New faculty give the School added momentum
This past spring the School of Law, under the direction of Associate Dean for Students Katherine Goldwasser, administered a student satisfaction survey that was ultimately completed by approximately 57 percent (387 students) of our student body. The survey was in two parts. One set of questions asked for open-ended student comments. Other questions called for “check-the-box” type responses in which students were asked to evaluate various aspects of the School of Law, typically on a scale ranging from 1, meaning not at all satisfied, to 5, meaning very satisfied. For our purposes we considered scores of 1 and 2 to be negative, 3 to be neutral, and 4 and 5 to be positive.

Overall, the students evinced a great deal of satisfaction with our School. Approximately 76 percent were positive about the School of Law; 19 percent were neutral, and 5 percent were negative.

In particular, students were highly enthusiastic about our library (80 percent positive, 4 percent negative), the faculty’s quality of teaching (77 percent positive, 4 percent negative), the Admissions Office (75 percent positive, 4 percent negative), the faculty’s accessibility (72 percent positive, 6 percent negative), and the Registrar’s Office (68 percent positive, 7 percent negative).

The students also had a very positive view of civility and respect regarding the faculty–student relationship (78 percent positive, 4 percent negative).

This type of survey is particularly valuable to us in highlighting areas where we can improve. Students particularly emphasized three areas.

First, our advising and counseling seem to be the areas needing the greatest attention. Specifically, students cited academic support, academic advising, and counseling information and help with personal problems. On April 17 we held a meeting with students to discuss these concerns. In collaboration with Dean Goldwasser, the School is already working on several new initiatives to address this area.

Second, students expressed concern about legal research and writing. Specific follow-up questions suggested that research instruction and student TAs were particularly concerning. This set of results did not surprise us. At the beginning of this year I appointed an Ad Hoc Committee on Legal Research and Writing, which is chaired by Michael Greenfield, the Walter D. Coles Professor of Law. To date, substantial steps have been taken to improve in this area. Among other things, a new director of the Legal Research and Writing Program, Jo Ellen Lewis, has been selected, as well as a new senior lecturer in this area, Michael Koby, previously the director at Catholic University Law School. At our Faculty Meeting on April 18, the faculty approved several new initiatives proposed in a report from the Ad Hoc Committee to better address research instruction. We anticipate progress beginning next year.

A third area of focus is the Career Services Office. In this area my experience from teaching on a full-time basis at four earlier law schools and talking to deans at many others has been that career services is the most consistent area of student concern. Given the cost of law school education, student concern about finding jobs is understandable. Overall, our office was viewed positively, particularly the approachability of personnel. During the past three years, first Dean Dan Keating and now I have worked to double the size of the attorney professional staff in the Career Services Office and have encouraged a number of new initiatives, such as our very successful public service job fair this past spring. Nonetheless, the student statistical survey results and comments indicate there is still room for improvement, and we will continue working hard here.

A school is always a work in progress. But I genuinely believe that annually conducting a student survey of this type will powerfully remind us of what we are doing well and where we can improve. I am very grateful to the close to 400 students who participated in this survey and to the faculty and administrators who helped conduct it.
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Dean Joel Seligman, also the Ethan A.H. Shepley University Professor, is excited about the progress Washington University School of Law is making. “We have made three fabulous tenure-track hires, and we have made two great appointments in legal research and writing,” he says. “On top of the wonderful hires we made last year, these new appointments give us some real momentum!”

Seligman is able to speak for his law school colleagues as well: “When I talk with the faculty, of all the things we’ve done in the past two years, the hiring excites them the most.”

The three new tenure-track hires boost the faculty total to 37—up from 32 in 1999. Three more outstanding faculty members are expected to be in place before 2005.

Christopher Bracey specializes in race relations law and criminal procedure. “Race relations law is the enormous body of rules and norms developed over time to regulate political, economic, and social interaction between persons of different races or ethnic origin,” says Bracey. The study of race relations, he continues, “strikes at the core of national identity. It tests the depth of our individual and institutional commitment to fundamental precepts of democracy, freedom, and equality.”

Bracey’s writings are often historical in approach. For instance, his scrutiny of literature on the legal realist movement of the 1920s and 1930s not only revealed that the realists talked about race in connection with the new jurisprudence, but that another progressive legal scholar—Charles Hamilton...
“I wake up each morning hungry and excited to wrestle with the problems at the interface of technology, law, and business.”

F. Scott Kieff

Areas of expertise:
Technology law and business, including patent, trademark, copyright, trade secret, right of publicity, unfair competition, antitrust, contracts, civil procedure, complex litigation, sports, art, entertainment, fashion, bioethics, and strategic management of intellectual properties

Immediate past employment:
University of Chicago Law School

Education: BS ’91 in biology with a minor in economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; JD ’94, University of Pennsylvania
es.” He completed a two-year undergraduate research fellowship from the National Science Foundation in molecular genetics at the Whitehead Institute.

At MIT he also became “very curious about human behavior, especially the choices that buyers and sellers make and how they organize themselves into markets.” So he minored in microeconomics, becoming “fascinated by the inevitable problems that arise at the interface of society, the market, and creative endeavors.”

“Hoping one day to help us better understand these problems and maybe even solve a few,” Kieff went to the University of Pennsylvania Law School after earning the highest honors at MIT both in the Department of Biology and in the School of Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences.

Kieff worked six years as a lawyer, beginning at Pennie & Edmonds in New York and ending as counsel at Jenner & Block in Chicago. His practice encompassed every aspect of intellectual property—from obtaining rights to enforcing them to transacting over them—nationally and internationally.

“But the real depth came for me when I withdrew from the private sector for two years in the middle of my practice to go to Washington, D.C., to clerk for Judge Giles Rich” of the United States Court of Appeals, says Kieff. “Initially I was just wowed by the chance to work for the guy everyone called the dean of American intellectual property.”

Describing the judge as “the kindest of gentlemen with the keenest of intellects and enough curiosity for a thousand cats,” Kieff also found him to be “the consummate teacher, which meant we were always learning from him even though he never appeared to teach.”

This clerkship influenced Kieff’s approach to the law, encouraging his search for the deeper theories underlying present systems. This search drew him from practice to academia as he became a visiting assistant professor of law first at Northwestern University and then at the University of Chicago.

Today Kieff focuses on how property rights in ideas might facilitate or frustrate the entry of those ideas into the market. For example, he is studying “whether patents actually might operate as anti-monopoly vaccines and whether patenting genes, software, and business methods is good or bad.” He also studies broader issues relating to legal decision-making using scientific facts and scientific decision-making using legal processes.

Fitting right into the School of Law’s open atmosphere, Kieff notes that “instead of office hours, I simply keep my door open.” And he is enjoying his new colleagues. “The law faculty and Dean Seligman are wonderfully bright, collegial, and exciting. They knock my socks off!”

“What makes law so interesting is that it is so interdisciplinary, drawing from all corners—economics, history, sociology, the natural sciences, philosophy, political science, psychology, and so on. Even corporate law and securities regulation are much more interdisciplinary—and much broader in their impact—than most people think.”

Troy A. Paredes

Areas of expertise:
Corporations, securities regulation, corporate finance, corporate governance, corporate control, property

Immediate past employment: Irell & Manella LLP, Los Angeles, in the Corporate Department

Education: AB ’92 in economics, University of California at Berkeley; JD ’96, Yale University

Before joining Washington University School of Law this fall, Troy Paredes spent nearly five years practicing law, but he knew early on that he wanted to become a law professor: “While I enjoyed practice, it didn’t give me the chance to study the range of issues I’m interested in or to look at issues as deeply or creatively as I’d like.”

Paredes graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1992 with a degree in economics, earning highest honors. He then attended Yale Law School, where he served on the editorial board of the Yale Journal on Regulation and won various awards and prizes, including prizes for best
first-year paper and best copyright paper. He also externed for Judge Cynthia Holcomb Hall of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and for California’s commissioner of corporations.

In practice after law school, he worked primarily in the areas of corporate and regulatory law. Paredes had a chance early in his career to bring these two practice areas together by representing a major electric utility selling its power plants in California as part of that state’s electric industry restructuring.

Given his background, Paredes has a rich perspective on his home state’s “extraordinarily complicated” energy crisis: “Part of the difficulty is that there is no one solution to all the problems the energy crisis raises. For example, the retail rate freeze is good for consumers, but not the utilities; building more power plants or new transmission lines may harm the environment; short-term solutions like price caps may undermine longer-term solutions; and then, of course, there’s the politics of it all. However, I hope that California’s experience doesn’t scare off other states considering deregulation, although it’s bound to, at least in some cases.”

In addition to his electric industry practice, Paredes has broad experience in transactions of all sorts, especially debt and equity financings, mergers and acquisitions, and strategic alliances.

At the School of Law, Paredes is teaching corporations, securities, corporate finance, property, and related subjects. His research focuses in these areas, too. Particularly interested in issues relating to corporate governance, corporate control (mergers, acquisitions, takeovers), and the role of the corporation in society, Paredes says that “these issues give rise to incredibly interesting questions that go to the heart of corporate law, including its traditional focus on the well-being of shareholders at the expense of other interested parties such as employees, creditors, customers, and local communities.” He also hopes to continue exploring issues relating to the electric industry and deregulation.

Paredes initially got the “bug” for teaching when he was a teaching assistant at UC Berkeley and again at Yale. “Teaching is just a blast. One of the great things about it is how much you can learn by interacting with so many different people on a day-by-day basis.”

In his teaching, Paredes plans to draw on his own experiences. “I definitely plan to use my experience practicing law to help my students both inside and outside the classroom. I just came from where most law students want to be—the practice of law. For that matter, it wasn’t so long ago that I was sitting on the other side of the podium.”

“My students say I’m tough, but fair, with very high standards. That’s true. Where you set the bar is where they’re going to reach.”

Jo Ellen D. Lewis

Areas of expertise: Business transactions, including sophisticated commercial real estate; legal writing

Immediate past employment: Interim director, Legal Research & Writing

Education: BSEd ’78 and MSEd ’79 in special education, University of Missouri at Columbia; JD ’86, Georgetown University

After competing with peers from across the nation to be the School of Law’s director of legal research and writing, Jo Ellen Lewis, previously the School’s interim director, landed this key position. “She’s going to be a wonderful director as that program evolves,” says Dean Joel Seligman.

This native St. Louisan brings a one-of-a-kind mix of strengths to the law school:
• Six years of teaching and service at the School of Law. In the past year alone, Lewis has hired two lecturers and initiated their training, collaborated with professional library staff to develop supplemental research classes for first-year students, developed a course Web site, and added new technological twists to her highly creative teaching.
• Four presentations in five years at regional and national conferences. Two talks, “Teaching Students to Orally Present Legal Research and Analysis” and “Teaching Ethics in Legal Writing,” have become part of her course. Her ideas about oral presentations led to an instructional movie for her class starring a partner at the St. Louis office of Bryan Cave, a United States attorney, a law professor, a senior general counsel at a major corporation, and a well-known criminal defense attorney.
Michael H. Koby
Areas of expertise: Legal research and writing, statutory interpretation and legislative research

Immediate past employment: Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.

Education: Studied Spanish language, history, and culture in 1986, Universitat de València; BA ’88 in intercultural studies, Biola University; JD ’92, American University

“Lawyers don’t wake up one day and say, ‘OK, I’m going to be an unethical lawyer.’ They do that step by step. Helping students begin to grapple with ethical issues as they complete their writing projects is important to me.”

Michael H. Koby

• Eight years of prior legal practice, as well as an ongoing consulting practice and speechwriting for former United States Senator Thomas Eagleton. At Morrison & Forster and then at Tucker, Flyer & Lewis, both in Washington, D.C., Lewis specialized primarily in commercial real estate transactions.

• A problem-based teaching approach that students call “tough, but fair, with extremely high standards.”

• An advanced degree in special education and four years of teaching in Missouri public schools in Kansas City and Columbia. “I’ve translated my special education background, in which each student is approached as an individual, into teaching writing, to help each student be the best legal writer he or she can be,” Lewis says.

As the director of legal research and writing, Lewis teaches two sections; administers the writing program, which means coordinating program-wide efforts such as oral arguments; and serves as a resource and mentor for the four other legal research and writing lecturers.

Because the 20 students in each of her classes and their classmates are the point of it all, Lewis has a time-intensive teaching approach: “Writing is a very individual kind of skill. I write lengthy comments on each and every paper. I track the students’ progress and check to see whether they are incorporating my comments about logic, persuasion, levels of detail, or fine points over the course of the semester.”

Lewis also weaves her practice experience into class. “I bring in documents I’ve used in practice, give them to the students, and say, ‘Let’s see what I did that was effective and what might not have been so effective.’ We talk about how much it might have cost the client—that’s important. And sometimes I walk into class and say, ‘I just got off the phone with opposing counsel. This is what he said to me. What else might he have said or done on his client’s behalf?’ They love it.”

