberts introduced speakers Dan Chavez, Southern Arizona District Manager of the Social Security Administration, and Sheila Tobias, author, scholar, and feminist.

Mr. Chavez opened the presentation by providing a brief overview of the history of Social Security and the reasons the program began. Social Security was initially intended to protect people from poor economic conditions as seen in the depression of the 1930s. Originally, only workers were entitled to benefits, but over the years Social Security has expanded to allow workers' families to receive benefits and now also includes disability and Medicare coverage.



Speaker Dan Chavez

Mr. Chavez explained that Social Security currently takes in more money in social security taxes than it pays out in benefits, resulting in a surplus that is put into the program's trust. Due to demographic changes, however, there are now fewer workers to support those on Social Security, who are living longer. It is estimated that by 2017 the Social Security taxes collected will not be enough to support those entitled to receive social security benefits. An estimated 70 million people are expected to be on Social Security by 2030.

In light of this problem, many possible solutions have been presented, including privatization (allowing workers to put a portion of their Social Security taxes into broker managed private accounts), raising the retirement age from 65 to 67, reducing benefit payments to retirees, and raising taxes.



Speaker Sheila Tobias

Sheila Tobias then discussed the detrimental effects she believes privatization would have on women. For example, a wife is currently entitled to collect a portion of her husband's Social Security benefits if his benefits exceed hers. However, the use of private accounts would allow a worker to name whomever he chooses as a beneficiary. Similar to life insurance, this does not necessarily mean he will name his wife or the person who cared for him during his wage earning years as the beneficiary of his private account.

Ms. Tobias explained that with respect to Social Security there are five categories of women: wage earners comparable to men, wage earners lower than men (as a result of time off to have or raise children, discrimination, or intermittent work), occasional wage earners, widows, and divorcees. Right now, the Social Security system provides disproportionately higher benefits to women in order to equalize societal factors causing women to earn less during their working years. Additionally, under the current plan divorcees married to their husbands for 10 years or more are entitled to collect half of the husband's social security benefits.

Ms. Tobias also encouraged us to look to the experiences of other countries to determine whether this would be a good solution for the United States. Results in Great Britain, Singapore and Chile did not demonstrate great outcomes from privatization. In Great Britain, the result was basically a savings plan with tax deferred benefits. In Singapore and Chile, workers were permitted to remove money held in their private accounts under certain conditions and, somewhat predictably, were thus often left with no money at retirement.

Instead of privatization, Ms. Tobias supports lifting the cap on Social Security taxes. Social Security taxes are not currently paid on income in excess of \$90,000 per year. Lifting this cap, she urged, would generate additional revenue to help solve the problem. Mr. Chavez stressed the importance of starting to save and prepare for retirement earlier to avoid being dependent on Social Security as a sole source of support.

Our speakers touched on a topic that is certain to generate great political and social debate in the very near future. Their discussion presented an important look at the pros and cons of proposed changes to Social Security and the way those changes could affect women.



Upcoming Presentation: Our Bodies, Ourselves

The UA National Center of Excellence in Women's Health invites AWLA members to hear nationally known speaker, Judy Norsigian, on "The Media and Women's Health: Sorting Fact from Fiction" on Monday, September 12th from noon – 1:00 p.m. at University Medical Center, Duval Auditorium, 1501 N. Campbell Avenue in Tucson.

Judy Norsigian, co-author of *Our Bodies, Ourselves*, helped spearhead the women's health movement in 1970 with the publication of this bestseller. Now in its 8th edition, *Our Bodies, Ourselves* is noted for its groundbreaking discussion of the total picture of health care issues that affect women.

Norsigian has appeared on numerous national television and radio programs, including Oprah, Donahue, The Today Show, Good Morning America, and NBC Nightly News with Tom Brokaw. All are welcome to attend this free event. Reservations are not required. For more information, call 520-626-5660.



Upcoming CLE in Bisbee

AWLA-Cochise Chapter has organized an intriguing array of speakers at its CLE program scheduled for Saturday, October 1, 2005. Plan to attend, as the following speakers have been confirmed:

- ❖ Colonel Rafael Lara: contingency government contracting in a war zone. Colonel Lara was selected to direct contracting coalitions organized to rebuild Iraq under Ambassador Bremmer. Includes slide presentation.
- ❖ Jana Flagler, Esq.: the Nethercott case and fraudulent conveyances. Mr. Nethercott is losing his ranch to compensate the Salvadorans he accosted. Ms. Flagler handled the work needed in Arizona at the request of Morris Dees, to finish work started by the Southern Poverty Law Center.
- ❖ Andrea Matheson, Esq. (and others to be announced): federal law regarding aid to undocumented aliens and alien smuggling.
- ❖ Miguel Escobar Valdez, Consul for Mexico in Douglas: ways in which the office of the Consul can assist attorneys whose civil, criminal and family law cases involve Mexican nationals as parties, victims or witnesses.

In addition, the program will feature a presentation on the intersection of (or failure to intersect) federal and Arizona law *vis a vis* the law of American Indian nations, plus a showing of the 75 minute film "Cries From the Border" by Mercedes Maharis about illegal immigration along our border.

Lunch will be provided; location in Bisbee to be announced. This is going to be a fascinating day in Bisbee; mark you calendar now! A complete agenda and registration form will be provided shortly; watch your email!





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2005 MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION OR RENEWAL
(January 2005 – December 2005)

Name: _____

Firm or Agency: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Work Phone: () _____ Work Fax: () _____

Email: _____ Year Admitted to Arizona Practice: _____

AWLA's newsletter will be sent electronically. Check here if you require paper delivery: []

Areas of Practice: (Circle up to 5):

- Academic/Law Professor
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Antitrust
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Arbitration/Mediation
Banking & Finance
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Civil Rights
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Injury & Wrongful Death
Insurance
Intellectual Property
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Tax
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Tort
Utilities
Worker's Compensation
Other: _____

Other State Bar Admissions: _____

Please return this application and a check made payable to AWLA for 2005 dues in the amount of

- [] \$100 (Sustaining Member*) [] \$75 (Private Attorney earning > \$50,000/yr)
[] \$50 (Public Attorney, or Private Attorney earning < \$50,000/yr) [] \$10 (Law Student)

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- [] CLE [] Membership [] Scholarship
[] Judicial Appointments [] Mother's Forum [] Social
[] Law Students [] Newsletter [] Steering
[] Leadership Conference [] Program/Speakers [] Technology
[] Lunch Support

* Sustaining Members receive special recognition in the directory and at AWLA events

 **2005 AWLA Southern Arizona Leaders** 

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| Carrie L. Rednour, Esq. | (520) 322-9427 | crednour@earthlink.net | Mother's Forum |
| Elizabeth Warner, Esq. | (520) 795-1900 | ewarnermhl@qwest.net | Newsletter |

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It is the policy of the Southern Chapter of AWLA to publish in our newsletter articles and announcements submitted that are about our members or that concern events and issues of general interest to our membership. We reserve the right to limit publications due to space or editorial discretion. We also remain adamant that our sole mission is advancement of women in our profession: our publication of items submitted that may be perceived by some as supporting a mission other than this should not be considered an endorsement by our chapter. We simply hope to inform, educate, or perhaps even entertain some or all of you.

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