The Harris Institute for Global Legal Studies joined forces with the International and Area Studies Program for a trip to the Republic of Georgia this summer to further develop a Washington University summer program in that country. **Professor Aiken** joined **Jim Wertsch**, Marshall S. Snow Professor in Arts & Sciences, Education and Sociocultural Anthropology and Director of the International and Area Studies Program at Washington University. **Professor Wertsch** has written extensively about the developing democracy in Georgia and operated a summer program for undergraduates involving course work and internships. During the summer of 2004, **Professor Wertsch** took twelve undergraduates to Georgia to explore and study how democracy and civil society can emerge in today’s complex world. The students did course work and internships while living in the capital city, Tbilisi. This is the only program of its kind in the United States. This summer’s visit was to determine if there might be a way for Washington University law students to play a role in that program. **Professor Aiken** met with legal organizations in Tbilisi and with university and political figures to explore options. Georgia appears to be an exciting place for law students to experience the development of a robust constitutional democracy in a culturally diverse community. The Georgians appear eager for our participation.

The Republic of Georgia is a tiny country smaller than South Carolina. A part of the Caucasus, Georgia has always been fiercely independent,
During the year, Professor Haley participated in several scholarly conferences. In April 2004, he presented a paper entitled “No-Exit Employment, Competition and Economic Performance: Explaining a Paradox” at a conference on Japan’s Political Economy: Accidental Overachiever Or Temporary Underachiever? held in Dallas, Texas, at the John Goodwin Tower Center for Political Studies of Southern Methodist University. Also in April, he participated in a “colloquy” on the Japanese judiciary at the symposium on Japanese Law: Current Issues and Controversies sponsored by Asian Law, Politics and Society at the University of Illinois College of Law. In May Haley joined a Japanese Legal Studies Conference in New York City sponsored by Cornell Law School with a paper on “Are Legal Reforms Really Changing Japan.” In September in Berlin he spoke on “Japanese Perspectives, Autonomous Firms and the Aesthetic Function of Law” at a symposium cosponsored by the Japanese-German Center and the Max Planck Institute for Foreign Private and Private International Law on Changes of Governance in Europe, Japan, and the U.S. Corporations, State, Markets and Intermediaries. Professor Haley participated in two additional symposia in October. The first was a conference on Comparative Approaches to Regulating Religion and Belief: State Authority and the Rule of Law held in Beijing and cosponsored by the Institute for World Religions of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Harris Institute, among others. The second was sponsored by the Center for Legal Dynamics of Advanced Market Societies (CDAMS) of Kobe University, the Kobe symposium Towards Diversity and Sustainability of Competitive Orders in Asia: An Approach from Legal Dynamic. Haley spoke on “Competition Law and Policy in the New Industrial States of East Asia.”


Haley continues to serve on the Board of Trustees, Society for Japanese Studies (Journal of Japanese Studies) and the Board of Directors, World Affairs Council of St. Louis. He was also recently elected to the Executive Committee of the American Society of Comparative Law.
even while a part of the former Soviet Union. For years after the fall of the Soviet Union, Georgia was in turmoil. In November 2003, the Rose Revolution galvanized the nation. That bloodless revolution resulted in the resignation of President Eduard Shevardnadze and energized the people of Georgia to invest in democracy. The people are excited about their role in the government and are committed to changing the old, corrupt practices that have bogged down the emergence of democracy.

There is so much for lawyers to learn about the construction of law and the role law plays in empowering citizens by changing fundamental practices learned over so many years of Soviet control. Professor Aiken hopes to place several law students in the country next summer. The Liberty Institute, one of the summer placements, was a major player in the Rose Revolution and continues to be a watchdog ensuring that promises made are promises delivered by the new government. The Georgian Young Lawyers Association, another potential summer placement, is widely regarded as the premier organization of lawyers committed to enforcement of the rights of the people. These two placements ensure that the law students will be at the very heart of the democracy effort and will be able to do hands-on legal work beneficial to the people of Georgia.

In addition, students will be connected to Washington University faculty who will help make the process understandable to the American eye.

While in Georgia, Professor Aiken also joined Professor Gerald Early and Zurab Karumidze as they created the Jazz Institute, which will be a partnership between Washington University and the Tbilisi Technical University. Professors Aiken, Early and Wertsch participated in the thesis defenses of several American Studies master’s degree students at Georgia State University, met with dignitaries, such as former President Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Ambassador Richard Myles, and visited third-century churches and Stalin’s birthplace. Professors Wertsch and Aiken traveled to Batumi on the Black Sea to evaluate a youth program funded by the American Embassy and Washington University designed to increase cultural understanding among Moslem and Christian children.

The Georgian trip will also result in scholarly research for Professor Aiken. She attended a scholarly conference at the Rockefeller Center in Bellagio, Italy, to discuss the national narrative that Georgians use to interpret their past, present, and future. Scholars from Georgia and all over the world convened to create a conceptual framework for understanding this national narrative as it both unfolds and shapes Georgians’ conceptions of themselves. Professor Aizken will participate in the creation of a white paper for the Georgian government on negotiating a new national narrative and will write an article about narrative as advocacy in an international context using the experience of Georgia as a departure point.

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Wei Luo
Director of Technical Services & Lecturer in Law

*Wei Luo’s* most recent book, *Chinese Law and Legal Research* was published by W. S. Hein in 2005. It covers the Chinese governmental structure, legal system, and sources of law. The aim is to orient would-be researchers to enable them to approach Chinese legal research. Several flow charts were created to illustrate the Chinese legal system. Also discussed are the Chinese legal publishing industry and how Chinese government information is disseminated.

Kathleen Clark
Professor of Law

In September 2004, **Professor Clark** participated in an international conference on conflicts of interest in Trento, Italy. In April 2005, she participated in the Alumni Lecture Series in Tokyo and spoke at Doshisha University in Kyoto. During the summer of 2005, she commented on Vietnam’s anti-corruption law as part of a project coordinated by the United Nations Development Program.

David Thomas Konig
Professor of History and Professor of Law

Among **Professor Konig’s** scholarly endeavors during the past academic year was an article entitled “The Persistence of Resistance: Civic Rights, Natural Rights, and Property Rights” in the historical debate over the right of the people to keep and bear arms, which appeared in volume 73 (November 2004) of the *Fordham Law Review*. Konig also gave a paper at the Institute of Bill of Rights Law, Marshall-Wythe School of Law, College of William and Mary: “Understanding States’ Rights in the Early Republic: St. George Tucker on the Theory and Purpose of the Federal Compact.” This paper examined concepts of federalism drawn from international law in the Enlightenment, and especially the influence of the Swiss writer, Emmerich de Vattel.