Also attentive to the whole person, Lewis is famous for ending every Friday class with a tip for the weekend. “They can’t work 24 hours a day. I see myself as a role model—a resource for them all.”

Throughout law school, Michael Koby kept in mind the year he’d spent teaching second grade in Pacoima, California, while his wife, Susan, who was a year behind him, was finishing her college education. The public schools were desperate for bilingual teachers. Koby, who spent K–16 in California with the exception of an undergraduate year abroad at Universitat de València in Spain, is fluent in Spanish. “So I went to the Los Angeles Unified School District and said, ‘I have a year before law school. Can you use me?’ ”

He was placed in an inner-city classroom teeming with seven-year-olds. The school, situated in an area beset by gangs, posted among the lowest test scores in all of Los Angeles. But Koby fell in love with teaching. “I had such a great experience—working with the students, being a part of their lives, talking with them about learning, getting to know them.”

So after Koby graduated from law school, he went on a Fulbright scholarship to Universidad de Murcia in Spain, where he lectured on American constitutional history. The experience confirmed everything he had thought about his vocation. “I understood that this is what I enjoy doing. There’s just no doubt.”

When he returned from Spain, Koby went to Catholic University, where for the past seven years he has taught in and directed the Lawyering Skills Program. His outside professional activities, too, reflect his concern for the well-being of others. As a congressionally appointed special counsel to the
Helsinki Commission in Washington, D.C., for example, he monitored international human rights trends concerning religious liberty and advised Congress about responses to human rights violations. And as a pro bono attorney, he has represented Spanish-speaking indigent defendants.

Koby is excited about teaching legal research and writing at Washington University School of Law where, he says, “legal research and writing is a genuine priority. The administration and faculty are committed to building on an already great program and creating one that is truly top-notch.”

As one way of strengthening all the faculty positions in legal research and writing, “the faculty has recently adopted a rotating-director approach,” notes Dean Seligman. “At a minimum, we anticipate that three of our current faculty will be directors over the next years: first Jo Ellen Lewis; then Ann Shields, an instructor and research lecturer in law; and then Mike.”

Koby is committed to integrating a discussion of ethics throughout his course on legal writing and research. This course, he says, is "a perfect place to begin to discuss what it means to be an ethical lawyer because the course simulates what lawyers do on an everyday basis. Helping students recognize and avoid the potential ethical pitfalls that await them in practice is a natural fit.”

As part of teaching legal writing, Koby engages students by sharing his interest in statutory interpretation and legislative research. This interest is evident through his most recent publication, “The Supreme Court’s Declining Reliance on Legislative History: The Impact of Justice Scalia’s Critique,” published in the Harvard Journal on Legislation. This article is an empirical study of the Supreme Court’s use of legislative history over the past two decades. ◆

Talent Named Brookings Fellow

As Washington University’s first Robert S. Brookings fellow, former United States Representative Jim Talent now has an office at the School of Law. During his two-year appointment, he will work with students in the School of Law, Arts & Sciences, and the Olin School of Business.

“I am delighted that Jim Talent has agreed to become the University’s first Robert S. Brookings fellow,” says Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton. “His record of public service and his insider’s knowledge of the U.S. Congress will provide our students with valuable insights into the political process, and he will be an excellent resource for our students who wish to pursue internships and careers in public service.”

After concluding four terms as Missouri’s 2nd District representative in the United States Congress, Talent narrowly lost the November 2000 election for Missouri’s governor.

Elected in 1992 to the House of Representatives, in 1997 Talent was named chairman of the House Committee on Small Business—making him its youngest chair in the history of the modern Congress.

In 1994 Talent introduced the Welfare Reform Act, which later became the basis for the welfare bill passed in 1996. He was an original sponsor of the American Community Renewal Act, a bill passed in December 2000 designed to foster moral and economic renewal in the nation’s low-income communities. Talent served as assistant majority leader in the House of Representatives, as well as a member of the House Armed Services Committee and the House Education and Workforce Committee.

Before his election to the House, Talent served eight years in Missouri’s state legislature, where he was unanimously elected House minority leader—the highest Republican office in that body—and served four years in that role.

A native St. Louisan, Talent earned his bachelor’s degree in political science from Washington University in 1978 and his law degree from the University of Chicago in 1981.
A new graduate program in intellectual property and technology law—one of only a handful in the United States—debuted this fall at Washington University School of Law. Now the University leads not only in fostering the growth of intellectual property, such as through the Human Genome Project and the new biomedical engineering program, but also in supplying the legal talent to define and protect it.

In addition to placing the School of Law at the cutting edge of one of the most exciting areas in American jurisprudence, this program gives the School a competitive edge in attracting an increasingly diverse array of students, including those with scientific backgrounds. As the only intellectual property and technology program offering this LLM degree in this region, it also plays an important supporting role in a thriving local biotech industry initiated by Monsanto, in biodiversity research at the Missouri Botanical Garden, and in plant research at the Donald Danforth Plant Science Center.

“The biotech revolution in this country and St. Louis’s role as one of the centers of gravity make this program an extremely important one for the community and the state of Missouri,” says Joel Seligman, dean and the Ethan A.H. Shepley University Professor. “When the faculty sat down in 1999 to devise a strategic plan for the future of the School of Law, intellectual property was the most logical choice for expansion.”

The results of a survey the law school sent out to members of the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis shortly after the faculty identified intellectual property as a high-growth area validated the School’s logic.
“In the space of three weeks, we received about 50 responses,” says Charles R. McManis, professor of law and director of the new intellectual property and technology law program. “Some of the respondents wanted to enroll in the program right away—even though it wasn’t offered at the time.” And three attorneys—a general practice attorney at a mid-size law firm, a prominent litigator, and a senior research technician with a law degree who is seeking more specialized training in intellectual property—signed up for courses a semester before the official start of the program, McManis reports.

The intense interest among attorneys can be attributed to the way that intellectual property and technology issues are increasingly transforming many other areas of law. “Intellectual property is a subject that spills out of its boundaries,” says Dorsey D. Ellis, Jr., the William R. Orthwein Distinguished Professor of Law and chair of the new program’s advisory board. “I can’t teach an antitrust course anymore without placing substantial emphasis on intellectual property, where the main issue is often whether a company’s actions constitute a permissible exercise of intellectual property rights.”

Intellectual property issues also crop up in mergers and acquisitions because a company’s most important assets often are its rights to intellectual property. And the global economy is thrusting intellectual property and technology issues into the international arena. A prime example is the dispute that brewed between American drug companies and countries like South Africa over the sale and distribution of AIDS medicine illegally obtained by the patenting of drugs without the inventor’s permission. “Each country has different laws, rules, and regulations on intellectual property,” Ellis says, “so there is a need for attorneys who understand both international law and intellectual property law.”

To help meet this need, the School of Law added a second full-time faculty member, F. Scott Kieff (see page 3), to its new program this fall. A former visiting professor at the University of Chicago, Kieff has taught patent law, intellectual property law, and contract law. He co-authored Principles of Patent Law, a casebook and treatise. At Washington University, Kieff is focusing on intellectual property and technology law, but also teaching contracts, unfair competition, antitrust, complex litigation, and the allocation of decision-making ability and authority in disputes involving technological facts.

The new master’s degree program, granted American Bar Association-acquiescence in February 2001, is open to full- and part-time students who have a law degree from an accredited law school in the United States or its equivalent from a foreign institution of higher education. Introductory and advanced courses are offered in trademark and unfair competition law, copyrights and related rights, patent and trade secret law, and cyberspace law. Teams of experienced intellectual property lawyers teach practice-oriented courses like intellectual property litigation, advanced patent drafting, and high-technology license drafting. In addition, seminars are offered on such diverse topics as biotechnology law, international and comparative competition law, international investment law, and the Human Genome Project and the law. Students must complete 24 credit hours of courses from the curriculum, including at least one seminar that requires a research paper.
Even though a law degree is a prerequisite for admission, the program is not limited to licensed patent attorneys. “Any lawyer can do trademark or copyright law, any lawyer can litigate a patent case, and any lawyer can be involved in transactional property work,” McManis explains. While students who have not yet obtained their JD cannot receive the master’s degree, they can take many of the courses offered through the program. That feature, says Kenton Fedde, JD ’01, a patent scientist at Pharmacia, “will be instrumental in attracting scientists to the law school who are interested in combining their science background with a legal degree.”

Fedde is one such scientist-turned-attorney. After receiving his doctorate in biochemistry, genetics, and molecular biology from the University of Chicago’s Pritzker School of Medicine, he joined the Washington University School of Medicine as a research faculty member. During his 15-year tenure at the medical school, Fedde says he witnessed firsthand “a variety of biotech start-up companies that combined law, science, and vision.” He believes the School of Law’s new program in intellectual property and technology law will perform a vital service to the St. Louis area by providing “much-needed IP skills.”

Another booster of the program and a member of the program’s advisory board is Brian Cunningham, JD ’70. He has built his career working for high-tech companies where intellectual property issues are a central concern. He is now senior vice president, chief operating officer, and chief financial officer of San Francisco-based Rigel Pharmaceuticals Inc.

Cunningham recalls a time when, as general counsel of Genentech, he was invited to speak to law students at Yale University. “I didn’t understand what credibility I had to talk to Yale Law School,” he says, “But during the question-and-answer session, it became clear. Those students wanted to know how to shape their own career planning so they could get my job. At the time, I told them I didn’t plan to become the general counsel of a biotech company—it was just a matter of luck.” Now, he says, “If I had planned it, I would have participated in a graduate intellectual property and technology law program like the one being offered at Washington University.”

Conference Helped Launch New Graduate Program

A conference on “Intellectual Property, Digital Technology, & Electronic Commerce” helped launch the School of Law’s new graduate program in intellectual property and technology law. Held April 6–7, 2001, the conference included presentations on digital copyright and database protection; the Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act and electronic commerce; and business method patents and bioinformatics.

Keynote speakers were Marybeth Peters, United States register of copyrights; Mozelle Thompson, commissioner of the Federal Trade Commission; and Stephen Kunin, deputy commissioner for patent examination policy at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Presenters included Craig Nard, Marquette University; F.W. Grosheide, University of Utrecht; David McGowan, University of Minnesota; Maureen O’Rourke, Boston University; Jean Braucher, University of Arizona; Raymond Nimmer, University of Houston; Michael Meuer, Boston University; Lawrence Sung, Lewis & Clark College; Keith Maskus, University of Colorado; and Catherine Mann, Institute for International Economics.

Among the commentators were Colette Hogan, Postnet.com; Ruth Okediji, University of Oklahoma; Raymond T. Wagner, Enterprise Rent-A-Car; Craig S. Ingraham, MasterCard International, Inc.; Steven M. Gallant, Savvis Communications; F. Scott Kieff, University of Chicago and Washington University beginning fall 2001; Greg Sullivan, G.A. Sullivan; Frank R. Agovino, Senniger Powers Leavitt & Roedel; Arti Rai, University of San Diego and visiting professor at Washington University; and Richard E. Haferkamp, Howell & Haferkamp LC.

Mark Sableman, Charles H. Fendell, and Grant D. Kang, all with Thompson Coburn LLP, served as the conference moderators.


Sponsoring the conference were Washington University School of Law and the Technology and the Practice of Law Committee of the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis, in cooperation with the St. Louis Technology Gateway Alliance and Thompson Coburn LLP.
The Start of a New Life

Matthew Bresette made the move from sawyer to lawyer when he moved from Massachusetts to Missouri. Before law school, he worked in Cape Cod at Howard Boat Shop, where he built wood and fiberglass versions of the all-wood Beatle Cat sailboats. For a time, he was also a ferryboat captain in Boston Harbor. After several years on the water, however, he felt it was time to move on; time, too, for a little adventure away from New England, where he had lived his life so far.

After graduating in philosophy from Saint Michael’s College, near Burlington, Vermont, he worked 50 yards from the Atlantic Ocean on the marsh. His parents live up the street from the shop, and the parents of his wife, Allison, live about five houses from his parents.

“I was accepted at law schools in Boston and Washington, D.C., but Allison and I wanted a change that included a little distance from our hometown for the first years of our marriage,” Bresette says.

The first sight of Washington University pleased him (“the aesthetics of the campus was a big draw”), as did Forest Park (“the true jewel of the city”). He and his wife were also impressed with “how nice everyone here is.” On that visit to Washington University, he remembers, Janet Bolin (see page 39), the assistant dean for admissions and financial aid, went out of her way to make him feel special even though he was just one “very ordinary” applicant out of 1,600.

“The Civil Justice Clinic provided the most rewarding work of my three years in school.”

Matthew Bresette

Five graduates reflect the diversity of the School of Law’s newest alumni. by Martha K. Baker

With family and friends in attendance, members of the Class of 2001 celebrated their symbolic transition to alumni at this year’s Commencement. During the May 18 ceremony in Brookings Quadrangle, the School of Law conferred 187 JD degrees, 25 LLM degrees in United States law, 8 LLM degrees in taxation, 2 JSD degrees, and 1 MJS degree. Attracted to Washington University from different geographic regions, five of our newest alumni reflect on their law school experiences and aspirations.
Bresette also appreciates the law school’s faculty, which he describes as “not only diverse, but also willing to spend time with students.”

He continues, “Frankly, I expected the atmosphere at law school to be more hostile, but I found the cliché of cutthroat competitiveness not true at Washington University.”

In deciding to change his life, Bresette chose law school because he is committed to making a difference. “I eventually want to serve the government, maybe go into political life,” he says. When he evaluated his goals after five years on the water, he says, he realized that he could not achieve them by building boats.

In law school, Bresette led Phi Alpha Delta, the legal fraternity. He ran several programs, including the fall food drive, which collected 4,000 pounds of canned goods for a food bank, and a program teaching basic legal principles to middle-school students in city schools. In addition to being a representative for his class in the Student Bar Association, he also worked on the final presidential debate between Al Gore and George W. Bush, which was held at Washington University on October 17, 2000.

Although he remembers being a bit discouraged after his first year at law school, he found encouragement his second year. “The Civil Justice Clinic provided the most rewarding work of my three years in school,” he says. In the clinic, he represented victims of domestic violence and children in custody battles. “The work was incredibly hard, but we were solving serious problems.” He credits three people—Professor Jane Aiken, director of the clinic; Jane Murphy, a visiting professor; and C.J. Larkin, clinic attorney—for their “outstanding” training.

Meanwhile, he honed his research skills in Advanced Legal Research, taught by Philip Berwick, associate dean for information resources and lecturer in law. “Knowing effective research strategies helped me land a job at Nutter McClennen & Fish LLP in Boston,” he says. Bresette is an associate in the firm’s Trusts and Estates Department.

The Bresettes, with Cider, their yellow Lab, are now back on the East Coast. But they hold in their minds a particular image of Missouri: “The Ozark National Scenic Riverways is amazing: the topography, the wildlife—we even saw great blue herons!—and the incredible azure blue of the springs.”

A Commitment to People

Public service has interested Jennifer Chang since she was in elementary school. For example, students at her grade school chose a government employee to shadow on Government Day; Chang picked a worker in human resources. She decided to put her commitment into practice as part of her education at Princeton University. The summer after her junior year, Chang chose to intern at an agency for the homeless in Massachusetts, working in its soup kitchen.

There is no question about taking her law degree into public service. “This is the work I want to do,” she declares. “I’ve always worked with people and for people, and I’ve always wanted to bring their services up a level.”

Every course she took in law school, she says, intensified her connection to public service: “I remember my first year, studying contracts and torts. I’d think of those principles every time I saw something in the world.” Likewise, when she heard about racism, sexism, affirmative action, gender discrimination, or discrimination for sexual orientation, her thoughts made a beeline to “due process.”

Chang came to Washington University directly from Princeton, where she had earned a degree in history. “I had to learn immediately that the discipline of law is different from that of history. History is concerned with trends; law, with argument. In my view, in law, there is constant door-flipping; that is, if X says something, what can Y say in rebuttal?”

Fortunately, Chang says, she took Civil Procedure with Professor John Drobak the second semester of her first year. “He said that if we had questions to come see him, that his door was open. So I did, during his class and after.”

In addition to adjusting to the study of law, Chang had to adjust to living away from home. For law school, she chose to be in a new part of the world and to gain the independence

“I’ve always worked with people and for people, and I’ve always wanted to bring their services up a level.”

Jennifer Chang
that comes from being away from a lifetime of friends and family.

In law school, public service again came to the forefront. During the summer of 1999, Chang helped victims of domestic violence through her AmeriCorps work at the Legal Assistance Foundation of Metropolitan Chicago. Receiving one of several public interest summer stipends from the law school helped to defray some of her living expenses. Then, in 2000, she worked for the National Association for Public Interest Law (NAPIL) in Washington, D.C. This association, she explains, promotes the appreciation of public interest law.

Given her commitment to public service, it was natural for Chang to spend her final semester participating in the School of Law’s Congressional and Administrative Law Clinic in Washington, D.C. Working with the Civil Rights Division of the United States Department of Justice, she looked at allegations of police misconduct in the Special Litigation Section. If a pattern of racial discrimination or unnecessary use of force emerges, a lawsuit is filed. The section also is concerned with fair treatment of people confined in institutions, such as nursing homes and prisons.

Throughout her work with various public service organizations, especially NAPIL, Chang noted that several of her colleagues’ law schools forgave a percentage of loan debt to encourage students to enter this field of law.

“I hope that the School of Law will not only continue to foster interest in this field—especially through professors like Karen Tokarz—but that it will also one day develop its own program of loan-payment assistance,” she says. “That would be the strongest vote for encouraging students to go into public service.”

Meanwhile, Chang has begun her professional life as a clerk for the judges of the Connecticut Superior Court.

**A Bridge Between Business and Law**

Julie Goshorn recognizes that many investment bankers hold a stilted view of lawyers—and vice versa: “Lawyers think bankers just crunch numbers, and bankers think lawyers just push paper.”

With her combined MBA and JD degrees, Goshorn plans to do both. “Things can get done a lot faster with a bridge between crunching and pushing,” she says. “A lot of law firms don’t see themselves as a business, but now, with the growing size of law firms and with globalization, firms that succeed have to be sound businesses, too.”

Goshorn has always wanted to be a lawyer like her father, who is now a judge. Her parents urged her to think critically and logically until those aspects of argument became second nature. However, she chose to major in economics at DePauw University because numbers intimidated her. “I studied finance as a way to make up for my weakness,” she explains.

A year after she started law school, Goshorn entered Washington University’s MBA program. That means, she says, she was generally older than her fellow law students, but younger than her fellow business students, many of whom returned to school after working awhile. “One of the downsides of pursuing joint degrees is that everyone I started law school with graduated in the spring of 2000 and so did the business students.” The advantage, however, is that she became more observant in her last year of graduate school. “I was a bit of an outsider the fourth year, which allowed me to be somewhat anonymous. Being both an observer and a listener is an intangible I can take to the table.”

Her goal now is to use her legal and business skills in Washington, D.C. The nation’s capital has fascinated Goshorn most of her life. In college, she was involved in a business management program that included an internship during the junior year. When she was asked where she wanted to go, she told her advisors she didn’t care “as long as it’s in Washington.” Although she enjoyed growing up in Bluffton, Indiana, she now wants to live in a large city. “The nine months I lived in Washington count as one of the best times of my short life. I love the political atmosphere there—I find it really exciting and enlivening.” Living in
Washington, D.C., she adds, means feeling more directly involved “even if I’m not.”

After gaining experience and repaying loans, Goshorn hopes to work in politics, possibly in the United States Senate or the White House.

To begin establishing herself in her chosen city, Goshorn interned the summer of 2000 at Arnold & Porter, the large Washington law firm she then joined after graduation. “Washington University is less known to people on the East Coast,” Goshorn says. “But after I interned at Arnold & Porter, interviewers from the firm hired two other Washington U. grads from the law school.”

Goshorn also notes the progress being made by other JD/MBA students. For instance, Royelle Kashiwahara, who also graduated in May with joint MBA and JD degrees, used the MBA half of her degree first to join one of the nation’s major accounting firms. “Around a dozen people were in the program,” Goshorn says. “All the JD/MBA students have interesting backgrounds. Even though we worked toward the same degree, we’re all doing different things with our degrees.”

A Brazilian Lawyer Meets American Law

Miriam Helena Schaeffer didn’t find it difficult to adjust to St. Louis or to law school in general. After all, she had traveled in the United States before. And she had been practicing law for eight years in Brazil.

But Socrates—or, more specifically, the Socratic method—constituted a minor hurdle. “I was not used to being asked questions,” she explains. “Our classes in Brazil were lectures, and we students asked the professors a lot of questions. Here the professor asks the students, and we have to know the answers.”

She grew to like this teaching method. “It made me really prepare for class—and prepare every day, conscientiously, rather than just studying before a final examination.”

In Brazil Schaeffer, who holds the equivalent of a JD degree, had specialized in civil procedure. She served as a judge in small claims court, while also working as a lawyer in different courts.

But when she decided to teach law, Schaeffer knew she needed to expand her knowledge and pursue more education, at least a master’s degree. She won a Fulbright scholarship, and Fulbright administrators helped her identify law schools to consider. Among the candidates were schools in New Orleans and San Francisco. “I knew the East and West Coasts from friends, but I knew I didn’t want to live in Louisiana where it’s hot all the time. I also wanted to learn about the Midwest, so I found Washington University on the Internet. It was love at first sight!” she says. “I asked the Fulbright people if I could come here for law school, and they said, ‘Yes, it’s a wonderful school.’ ”

Schaeffer says the part of Brazil where she lives in the southern state of Rio Grande do Sul (near the Argentine border) enjoys four seasons, just as St. Louis does, and her home, Novo Hamburgo, is a city (population around 300,000) with a small-town atmosphere, just like St. Louis. “I prefer quality of life,” she says. “It would be difficult to live in New York City. It’s just buildings and buildings. But here, there is Forest Park with all the trees and leaves.”

She came to the United States already speaking excellent English. Still, reading law books in English took time at first. “I had to stop every five minutes to look up words, but, by the second month, I was getting used to reading legal English.”

“I stopped everything in my career to come here to study. I like being a judge, and I like being a lawyer. But I think I can do more as a teacher of the law.”

Miriam Helena Schaeffer

As an LLM student, Schaeffer had a mentor, Stacy Young, JD ’02, to whom she turned for practical advice (such as which laptop computer to buy), but she also received informal help from fellow classmates like Rebecca Garcia, JD ’02, in her immigration law class. “Immigration law is very difficult if you come from outside the United States. So Rebecca told me, ‘I will sit with you every morning to go over whatever you don’t understand.’ And she did.”

It was because Schaeffer wanted to know United States policy concerning
immigration, especially as applied to unlawful aliens, that she took the class in immigration law. “I knew how hard it was to obtain a visa; now I know that immigration is a lot about politics.”

Schaeffer completed an internship clerking for Judge Jean Hamilton, JD ’71, of the United States District Court, Eastern District of Missouri, the summer after she earned her LLM. “I needed practical training, too,” she says. “Theory and practice are always different.

“I stopped everything in my career to come here to study, something my fellow lawyers in Brazil do not do often,” she says. “I like being a judge, and I like being a lawyer. But I think I can do more as a teacher of the law.”

A Natural Leader

Kyle Williams usually ends up in a lead role. For example, in his last year as an undergraduate majoring in finance, real estate, and law at California State Polytechnic University, he served as president of the student body. Then, after starting as a representative at T.Rowe Price in Los Angeles, he was supervising a dozen securities traders within a year.

The pattern held at Washington University School of Law. “For two years in law school, I vowed I would do nothing but read and study,” Williams says. “Then the cuffs came off toward the end of the second year, and I became editor-in-chief of the Journal of Law and Policy.”

If traced accurately, he says, this tendency of his goes back to being president of the student body, when he first sensed that people genuinely want change. “People are very aware of problems around them. They just don’t have an energizing impetus.” Nor, he adds, do people often have the broad view required to take the big steps necessary to effect change. “I enjoy being that agent of change, that catalyst,” he admits.

He invited change into his life when he moved from Los Angeles to St. Louis. “It’s been eye-opening,” he says. “Los Angeles is very big. It’s very hard to get a handle on how pockets of culture interact. St. Louis is a more concentrated place; everything is more microcosmic.”

Williams grew up in a white neighborhood (he was one of the few African Americans in his grade school, in his high school, and at Cal Poly). When he came to St. Louis, he says, he could easily see how blacks and whites identify within one culture; unfortunately, the result is often a lack of communication between the races.

“My experience has focused my desire to work in finance, in general, and securities, in particular, in ways important to policies, especially to minorities,” Williams says. As a research assistant for Joel Seligman, dean and the Ethan A.H. Shepley Distinguished University Professor, Williams read cases and rules—not to pass an exam, but to see if the rules work practically. “Working with the dean enabled me to feel comfortable thinking critically about policies rather than just analyzing transactions.”

Although he had grown up thinking he wanted to work within a corporate structure, his realization that “race issues lurk behind” corporate decisions became a powerful motivator in choosing a different career direction. In his first semester at law school, Williams saw what few lines poor people have to the systems of law and finance and how that lack of access affects social structure. “In California, it’s a half-hour drive to go from the rich to the poor; in St. Louis, all I had to do was walk across the street.”

Williams has taken a position in New York City with Davis Polk & Wardwell, one of the country’s largest securities law firms. During his internship with the firm in the summer of 2000, he was impressed with the firm’s involvement in policies and community development. “Davis Polk is also the most idea-diverse law firm I came in contact with,” he says. “Plus, it’s the norm to publish there, to combine practice with the academic.”

He has planned his future—a federal clerkship, experience with a government agency (perhaps the Securities and Exchange Commission), maybe political office. But, he says with a smile, “I’ve had to revise my plans so often before.

“I enjoy being that agent of change, that catalyst.”

Kyle Williams

It’s important to have a plan, but not necessarily to stick to it all the way. It’s also important to let your passions come in. If you’re aware of the road’s twists and bends, you’ll reach where you were going in the first place.”
More than 80 percent of Missouri’s low-income citizens are without access to necessary legal services. To address this pressing concern and similar needs as to criminal representation, the School of Law hosted a recent conference on “Access to Equal Justice: A Dialogue Between the University and the Community to Improve the Delivery of Legal Services and Justice in Our Region.”

More than 200 civil and criminal attorneys, community leaders, government officials, judges, and law school faculty, staff, and students from Missouri and Illinois convened at Anheuser-Busch Hall to discuss ways to improve access to justice. The conference, chaired by Karen Tokarz, professor of law and director of clinical education, highlighted ideas for innovative law school teaching, collaborative university/community projects, pro bono lawyer networks, and legal Internet services.

“I have learned that the most successful work has been in communities like St. Louis where law faculty are integrally involved with the justice and grass roots communities.”

Dean Hill Rivkin

Co-sponsored by the Association of American Law Schools (AALS), the conference was the largest of several held across the country in the past year, part of an AALS project to improve universal access to the legal system.

“The response to this conference was stunning,” says Tokarz. “Although we initially set a limit of 100 participants, we quickly surpassed that number and quit counting after 200. The conference provided a unique opportunity for faculty, students, and alumni from several law schools in the region to connect and strategize with the community, the bench, and the bar about our shared mission to provide access to justice.”

Dean Hill Rivkin, director of the AALS Equal Justice Project and a professor of law at the University of Tennessee College of Law, says, “Law schools have an important role to play in helping to solve the problems of the poor—from providing theory and data to educating the next generation of lawyers who will confront these complex issues. In attending AALS conferences across the country this year, I have learned that the most successful work—in terms of expanding the important day-to-day responses to the legal needs of the poor—has been in communities like St. Louis where law faculty are integrally involved with the justice and grass roots communities.”

Among the conference presenters were Dianne Taylor, JD ’73, executive director of Legal Services of Eastern Missouri and member of the steering committee for the Missouri Statewide Legal Services System; Sandra Moore, JD ’79, president of Urban Strategies, a division of McCormack Baron, a national housing and urban development firm based in St. Louis; Jacqueline Kutnik-Bauder, JD/MSW ’97, director of the St. Louis Children’s Legal Alliance; and then-United States Attorney Audrey Fleissig, JD ’80.

In addition to Tokarz and Aiken, law school faculty and staff participating in the conference included Susan Appleton, associate dean of faculty and the Lemma Barkeloo & Phoebe Couzins Professor of Law; Professor Peter Joy, director of the Criminal Justice Clinic; Bethany Johnson, clinical program coordinator; C.J. Larkin, staff attorney for the Civil Justice Clinic; Maxine Lipeles, professor of law, professor of engineering, and director of the School of Law’s Interdisciplinary Environmental Clinic; Dorie Bertram, director of public services for the law library; Hyla Bondareff, research services librarian; and, Katrina Stierholz, access services librarian.
When tales of political intrigue and financial improprieties dominated news of presidential pardons earlier this year, students and faculty in the School of Law’s Civil Justice Clinic (CJC) persevered in pursuing meritorious commutations from President Bill Clinton and the governor of Missouri. Unlike the “pardongate” cases, the clinic sought well-deserved consideration for Susan Rosenberg, a federal prisoner whose former political beliefs led to unjust treatment, and for women in state prisons who had been victims of domestic violence.

Each semester the eight students enrolled in the clinic spend much of their time handling civil adult orders of protection for low-income victims of abuse, mostly victims of domestic violence, and serving as guardians ad litem for children at risk. The clemency project creates another avenue for pursuing justice for the disenfranchised, says Jane Aiken, professor of law and the CJC director.

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“We learned from our work in the community that children throughout St. Louis are basically being used as lead detectors.”

Tiffany Meddaugh

Three students in the School of Law’s Interdisciplinary Environmental Clinic (IEC) took their legal and environmental expertise to the Missouri Capitol to help pass a bill requiring statewide testing of children for lead poisoning.

IEC students drafted the legislation for the nonprofit St. Louis Lead Prevention Coalition, and Missouri Representative Russ Carnahan and Senator Patrick Dougherty sponsored the bill.

In April Tiffany Meddaugh, JD ’02, and Shannon Whelan, JD ’02, testified before the House Committee on Children, Families, and Health regarding the legislation. Earlier in the month, these students had testified before the Senate Committee on Housing and Insurance, which later recommended the bills be sent to the full Senate for approval. Together with Heather Brouillet, at the time an Arts & Sciences senior majoring in environmental studies, Meddaugh and Whelan presented their arguments to the governor’s Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on Lead Poisoning.

“We learned from our work in the community that children throughout St. Louis are basically being used as lead detectors,” Meddaugh says. “It is not until they find out a child has been poisoned that steps are taken to remedy the situation,

(continued)
In 1985, Rosenberg, an activist in the black and Puerto Rican liberation and anti-Vietnam War movements, was sentenced to 58 years in prison for the possession of weapons, explosives, and false identification. The judge who handed down her sentence, which was 16 times the national average for such offenses, cited her political ideology as the basis for his decision.

The parole board later kept her in prison, Aiken says, as a result of unsubstantiated allegations related to dropped conspiracy charges against Rosenberg arising out of a notorious 1981 Brinks robbery in New York. And the board made its decision even though Rosenberg’s codefendant was granted parole in 1997 and even though her political views had changed profoundly.

“This clearly was a continuing story of a miscarriage of justice,” Aiken says. “Susan never was given the opportunity to go to trial to prove her innocence in the Brinks case, yet the parole commission, in violation of her due process rights, ordered Susan to remain in prison. This decision was reached despite the fact that she was a model prisoner who developed an AIDS education curriculum for the prison system and was viewed as ‘fully rehabilitated’ by the parole commission.”

“I had the bad luck of being sentenced right at the cusp of when prison reform went out the window and vengeance became the name of the game,” Rosenberg says.

Rosenberg cites Aiken and the clinic students among the many figures who ultimately ensured that she achieved justice. “Jane is the best kind of lawyer there is—a woman not motivated by money or power, but always with her eye on justice. I didn’t buy my pardon. And I want to thank all those people who were part of a collective, five-and-a-half-year effort to get me out. The struggle for justice does not always happen. You just have to keep going after it again and again and again.”

Joan Ritchey, JD ’01, worked with Jodi Wilson, JD ’01, on a habeas corpus

but at that point there already has been irreversible damage to the child. We hope this new legislation and our educational efforts will reverse this trend and, as a result, stop the poisoning of so many children.”

The clinic’s interdisciplinary approach—melding scientific and legal expertise—was a winning combination. Brouillet applied both her knowledge of environmental justice issues and her science background to decipher medical charts indicating micrograms per deciliter of lead levels. The law students used their legal skills to research numerous local and state laws on lead poisoning and employed their art of persuasion in presenting the legislation.

“In testifying before the governor’s committee and the state legislative committees, we approached the issue from a public policy perspective—what is the law, how is it being applied, and how effective is it,” Whelan says. “My experience in law school with moot court competitions definitely helped; I knew my arguments backward and forward. It was a matter of trying to get their attention since they have so much on their plates and convincing them of the seriousness of the problem.”

The IEC, officially launched in January 2000, provides free legal and technical assistance to environmental and community organizations and to low-income residents in the greater St. Louis area. Law, environmental studies, and engineering students work throughout the year on interdisciplinary teams under the guidance of Maxine Lipeles, clinic director, part-time professor of law, and part-time professor of engineering, and Judy Coyle, clinic staff scientist. Each semester eight law students pool their talents with a total of eight environmental engineering and environmental science students to tackle a variety of environmental and health issues.

Since its inception, the IEC has undertaken projects and cases for an array of organizations, including the St. Louis Health Department; Metropolitan Congregations United; Churches United for Community Action; Medical Waste Incinerator Group; Missouri Coalition for the Environment; Ozark Chapter of the Sierra Club; Grace Hill Neighborhood Health Services; Open Space Council; and Heartwood, the forest protection organization.

The clinic recently received a $25,000 grant from the Deaconess

“We approached the issue from a public policy perspective—what is the law, how is it being applied, and how effective is it.”

Shannon Whelan
“There is such a limited window of consideration for these very important petitions that seek justice when the system has failed.”

Joan Ritchey

At the state level, CJC students joined their peers in law schools throughout Missouri in seeking clemency for a number of women, victims of domestic violence, who had killed their abusers.

The tragic death of Governor Mel Carnahan shortly before the end of his term postponed action on the clemency petitions made by the School’s clinic students on behalf of 13 women.

However, the clinic’s staff attorney, C.J. Larkin, was able to build upon the clemency work done by the students to gain early parole for two women. Clemency petitions for the remaining 11 women are now with Governor Bob Holden.

Protima Pandey, LLM ’01, says that helping women who are seemingly powerless is a critical part of the clinic’s work. “As students, we sometimes forget that every person is not as privileged as we are. Those of us who are privileged must use our position to empower others. Just by being there and helping others navigate through the system, we can make a difference.”

Interdisciplinary Environmental Clinic students Tiffany Meddaugh (far right), JD ’02, and Shannon Whelan (second from the right), JD ’02, met with Missouri Representative Russ Carnahan (center) after testifying before the Senate Committee on Housing and Insurance. The clinic, directed by Professor Maxine Lipeles (far left) and working with Jonathan VanderBrug (second from the left), executive director of the St. Louis Lead Prevention Coalition, drafted legislation requiring children to be tested for lead poisoning. The Missouri legislature passed the bill.

“Just by being there and helping others navigate through the system, we can make a difference.”

Protima Pandey

Although lead poisoning is highly preventable, once it strikes, its most devastating effect—brain damage—is irreversible.”

Lipeles adds that, unlike other environmental injuries, the connection between exposure to lead and lead poisoning is widely accepted and well understood by scientists.

“The clinic has taken a leading role in this issue because there is no overall public effort to prevent lead poisoning from occurring, and efforts to identify and treat lead-poisoned children—and even to remedy hazardous conditions in their homes—are underfunded, understaffed, and uncoordinated,” Lipeles says. “We hope the clinic’s policy initiatives, community projects, and educational outreach will make lead poisoning prevention a public priority.”

We hope the clinic’s policy initiatives, community projects, and educational outreach will make lead poisoning prevention a public priority.”

Maxine Lipeles
The Center for Interdisciplinary Studies brought together leading legal experts, political scientists, and economists to explore interrelationships between formal legal processes and norms.

by Brenda Murphy-Niederkorn

When studying the law, it sometimes can be easy for students to become immersed in the legal process—without viewing decisions within the context of society at the time in which these decisions were made.

That’s one of the reasons for the new Center for Interdisciplinary Studies at Washington University School of Law. The Center completed its inaugural year with the March 30–31 “Norms and the Law” conference focusing on the works of some of the world’s leading authorities in the fields of law, political science, and economics.

“The inaugural conference theme explored the interrelationships between formal legal processes and norms—social principles and informal constraints that guide behavior,” says John Drobak, professor of law, professor of economics in Arts & Sciences, and director of the Center for Interdisciplinary Studies. “In today’s complex world, these intersections offer fascinating insights into human behavior and the role of law in addressing contemporary issues.”

The conference was divided into three sessions focusing on “Cognition and Complexity,” “Judicial Norms,” and “Norms of the Commons.” Authors, who had presented drafts of papers during three symposia held at Washington University in fall 2000, returned with their final versions. Panelists who had reviewed these papers offered their views of the works. Audience members also had the opportunity to question the authors and panelists, and to offer their own comments. The Center plans to publish all the conference papers.

A paper presented by Douglass C. North, the Spencer T. Olin Professor in Arts & Sciences at Washington University and co-recipient of the 1993 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, started off the conference and the session on “Cognition and Complexity.” North, who is writing a book, The Process of Economic Change, discussed cognitive science, learning, and social science theory in a dynamic world.

Keynote speaker Amartya Sen, master of Trinity College in Cambridge, England, and recipient of the 1998 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, discussed “Normative Evaluation and Legal Analogues.” Sen was awarded the Nobel prize for his contributions to welfare economics, including his case study of the 1943 famine in Bengal, India.

“Sen is an economist who goes beyond price theory and economic concerns to look at people’s quality of life,” says Drobak. “In his keynote address, Sen shared his views on how law and legal thinking influence the discussion and formulation of norms.”

The conference drew approximately 100 participants, including legal scholars, economists, political scientists, judges, anthropologists, and lawyers. They traveled to Anheuser-Busch Hall from throughout the Midwest, as well as from Arizona, Massachusetts, California, and Florida. In addition, international participants included those from the United Kingdom and France.

The Center for Interdisciplinary Studies, directed by Professor John Drobak (far right holding end of ribbon) celebrated its inauguration with a ribbon-cutting ceremony and a conference featuring such experts as Amartya Sen (at the podium) of Trinity College and Douglass North (at the table) of Washington University and drawing about 100 participants.
“In the paper, I talk about the fundamentals that underlie institutions and how institutions fit into society,” says North. “We want to know how to understand the world around us. Living in this world of uncertainty, we’ve developed codes of conduct, many of which are not formal. I looked at the structures that humans impose on human interaction.”

This session on “Cognition and Complexity” also focused on a behavioral science perspective of jury damage awards by Cass R. Sunstein, the Karl N. Llewellyn Distinguished Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Chicago Law School, and on altruism and legal theory by Lynn A. Stout, professor at the Georgetown University Law Center.

John Ferejohn, the Carolyn S.G. Munro Professor of Political Science at Stanford University, led the “Judicial Norms” session with a paper discussing legal constraints on the independence of the judiciary. Ferejohn and Larry D. Kramer, a professor at New York University School of Law and co-author of the paper, discussed inherent tensions in democratic legal values.

“We want judges to be independent, but also responsive to democratic changes,” says Ferejohn, whose paper outlined the means by which the United States Congress may leverage judges, as well as self-imposed constraints by the judiciary.

Like other presenters, Ferejohn and Kramer had revised their paper based on comments received during the fall 2000 symposium. Also in the fall, Ferejohn met with Washington University law students enrolled in the course titled Norms and the Law: A Readings Course. The students in this class were assigned to read all or selected works of an author from throughout that author’s career.

“The structure of that event forces you to take account of things you’ve forgotten,” says Ferejohn. “The students were very good.”

The “Judicial Norms” session included papers on the impartial, independent, and autonomous nature of judges by Lawrence M. Friedman, the Marion Rice Kirkwood Professor of Law at Stanford Law School, and on judicial independence and judicial affiliation with racial groups by Kathryn A. Abrams, professor of law and associate professor of ethics and public life at Cornell University Law School.

A discussion of institutional arrangements for sharing common resources by Elinor Ostrom, the Arthur F. Bentley Professor of Political Science and director of the Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis at Indiana University, opened the session on “Norms of the Commons.” Additional papers were presented on informal and formal rules governing property in a household by Robert C. Ellickson, the Walter E. Meyer Professor of Property and Urban Law at Yale Law School, and on intellectual property rights and commons features of the Internet by Lawrence Lessig, a professor at Stanford Law School and a special master in the Microsoft antitrust litigation.

Chief Judge Harry Edwards of the United States Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit, served with 10 prominent faculty members from Washington University and other universities as discussion panelists.

“We were fortunate to be able to gather such an amazing collection of intellectuals and scholars in law, economics, and political science for this conference,” says Drobak. “Washington University occasionally sponsors these types of conferences, but this one was unequalled in its mix of authorities from these disciplines.”

The Center for Interdisciplinary Studies will choose a topic of discussion involving experts from various fields each year. In this academic year, the Center and Washington University’s School of Medicine are coordinating interdisciplinary research and hosting a series of symposia and a major conference on “Law and the Human Genome Project: Research, Medicine, and Commerce.”

“We want judges to be independent, but also responsive to democratic changes.”

John Ferejohn
For Harris Cutler, JD ’66, the summer of 1964 marked the beginning of a number of scholarships and honors from the School of Law. The first letter was dated July 10, 1964, from then-Dean Hiram H. Lesar: “It is a real pleasure for me to tell you that the Scholarship Committee has considered your application and has made an award to you in the amount of $675, to be divided equally between the first and second semesters of the school years 1964–65.” Two other letters followed, one presenting him with a $100 award as an Honor Scholar and the other informing Cutler of his nomination for candidacy to the Washington University Law Quarterly.

Described by his classmates as a colleague with an infectious good mood and a caring spirit, Cutler nudged young people toward higher education up until his death on July 30, 2000. Although his physical and cognitive abilities declined over his 10-year struggle with vascular disease, friends say that Cutler’s spirit and sense of humor remained strong and that his desire to help students and to help the University was unswerving.

“Harris would just adopt people. He liked young people, and he loved his school.”

Lee Cutler

Among the best years of his life. If somebody said, ‘I would like to look into Washington University,’ he was the first one to say, ‘Maybe I can do something.’ ”

Even today, Cutler continues to assist his alma mater. After his death, many people contacted Lee Cutler to ask what they could do in her husband’s memory to help his ideals live on. The decision: Establish the Harris O. Cutler Endowed Scholarship Fund for law students. Cutler’s immediate family made the initial $5,000 donation; gifts and pledges from others now bring the total to more than $55,000.

“We just knew this would make Harris very happy,” says George Miller, JD ’66, a friend and classmate who spearheaded the effort. Miller had an opportunity to spend time with Cutler during his illness: “He was still fun to be with. What touched me most was just how Harris dealt with his own difficulties and still kept his personality. To me, he seemed to still enjoy life. A lot of us who face difficulties and handicaps probably could learn a lot from just how Harris dealt with his.”

Like most law students, Cutler needed help in financing his legal education. Law school is academically rigorous; it is...
also expensive. Although some students can pay full fare, other students need loans to cover tuition, books, and living expenses. Since not every law student graduates to a job with a six-figure income, scholarships help on many levels. Janet Bolin, the School of Law’s assistant dean for admissions and financial aid, says that scholarships not only help students to minimize expenses, but also are a recruiting tool. While overall reputation plays a pivotal role in selecting a law school, Bolin says a good scholarship package can swing the vote when prospective students are making their decision on which school to attend.

As the years go by, many of these scholarship students—now alumni—look back on their law education with gratitude and decide they want to give something back. Ron Gray, director of development for the School of Law, reports that more than 130 annual and endowed scholarships have been created for law students. Alumni now well established in their careers, Gray finds, frequently want to help younger people have the same kind of opportunities they had.

“I have found that individuals often start with an annual scholarship of $2,500 to benefit a student,” Gray says. “After participating in our annual scholarship dinner, which offers students and donors the opportunity to meet, most donors decide to renew their gift each year and some decide to establish an endowed fund to offer the scholarship in perpetuity.”

Maury Poscover, JD ’69, the keynote speaker at the 2000 Scholars-in-Law dinner, is one of those sponsors who initially funded an annual scholarship and then decided to endow a scholarship in perpetuity. “I think that, over time, you look back on your education and say ‘I enjoy my career and, without having my JD degree, I wouldn’t have had the same career opportunities.’ Alumni look back to where they received that degree,” says Poscover. “When they focus on their student days, they find they would like to help another student.”

This help, provided through the funding of scholarships, can be named for the donor or serve as an opportunity to honor or memorialize others. For example, two scholarships have been established in honor of David Becker, the Joseph H. Zumbalen Professor of the Law of Property and a member of the School of Law’s faculty since the early 1960s.

Second-year student Annie Littlefield says that her scholarship, funded by Scott Seitter, JD ’83, and his wife, Barbara, is helping her through her career transition. She was working in Washington, D.C., in the software and telecommunications field when she decided to change careers and attend law school. Littlefield says the scholarship helps with “astronomical” loans and also validated her decision: “The scholarship gave me support and an extra vote of confidence.”

Littlefield, like Poscover, spoke at the November 13, 2000, Scholars-in-Law dinner. This annual celebration, Gray says, is a great place to create connections between students and alumni and to establish memories that may encourage students to become scholarship donors themselves one day. “It is a continuation of individuals being connected to the institution. Whether it is people identifying with Professor David Becker, or with a student, or with our dean’s efforts to advance the School of Law, this is one program that definitely puts a positive face on our efforts,” he says. “In the future, students are likely to remember the individual they had dinner with and who helped support them. And when they are able to do so, I think they will decide to give back in their turn.”

Littlefield says she will “absolutely” give back when she is financially able—just as Harris Cutler did. The letter seeking contributions to the scholarship fund set up in his memory opened with a quotation from singer/songwriter Joan Baez: “You don’t get to choose how you’re going to die, or when. You can only decide how you’re going to live. Now!”

The School of Law’s annual Scholars-in-Law dinner provides an opportunity for donors and students to get to know one another.
Delivered November 13, 2000, at the Scholars-in-Law dinner

Thanksgiving has indeed come a few weeks early to the Washington University School of Law because tonight is truly about giving and gratitude. Although this room is filled with alumni and friends of the School of Law, for the moment I would like to direct my remarks to our student Scholars-in-Law.

You are an exceptionally gifted group of women and men; you may be the most talented in the history of the School. I do know for certain, however, that you bring excitement, energy, and intellect into the building each time you enter and that whenever you join me in the classroom you enrich my day. We are always the better for your presence at the Washington University School of Law.

This is your law school and for nearly everyone it will always be your only law school, so an enlightened comparison becomes near impossible. For me, however, it has been different. I received my JD from one school and served as an instructor at another before I arrived at Washington University close to 40 years ago. And both of these other schools were and are regarded by all polls as at or near the top of the pecking order of law schools. Not long after I arrived I discovered that there was truly a difference, one that surprised me and pleased me.

The Washington University School of Law had real greatness. The commitment to learning within the classroom and beyond it among both teachers and students far surpassed anything I had ever experienced. There was a tradition of excellence rooted in the faculty and promoted by the students, a tradition that carries on today. And there was more: a culture of caring about each other—students, faculty, and staff. It was and has been an extraordinary place. You may not quite understand this yet, so for now I ask that you accept my word.

Nevertheless, there was one thing that I did not immediately and fully appreciate—namely, the alumni. Yet over time I have come to know them, especially since many are now my former students. Look around you tonight, and you will observe the kind of success that casts the bright light of greatness upon our law school and enhances the value of your degree. Look around you, and you will observe many alumni who struggled financially to pay for their education—some who made it with scholarships, some with loans, some with full-time jobs at night, and others with all three. Look around you tonight, and you will also observe loyalty and, above all, generosity—generous people who have lessened your debt load and in many cases made it possible for you to attend law school or experience public service opportunities. Look around you, and you will see people who have made it possible and are making it possible for this School of Law to remain a leader in education for the 21st century.

Finally, please take one more look. The only thing that separates you from them is time, time that is needed to earn your degree and success. In time I ask you to remember these people here tonight. When your educational debt is paid and when you have climbed your professional mountain, I ask you to remember and to support a new generation with Scholarships in Law and Public Service Fellowships. I ask you to do this, and I am confident that you will because I know—I really know—that you “care” greatly about others just the same as our distinguished alumni who precede you.

I have been reminded that these closing remarks must be brief, but forgive me because I must add one more note, something quite personal. I first came to this dinner seven years ago as a donor because I wanted to honor the memory of first my father and then my parents with a scholarship. Tonight, however, also represents an evening of profound gratitude—gratitude specifically to James Palenchar and Liz Lynner for the scholarship they created in my name several years ago, gratitude for their friendship and for their presence here tonight. I am also deeply indebted to Mark McCareins, a dear friend—who has within the last year led the alumni of Chicago in endowing a scholarship in my name as well. Mark, Jim, Liz, what can I say? Thank goodness these are not memorial scholarships because I hope not to expire and do not intend to retire. So what can I say to express the full measure of my appreciation? I dearly love this School and the people who have been my students and who are my students. They have made my life full and joyful. No honor—none whatsoever—could ever mean more than the one you have bestowed. You have granted a gift to a place and for a purpose that mean everything to me. You have granted a gift that should never stop giving, and for that I thank you from the bottom of my heart.
A History of Giving: The School of Law’s Endowed Scholarships

1919
Henry Semple Ames (LLB 1888)
Fellowship
Endowed by Lucy V. Semple Ames

1938
Christian Peper Memorial Fund
Endowed by Estelle Peper Barlow/Conzelman

1948
Finkelnburg Scholarship
Endowed by Emma Jorgensen Werner

1951
Henry H. Furth (LLB 1899)
Scholarship
Endowed by Family & Friends of Henry H. Furth

1961
Charles Wendell Carnahan Scholarship
Endowed by Family & Friends of Charles Wendell Carnahan

1965
John S. Marsalek (JD 1911) & George Woodruff Marsalek (LLB 1936) Scholarship
Endowed by Family & Friends of George Woodruff Marsalek & John S. Marsalek
Tyrrell Williams (LLB 1900)
Memorial Scholarship
Endowed by Zoe Harrison Williams

1971
Erna Arndt Scholarship
Endowed by Friends of Erna Arndt
Rubey M. Hulen Memorial Scholarship
Endowed by Anna Hulen

1981
Sam Elson (JD 1930)
Memorial Scholarship
Endowed by Sol Elson (JD 1938)
Abraham E. Margolin (JD 1929)
Scholarship
Endowed by Abraham E. Margolin

1982
W.L. Hadley Griffin (LLB 1947)
Scholarships
Endowed by W.L. Hadley Griffin
Albert J. O’Brien Scholarship
Endowed by Denis J. O’Brien (JD 1966)

1975
Ethan A.H. Shepley (LLB 1922)
Scholarship
Endowed by Anheuser-Busch & Friends of Ethan A.H. Shepley

1979
Meyer Kranzberg (JD 1926)
Scholarship
Endowed by Marcelle, Ken, & Nancy Kranzberg

1984
Cyrus P. & Jeannie Austin
Memorial Scholarship
Endowed by C. Henry Austin (JD 1923)
G. Duncan Bauman (LLB 1948)
Scholarship
Endowed by Friends of G. Duncan Bauman

1985
Frederick W. Lehmann, Jr. (LLB 1907)
Memorial Scholarship
Endowed by Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.

1986
David Baron (JD 1916) Scholarship
Endowed by David Baron
William McChesney Martin (LLB 1900)
Scholarship
Endowed by Malcolm W. Martin

1987
Herman A. Goralnik (JD 1935)
Scholarship
Endowed by Jack Goralnik, Charles Goralnik, & Diane Goralnik Weinstock

A wall located on the third floor of Anheuser-Busch Hall is dedicated to chronicling the history of the School’s endowed scholarships.

Gerald K. Presberg
(LLB 1938) Scholarship
Endowed by the Continental Water Company
Marion Wallace Smith
(JD 1929) Scholarship
Endowed by Mary Smith
Daniel D. Weiner (JD 1956)
Scholarship
Endowed by Daniel D. Weiner

1989
Gladys Stamm Boester (JD 1931)
Scholarship
Endowed by Gladys Stamm Boester
Gustavus A. Buder & Gustavus A. Buder, Jr. Memorial Scholarship
Endowed Anonymously
Robert H. McRoberts (AB 1917, JD 1919) Memorial Scholarship
Endowed by Bryan, Cave, McPheeters & McRoberts & Friends

1991
Shepard Barclay Memorial Scholarship
Endowed by Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr.
Kent Koerner (LLB 1898)
Memorial Scholarship
Endowed by Zoe Harrison Williams
Joseph H. Zumbalen (LLM 1887)
Student Aid Fund
Endowed by Joseph H. Zumbalen

1992
Gary I. Boren Memorial Scholarship
Endowed by Friends of Gary I. Boren

1993
Judge Marion T. Bennett (JD 1938)
Scholarship
Endowed by Judge Marion T. Bennett
Paul A. Freund (AB 1928) Scholarships
Endowed by Paul A. Freund
William George Vogt (JD 1934)
Scholarship
Endowed by William George Vogt

1994
Warren D. Flackbert (JD 1952)
Scholarships
Endowed by Warren D. Flackbert
Ralph W. Shetterly (LLB 1929)
Memorial Scholarship
Endowed by Grace Ruth McGilvray

1995
Ronald J. (JD 1927) & Maxine B. Foulis Memorial Scholarship
Endowed by Saralee F. Irwin & Ronald J. Foulis, Jr.
Janite Lee Scholarships
Endowed by Janite Lee
The Proost Family Scholarship
Endowed by Robert L. Proost (JD 1962) & Mary Jo Proost

1996
Sol Elson (JD 1938) Scholarship
Endowed by Sol Elson
George A. & Martha Jensen Scholarship
Endowed by George A. & Martha Jensen
Lucy & Stanley Lopata (AB 1935)
Scholarship
Endowed by Lucy & Stanley Lopata
Charles Alan Seigel (JD 1959)
Scholarship
Endowed by the Illinois Distributing Company

1997
Joseph (JD 1930) & Marie Chused Scholarship
Endowed by Joseph & Marie Chused
Dunbar Family Scholarship
Endowed by Georgia Dunbar Van Cleve (AB 1951) & William M. Van Cleve (JD 1953)
Judge Joseph H. Goldenhersh (LLB 1935) Scholarship
Endowed by Maxine H. Goldenhersh & Friends
William A. Sippy (JD 1949)
Scholarship
Endowed by William A. Sippy

1998
Norris H. Allen (JD 1925) Scholarship
Endowed by Dorothea Hedges Allen
Francis M. Barnes III (JD 1948)
Scholarship
Endowed by the Clifford Gaylord Foundation

1999
Henry H. Oberschelp Memorial Scholarship
Endowed by Vera Oberschelp Howes (AB 1924)

2000
Professor David M. Becker Scholarship
Endowed by Chicago Law Alumni
The Honorable William Holmes Cook (JD 1947) Scholarship
Endowed by the Honorable William Holmes Cook
Class of 1959 Scholarship
Endowed by the Class of 1959
Harris O. Cutler (JD 1966) Scholarship
Endowed by Family & Friends of Harris O. Cutler
Margaret C. Shiozawa (JD 1943) Scholarship
Endowed by Family & Friends of Margaret C. Shiozawa

2001
Edward B. Greensfelder (JD 1928) Scholarship
Endowed by Greensfelder Hemker & Gale, PC
In her address, “In Pursuit of the Public Good: Access to Justice in the United States,” Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg of the Supreme Court of the United States stressed the need to provide more Americans with access to legal assistance. Despite the United States having the highest concentration of lawyers, she noted, the poor, and even the middle class, continue to encounter impediments to getting their day in court.

Drawing more than 500 attendees from Washington University and the local community, Ginsburg’s April 4 lecture was part of the School’s Public Interest Law Speakers Series on “Access to Justice: The Social Responsibility of Lawyers.”

As lawyers begin to perform public service, Ginsburg asserted, they will rediscover that lawyering is not just a trade, but a responsible profession. In a profession too often criticized by the media and characterized by unhappy practitioners, “the satisfactions of public service hold potential to unlock the iron cage modern practice has become for many lawyers.”

During her two-day visit to the School, where she served as a jurist-in-residence, Ginsburg also spoke to students in a class taught by Dean Joel Seligman. Talking on “The U.S. Supreme Court: A Place for Women,” she recounted the slow, but steady, introduction of women to the Supreme Court: first the justices’ wives, then women law clerks, and finally, in 1981, the appointment of her colleague, Justice Sandra Day O’Connor.

In both her personal and professional endeavors, Ginsburg has played her own role in breaking through societal barriers imposed on women. Ginsburg attended Cornell University, where she graduated first among the women in her class. A wife and mother of a young child, Ginsburg was one of nine women in the class of 1959 at Harvard Law School. As a woman attorney in a male-dominated field, she had difficulty finding a job until her clerkship with a district court judge in New York. She next took part in a comparative law project sponsored by Columbia Law School, co-authoring a book on judicial procedure in Sweden. In 1963 she became the second woman to join the law faculty of Rutgers University and later taught at Columbia.

Ginsburg, who directed the Women’s Rights Project of the American Civil Liberties Union, spent much of her career using the law as a tool for redressing personal and professional inequities facing women. Between 1972 and 1978, before her appointment to the bench, she won five sex-role stereotyping cases before the nation’s Supreme Court. These decisions paved the way for unprecedented opportunities for women.

When President Bill Clinton appointed Ginsburg to the Supreme Court in 1993, he called her “the Thurgood Marshall of gender equality law.” Professor Barbara Flagg, who served as Ginsburg’s clerk while Ginsburg was on the United States Court of Appeal, District of Columbia, says, “Ginsburg’s tenure on the Supreme Court has been noteworthy for opinions that reflect her commitment to equal rights for all disadvantaged groups and for her ability to forge consensus among the diverse members of the court.”

In recognition of her longtime commitment to equal rights, the law school’s Women’s Law Caucus honored Ginsburg at their International Women’s Day celebration. Ginsburg encouraged members of the audience to do their part to help make society the place they would like it to be for the health and well-being of future generations.
MISSOURI COURT OF APPEALS CONVENES SPECIAL SESSION

Chief Judge Mary K. Hoff; Judge William H. Crandall, Jr., JD ’63; Judge Richard B. Teitelman, JD ’73; and Judge Kathianne K. Crane presided at a special session of the Missouri Court of Appeals in the Bryan Cave Moot Courtroom of Anheuser-Busch Hall on February 26. The court periodically holds sessions at law schools as part of an educational program.

The docket of five cases, ranging from a convicted murderer seeking a new trial to a driver involved in a car accident while attending to her choking baby, gave law students several opportunities to observe the judicial proceedings between classes.

2000–01 COMPETITIONS

During the 2000–01 academic year, students competed in a number of trial advocacy and lawyering skills competitions throughout the country. Their success is a result of their hard work, as well as the dedication of a number of outstanding alumni, friends, and faculty who volunteer their time as coaches, brief readers, judges, and witnesses.

Intramural ABA Negotiation Competition
Upperclass Division Winners
Susan Corcoran, JD ’02, Regional Competitor
Jon H. Ebner, JD ’02, Regional Competitor
First-Year Division Winners
Christine M. Cochran, JD ’03
Heather F. Counts, JD ’03
Melissa A. Featherston, JD ’03
Camille L. Fletcher, JD ’03
Joshua Girton, JD ’03
Jennifer M. Moldthan, JD ’03
Scott J. Vold, JD ’03
Paul Wright, JD ’03

Environmental Law National Moot Court Competition
Semifinalists and High Oralists
Mikah K. Dixon, JD ’01
Kathryn F. Taylor, JD ’01
Jodi L. Wilson, JD ’01

Intramural ABA Client Counseling Competition
Upperclass Division Winners
David S. Guard, JD ’02, Regional Competitor
Rebecca R. Garcia, JD ’01, Regional Competitor
First-Year Division Winners
Anthony P. Hilsabeck, JD ’03
Robyn M. Rimmer, JD ’03
Michael J. Hely, JD ’03
Dionne Muhammad, JD ’03
Shannon M. Mudd, JD ’03
Kenneth C. Wu, JD ’03
Thomas F. McCormack III, JD ’03

Best Briefs
Tiffany B. Meddaugh, JD ’02
Sara S. Petit, JD ’01
Shannon L. Whelan, JD ’02

Giles Sutherland Rich Midwest Regional Moot Court Competition
Semifinalists
Michele R. Blythe, JD ’02
Lloyd K. Kwak, JD ’02

NITA Tournament of Champions Trial Competition
Regional Champions and National Quarterfinalists
Brooke A. Browning, JD ’02
Thomas Rea, JD ’01

Environmental Law Intramural Moot Court Competition
Winner
Jon H. Ebner, JD ’02
Best Oralists
Justin Pitt, JD ’01
Bryan M. Westhoff, JD ’02

Best Briefs
Heather L. Buchta, JD ’01
Jaime L. Myers, JD ’01
Denica L. Rodemich, JD ’01

Environmental Law National Moot Court Competition
Regional Champions and National Quarterfinalists
Brooke A. Browning, JD ’02
Thomas Rea, JD ’01

Regional Third-Place Winners
Cheryl Schuetze, JD ’02
John Hein, JD ’01

Saul Lefkowitz Brand Names Education Foundation Moot Court Competition
Regional Winners, Best Brief: National Competitors, Best Brief
Heather L. Buchta, JD ’01
Jaime L. Myers, JD ’01
Denica L. Rodemich, JD ’01

Saul Lefkowitz Brand Names Education Foundation Moot Court Competition
Regional Winners, Best Brief: National Competitors
Heather L. Buchta, JD ’01
Jaime L. Myers, JD ’01
Denica L. Rodemich, JD ’01

Saul Lefkowitz Brand Names Education Foundation Moot Court Competition
Regional Winners, Best Brief: National Competitors
Heather L. Buchta, JD ’01
Jaime L. Myers, JD ’01
Denica L. Rodemich, JD ’01

Saul Lefkowitz Brand Names Education Foundation Moot Court Competition
Regional Winners, Best Brief: National Competitors
Heather L. Buchta, JD ’01
Jaime L. Myers, JD ’01
Denica L. Rodemich, JD ’01

Saul Lefkowitz Brand Names Education Foundation Moot Court Competition
Regional Winners, Best Brief: National Competitors
Heather L. Buchta, JD ’01
Jaime L. Myers, JD ’01
Denica L. Rodemich, JD ’01

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Jaime L. Myers, JD ’01
Denica L. Rodemich, JD ’01

Saul Lefkowitz Brand Names Education Foundation Moot Court Competition
Regional Winners, Best Brief: National Competitors
Heather L. Buchta, JD ’01
Jaime L. Myers, JD ’01
Denica L. Rodemich, JD ’01

Saul Lefkowitz Brand Names Education Foundation Moot Court Competition
Regional Winners, Best Brief: National Competitors
Heather L. Buchta, JD ’01
Jaime L. Myers, JD ’01
Denica L. Rodemich, JD ’01

St. Louis Bar Association Moot Court Competition
Regional Champions and National Quarterfinalists
Brooke A. Browning, JD ’02
Thomas Rea, JD ’01

Golden Gavel Winner
Bruce L. Feinberg, JD ’02

Golden Gavel Winner
Bruce L. Feinberg, JD ’02

Golden Gavel Winner
Bruce L. Feinberg, JD ’02

St. Louis Bar Association Moot Court Competition
Regional Champions and National Quarterfinalists
Brooke A. Browning, JD ’02
Thomas Rea, JD ’01

Golden Quill Winners
Robert A. Costello, JD ’01
Matthew W. Jackson, JD ’01
On Sunday, April 22, family and friends of the late Louis Gilden, JD ’49, gathered in the Bryan Cave Moot Courtroom to celebrate his life and to unveil *Justice and the Law*, a gift presented to the School of Law in Gilden’s memory by his family. The 98” x 19” x 4” mounted relief sculpture is by the late St. Louis artist, Frederic Jean Thalinger.

Gilden, a prominent St. Louis civil rights attorney, died on December 25, 2000, at the age of 75 after a long battle with leukemia. For many, Gilden’s legal legacy is forever linked to his representation of Percy Green in his landmark case against McDonnell Douglas Corporation. In one of the country’s most frequently cited legal cases, *McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green*, 411 U.S. 792 (1973), the Supreme Court of the United States established a three-part test for all employment discrimination cases. Dubbed the “three-step minuet,” it opened the door for recovery for thousands of victims of discrimination by allowing them to present evidence that a presumptively valid reason for denial of an employment or promotion opportunity was really a pretext for a racially discriminatory decision.

Those who were touched by Gilden, both personally and professionally, recognize that his legacy extended beyond any one case. Throughout his career, Gilden sought to represent the powerless against the powerful. Focusing his legal practice on discrimination cases, he offered his legal services to individuals and groups who could not afford to hire an attorney.

“I just think that he saw that the value of human beings took precedence over monetary and material items,” says Green, the plaintiff represented by Gilden.

During the Vietnam War, Gilden represented conscientious objectors, including Howard Mechanic, who disappeared after the upholding of his conviction on charges arising from the burning of the ROTC building on the Washington University campus. Mechanic, apprehended in Arizona last year and subsequently granted a pardon by outgoing President Bill Clinton, attended the memorial.

It is not surprising that the prominent civil rights attorney formed an enduring friendship with Thalinger, a sculptor who often depicted historical figures like Frederick Douglass and Henry Clay. Thalinger, who died in 1965, studied at Washington University, where he was a winner of the Milliken Scholarship, and at Antioch College. Among his early works was the first educational mobile, which depicted the planets in the solar system, in the New York’s Museum of Natural History. Many of the nation’s major museums and galleries have exhibited Thalinger’s work.

In the 1950s Gilden commissioned Thalinger to create a sculpture for his downtown law office. The resulting piece, *Justice and the Law*, is representative of the iconography frequently employed by the artist.

“We are touched by the thoughtfulness and generosity of the Gilden family,” says Joel Seligman, dean and the Ethan A.H. Shepley University Professor. “In addition to serving as a lasting tribute to the important societal contributions of Louis Gilden, *Justice and the Law* will inspire our students to use their legal talents for the benefit of others.”

The sculpture *Justice and the Law* (left) honors Louis Gilden (top).
LAW STUDENTS JOIN IN ALTERNATIVE SPRING BREAK

Inspired by similar community service as undergraduates, a dozen law students spent the week of March 11 teaching high school students in Los Angeles about domestic violence prevention and intervention. The Break the Cycle project was part of the national Break Away alternative spring break.

Demetrios Datch, JD ’02, and Mary Pat Benninger, JD ’02, co-chairs of the Break Away program at the School of Law, were familiar with the program from their college years. When they formed their own version, Break Away in Law (BAIL), they became the first law students nationally to participate in Break Away.

“We thought the program was especially fitting for law students because public service and the law seem to go hand in hand,” Datch says.

He explains that Break Away recommended Break the Cycle, a nonprofit organization that uses a special curriculum aimed at ending domestic violence. The program strives to alter the learned behavior of domestic violence and teaches youths, ages 12–22, their legal rights and responsibilities.

In preparation for becoming Break the Cycle mentors, the law students received training in domestic violence and the program’s curriculum, participated in local community service activities, and held fundraisers to help pay for expenses. The group also received funding from an anonymous donor.

Jackie Ulin, JD ’01, joined BAIL when she became aware through the law school’s Civil Justice Clinic of the vital role lawyers can play in addressing domestic violence.

“Because of the cycle of violence, it is so important to reach out to teenagers who may think that abusive relationships are the norm,” Ulin says. “Break the Cycle demonstrated that no matter where our career paths may lead, our legal skills are valuable assets and public service can always be a part of our lives.”

ANHEUSER-BUSCH HALL EARNS ARCHITECTURAL ACCOLADE

The School of Law’s Anheuser-Busch Hall has received a Merit Award for Outstanding Achievement in Architecture from the Washington, D.C., Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA). The award recognizes the exemplary work of Hartman-Cox Architects in designing the state-of-the-art facility, which combines the tradition of Collegiate Gothic architecture with the latest technological advances in legal education.

The law school presented framed copies of the award certificate to Dorsey D. Ellis, Jr., the William R. Orthwein Distinguished Professor of Law, and Michael Greenfield, the Walter D. Coles Professor of Law, in honor of their dedication to the project. During the project’s conception, fundraising, and construction, Ellis was dean and Greenfield, chair of the Building Committee.

Jackie Ulin, JD ’01, teaches Break the Cycle’s Domestic Violence 101 during spring break to a group of Santa Monica High School freshmen.
FACULTY NOTES

Susan F. Appleton
Associate Dean of Faculty and the Lemma Barkeloo & Phoebe Couzins Professor of Law

Susan Appleton has been combining her administrative duties as associate dean with her teaching and research. She made genetic counseling and testing a focus of her seminar, Reproductive Control, while serving as co-director for the program that the Center for Interdisciplinary Studies will present on the Human Genome Project in 2001-02. In spring 2001 Appleton supervised four women law students who taught a for-credit course, Women and the Law, for undergraduates.

She recently gave several lectures, talks, and workshops, including a presentation on faculty mentoring for the School of Engineering’s faculty retreat (with Dan Keating), a faculty-student workshop on the Supreme Court’s decision in Stenberg v. Carhart (with Jane Aiken), a lecture on assisted reproduction for the Modern Genetics for All Students Program in the Department of Biology’s Science Outreach Program in Arts & Sciences, and a lecture on “Who Speaks for the Child?” in an interdisciplinary program organized by the St. Louis Psychoanalytic Institute.

Appleton published two op-ed pieces in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, one anticipating the Supreme Court’s decision in Stenberg v. Carhart and the other noting the unarticulated issues of race in the highly publicized adoption case of the “Internet twins.” She is working on a second edition of Modern Family Law: Cases and Materials (with D. Kelly Weisberg) and an essay on adoption. The Journal of Law and Policy published her essay, "From the Lemma Barkeloo and Phoebe Couzins Era to the New Millennium: 130 Years of Family Law," which Appleton delivered at her chair installation on April 21, 2000.

David M. Becker
Associate Dean for External Relations and the Joseph H. Zumbalen Professor of the Law of Property

David Becker published supplements to his book Legal Checklists (2001, with D. Gibberman). In his capacity as associate dean for external relations, he met with alumni in Chicago, Kansas City, New York, Denver, and Detroit.

Kathleen F. Brickey
James Carr Professor of Criminal Jurisprudence

Kathleen Brickey’s article, “Charging Practices in Hazardous Waste Crime Prosecutions,” was recently published in volume 62 of the Ohio State Law Journal. The article provides an empirical testing ground for speculative claims about the dangers inherent in criminal enforcement of environmental standards. Contrary to assumptions found in the theoretical literature, the data show that most individual defendants in hazardous waste prosecutions are businesspeople who have significant operational authority and responsibility, that the prosecutions target obviously illegal conduct that occurs in the context of highly regulated business activity, and that—rather than being isolated and inadvertent technical infractions—violations that lead to criminal prosecution are often pervasive as well as flagrant.

In practice, federal prosecutors assign priority to prosecuting rogue operators who make no pretense of complying with regulatory requirements and to prosecuting those who technically operate within the regulatory system, but undermine it by acts of misrepresentation and concealment.

Brickey was designated a Treiman Faculty Fellow for the 2000-01 academic year. The fellowship provides additional support for her empirical work on environmental crime prosecutions.

She completed the third edition of her casebook, Corporate and White Collar Crime, in spring 2001. The new edition incorporates materials on procurement fraud, false claims against the government, and federal program bribery and money laundering, as well as expanding treatment of the federal sentencing guidelines. The third edition will be published this academic year.

Brickey also wrote an article on white-collar crime for inclusion in The Oxford Companion to American Law.

The 2001 Supplement to her treatise, Corporate Criminal Liability, will be published later this fall.

Clark Cunningham
Professor of Law


In July 2000 he chaired the annual workshop of the Clinical Legal Education Association (CLEA) scheduled in conjunction with the meeting of the American Bar Association. The workshop on “Assessing Quality Legal Services: The Client’s Perspective,” held in New York City, was attended by more than 50 law professors and practicing attorneys. He visited New York University School of Law in October 2000 to co-teach a unit on client interviewing for their clinical program and to set up a pilot site for the Effective Lawyer—

In late January and early February 2001 he was a visiting scholar at Dartmouth College. He gave a campus-wide lecture entitled "Why a Future Lawyer Should Study Literature," which was co-sponsored by the English department and the Daniel Webster Legal Society, and he delivered lectures in courses on cultural anthropology and sociolinguistics.

He has been appointed to chair the committee charged with drafting a permanent constitution for the Global Alliance for Justice Education.

**Rebecca Dresser**
Professor of Law and Professor of Ethics in Medicine

Rebecca Dresser’s book, When Science Offers Salvation: Patient Advocacy and Research Ethics, was published in spring 2001 by Oxford University Press. In December 2000 Dresser participated in a conference on "Legal & Ethical Issues in the Progression of Dementia" that was sponsored by the American Bar Association, the Alzheimer’s Association, and other groups and that was held at the University of Georgia. Her commissioned article for the conference, "Dementia Research: Ethics and Policy for the 21st Century," was published in the Symposium on Legal and Ethical Issues in the Progression of Dementia, Georgia Law Review, 2001.


She was the primary drafter of a statement issued by the American Society for Reproductive Medicine Ethics Committee on "Financial Incentives in Recruitment of Oocyte Donors," Fertility and Sterility 74:216-20, 2000. Reporters from the Washington Post, salon.com, and many other print and broadcast media interviewed her in connection with this statement.

In 2000 Dresser was named to the Core Research Team for "Pediatric Research Ethics: A Multidisciplinary Analysis," a project funded by the Greenwall Foundation. She was named to the editorial boards of IRB: Ethics & Human Research and the American Journal of Bioethics.


**Frances H. Foster**
Professor of Law

Frances Foster’s article on "The Family Paradigm of American Inheritance Law" has been accepted for publication in volume 80 of the North Carolina Law Review. She presented earlier versions of this project at law school faculty workshops at the University of Arizona and Washington University.

In October 2000 Foster served as a discussant at an interdisciplinary conference entitled "Realms of Freedom in the Modern Chinese World." In November she participated in the World Congress of Comparative Law and the annual meeting of the American Society of Comparative Law. Foster continues to serve as a member of the society’s Board of Directors, Long-Range Planning Committee, and Nominating Committee. This year, she joined a new Executive Committee for the society’s scholarly publication, The American Journal of Comparative Law.
In March 2001 Foster was a discussant at a workshop on “Defining the Family in the Millennium” sponsored jointly by the Donative Transfers and Family Law Sections of the Association of American Law Schools.

Michael M. Greenfield
Walter D. Coles Professor of Law
Michael Greenfield’s article on “Unfairness under Section 5 of the FTC Act and its Impact on State Law” was published in 46 Wayne Law Review 1 (2000). In September 2000 he was appointed to the newly formed Drafting Committee to revise UCC Articles 3 & 4. He also continued his participation in the projects to revise UCC Article 2 and to draft a uniform law to govern the lease of automobiles and other consumer goods. In March 2001 he gave a speech in Berlin on payment systems at the roundtable on “Consumer Protection for Payment Cardholders” by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. At the Bankruptcy Workshop conducted by the Association of American Law Schools in May, Greenfield led a session on expanding the horizons of bankruptcy courses to include coverage of state and federal statutes governing consumer credit and consumer fraud.

Leigh Hunt Greenhaw
Lecturer in Law
Leigh Greenhaw has been speaking to local groups on constitutional law issues. In April 2000, as the featured speaker at the annual meeting of the St. Louis League of Women Voters, she spoke on “Is Resurrection of the Equal Rights Amendment Wise?” In October 2000 she spoke at the Consultation on Church & Ministry, a national meeting of the United Church of Christ held at Eden Theological Seminary in St. Louis. The talk, entitled “Churches Should Not Let Fear of Liability Inhibit Their Work,” was reproduced in the United Church News, Vol. XVII, No. 1, Jan.-Feb. 2001 (a publication of the United Church of Christ). On March 18, 2000, she and her husband, Dr. David Greenhaw, spoke on “Theological and Legal Norms Underlying Reproductive Choice” at the Faith and Freedom Awards Dinner of the Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice.

Peter Joy
Professor of Law
Peter Joy teaches and directs the Criminal Justice Clinic, which focuses on the legal needs of persons in the criminal justice system. He also teaches Legal Profession and Trial Practice & Procedure.

At the 2001 annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools (AALS), Joy was honored with the Pincus Award, the highest award for clinical legal education. Presented annually, this award honors one or more individuals or institutions for effecting an outstanding contribution to clinical legal education. It is based on service, scholarship, program design and implementation, or other activity beneficial to clinical education or to the advancement of justice.


A frequent presenter at national workshops and conferences, he recently delivered “Clinical Scholarship: What Is It and What Is Its Place at the Academy’s Table?” at the AALS Clinical Legal Education Conference in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, in May 2001; “Issues Facing New Clinicians” at the Clinical Legal Education Association (CLEA) New Teachers’ Conference, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, in May 2001; “What is Justice and How Do We Get There?: (Re)Envisioning Litigation as a Tool for Achieving Justice,” at a joint program of the AALS Litigation and Clinical Legal Education Sections at the AALS annual meeting, San Francisco, January 2001; “Conflicts of Interests and Clinical Programs: Assessing and Avoiding Risks,” at the National Conference on Professionalism co-sponsored by the Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough Center on Professionalism at the University of South Carolina School of Law and the Keck Center on Legal Ethics and the Legal Profession at Stanford Law School, Savannah, Georgia, October 2000; “Privileged Communication and Duties of Confidentiality: Reasons for the Rules and Exceptions,” at a conference sponsored by the Washington University George Warren Brown School of Social Work, September 2000. He also moderated the session, “Practicing Justice,” at the 15th Annual Clinical Teachers Conference hosted by the School of Law in October 2000. Joy also made continuing legal education presentations sponsored by the School of Law, the Bar Association of St. Louis, and the Missouri State Public Defender.

This past year Joy had his opinions concerning legal ethics, criminal justice, and clinical legal education issues published by the Associated Press, USA Today, Pre-Law Insider, The National Jurist, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and St. Louis Business Journal. He also appeared on local television news.

Joy is the vice president and president-elect of CLEA, co-chair of the Political Interference Committee of AALS Section on Clinical Legal Education, and at-large program director for the National Institute of Trial Advocacy.

He continues to serve as consultant on lawyer training to the Missouri State Public Defender, and Joy performs pro bono ethics consulting for lawyers in the government sector, public defender offices, and legal services programs. He was named to the Professionalism Committee of the Missouri Bar Association in 2001.
FACULTY NOTES

Daniel L. Keating
Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and the Tyrrell Williams Professor of Law

Daniel Keating was installed in spring 2001 as the Tyrrell Williams Professor of Law. His chair is named for one of the law school’s most beloved professors. Tyrrell Williams, on the faculty from 1913 to 1946, served three times as acting dean, but declined the position as permanent dean because of his greater interest in the classroom and student fellowship.

In this past year Keating was also elected to membership in the American Law Institute. In May 2001 he chaired the planning committee for the Association of American Law Schools (AALS) Workshop on Bankruptcy, which was held in St. Louis. This was the first AALS-sponsored bankruptcy workshop in 10 years, and a number of important developments in the field had occurred in the intervening decade. During the workshop Keating moderated a panel on federal bankruptcy legislation. In that session, three bankruptcy academics shared with the audience their personal picks for the “3 best” and “3 worst” provisions under the new bankruptcy legislation.

Keating began service last year as a member of the AALS Professional Development Committee. This three-year appointment involves overseeing the various stand-alone workshops that AALS presents in different substantive areas each year.

He completed service last year for two local organizations. After seven years of service, he stepped down as secretary of the Catholic Legal Assistance Ministry Board, which oversees the work of a legal services program assisting indigent individuals—regardless of religious affiliation—in the St. Louis area. In addition, he completed a three-year term as a member of the Parish Teacher Compensation Committee. That 20-person committee, appointed by the St. Louis Archdiocese, has been meeting twice a month to make recommendations on issues affecting the compensation and working conditions of the approximately 2,000 Catholic elementary school teachers in the St. Louis area.


BALANCING MEDICAL AND LEGAL ETHICS
by Diane Duke Williams

Rebecca Dresser, professor of law and professor of ethics in medicine, ponders the ethical issues that go hand-in-hand with scientific advances. How should patient advocates—people who represent those with health problems—be involved in biomedical research? How much should a woman be paid for donating her eggs? Should someone with dementia undergo chemotherapy?

HIV/AIDS activists have dramatically changed patient advocacy in the United States, she says in her recently published book, When Science Offers Salvation: Patient Advocacy and Research Ethics. Before the mid-1980s, these individuals primarily focused on fundraising. But patient advocates today—with HIV/AIDS activists as the role models—greatly affect biomedical research. They influence the allocation of funds at the National Institutes of Health, help promote policies that increase access to clinical research, and affect how research findings are reported in the media, she says.

While Dresser welcomes the increased participation of patient advocates and their involvement in biomedical research, she believes they can give patients false hope. “Research findings now are announced with a very positive slant,” she says. “There’s a suggestion that even something like an animal study is the prelude to human treatment in the near future. I don’t think there’s enough conveyed about how research works and what a slow process it is.”

A member of the ethics committee of the American Society for Reproductive Medicine, the professional organization for those who work in fertility treatment, Dresser recently authored a policy recommending that women be paid no more than $5,000 for donating their eggs. Prompting this policy were Ivy League women who were being offered $50,000 for egg donations. “We thought it was permissible for women to get a payment for their time and trouble because egg donation is a pretty demanding process,” she says. “But we thought higher fees might downplay concerns about risks and also...
Stephen H. Legomsky  
Charles F. Nagel Professor of International and Comparative Law and Director of the Institute for Global Legal Studies

Stephen Legomsky has completed his second year, and the first operational year, as director of the School of Law’s Institute for Global Legal Studies. During that year the physical facilities were completed and furnished, and permanent staff members hired. He organized the Institute’s grand inaugural colloquium on “The United Nations and the Protection of Human Rights” and produced the Institute’s inaugural magazine. He continues to work with two faculty members, Stanley Paulson and Lee Epstein, in planning the upcoming November 2001 conference on “Constitutional Courts.” He also continues to organize the Institute speaker series and to work with staff on fundraising and grant proposals.

His law school course book, Immigration and Refugee Law and Policy, has now been adopted at 127 law schools in the United States. At press time, he is putting the finishing touches on the 3rd edition of the book and the 3rd edition of its Teacher’s Manual. Recent publications include “Migration Policy and Federalism in the USA” in a book edited by Hans-Juergen Vosgerau, Institutional Arrangements for Global Economic Integration (Macmillan Press). In addition, Legomsky’s introduction to the conference on “The United Nations and the Protection of Human Rights” was published in the Washington University Journal of Law and Policy’s symposium on the Institute’s grand inaugural event. He has also written a paper entitled “Dual Nationality and Military Service: Strategy Number 2,” which will be published as part of a team project on dual nationality sponsored by the German Marshall Fund. He wrote a paper on “Citizens’ Rights and Human Rights in the United States,” which will be published by Kluwer Law International as a chapter in a book edited by Mala Tabory on the human rights aspects of citizenship and nationality. He provided written commentary on Ukraine’s proposed Law on Refugees as part of the American Bar Association’s Central and Eastern European Legal Institute project. His paper on the integration of international issues into law school curricula will be published as part of a larger team project on the future of international legal education.

“Research findings now are announced with a very positive slant. There’s a suggestion that even something like an animal study is the prelude to human treatment in the near future. I don’t think there’s enough conveyed about how research works and what a slow process it is.”  
Rebecca Dresser

lead women to conceal information about their family history and health.”

Advance treatment directives, more commonly referred to as living wills and durable powers of attorney for health care, are another area that Dresser studies. Although she has determined that deciding a course of action years in advance is difficult—especially with new treatments on the horizon—she believes these directives spur families and physicians to begin end-of-life treatment discussions. “We can at least get something out there for the families and doctors to think about when the decisions actually arise,” she says.

Dresser’s interest in bioethics developed during her postdoctoral fellowship in the psychiatry department at the University of Wisconsin–Madison School of Medicine. She held this fellowship after receiving her bachelor’s degree in psychology and sociology in 1973 and her master’s in education in 1975, both from Indiana University–Bloomington, and then her law degree in 1979 from Harvard University.

She began her teaching career as a teaching fellow at the University of Chicago. After that, she was an assistant professor at Baylor College of Medicine and then an associate professor and professor at Case Western Reserve University’s School of Law and School of Medicine. She joined the Washington University law and medical faculties as a professor in 1998. At Washington University School of Law, Dresser teaches two courses: Bioethics and Law, and Biomedical Research Law and Policy Seminar. She also teaches medical school students on various medical ethics topics.

She is a member of the advisory council of the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders and serves on the editorial board of the American Journal of Bioethics. In addition, she is one of three “At Law” columnists for the Hastings Center Report.

Dresser feels fortunate to work in bioethics. “It’s a great field,” she says. “It’s fun to teach, and a lot of people feel connected to these issues.”
In October 2000 Legomsky spoke on the subject of the world refugee crisis to the Wednesday Club in St. Louis. He also presented his dual nationality paper at workshops in Istanbul in that same month, at the University of Tel Aviv in December, and at Washington University in February 2001. In November 2000 he spoke on the subject of sanctioning employers for hiring unauthorized workers at a conference in Sydney, Australia. He also spoke on immigration and judicial review at a meeting of the Victoria Chapter of the Australian Institute of Administrative Law in Melbourne. In February 2001 he spoke on the subject of refugees at the Mary I. Hall Seminar of the United Nations Association of St. Louis and on the subject of the expulsion of asylum-seekers in Europe and North America at the annual conference of the International Studies Association in Chicago. In April he spoke on dual nationality at the annual conference of the Center for Migration Studies, in Washington, D.C. That month he also gave a presentation to the Atlanta chapter of the School of Law’s alumni association. In May he spoke to the San Francisco chapter of the alumni association. In June he presented a paper at an ABA/LSDAS (Law School Data Assembly Service) workshop in Turkey on the future of international legal education.

Legomsky continues to chair the Refugee Committee of the American Branch of the International Law Association and to represent the United States on the International Committee. He also continues to serve on several editorial boards and was recently appointed to the Advisory Board of the Foundation for Legal Studies in Istanbul.

**Ronald M. Levin**

Henry Hitchcock Professor of Law

From July 2000 to August 2001 Ronald Levin served as chair of the Section of Administrative Law and Regulatory Practice of the American Bar Association. He oversaw all programs, meetings, committee activities, and publications of the 5,600-member section. Among other activities, he led the section’s preparation of a report to the nation’s president-elect, recommending administrative law priorities for the incoming administration. He also organized and presided at a dinner given by the section to honor past and present solicitors general of the United States. Five of the seven living solicitors general and Supreme Court Justice Stephen Breyer attended the dinner. During Levin’s term the section developed proposals for ABA recommendations on such issues as international harmonization of regulations, government use of the Internet, and standards for establishing and operating ombudsmen offices.

In October 2000 Levin testified in Washington, D.C., at hearings conducted by the Judicial Review Commission on Foreign Asset Control. He argued that the Department of Treasury’s decisions under the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act of 1999 should be judicially reviewable.

Last fall Levin appeared twice on CNN’s Burden of Proof to explain legal issues surrounding the 2000 election for United States senator from Missouri in which the electorate cast the largest number of votes for a deceased candidate, Governor Mel Carnahan. Within the School of Law, Levin spoke on panels analyzing the Supreme Court decisions in Nixon v. Shrink Missouri Government PAC and in Bush v. Gore. He also chaired the School’s Personnel Committee.

**Daniel R. Mandelker**

Howard A. Stamer Professor of Law


Mandelker spoke on land-use and environmental law at national conferences in Denver, San Francisco, Boston, Dallas, San Diego, Salt Lake City, and Seattle. He was also a distinguished lecturer at the University of Barcelona in summer 2001.

**Charles R. McManis**

Professor of Law

During the 2000-01 academic year, Charles McManis collaborated with Dorsey D. Ellis, the William R. Ortlieb Distinguished Professor of Law and chair of the law school’s Intellectual Property Advisory Board, and Michele Shoresman, assistant dean of graduate and joint degree programs, in obtaining ABA acquiescence for the School’s new Master’s Degree (LLM) Program in Intellectual Property and Technology Law, which formally began operations this fall. McManis also assisted the law school’s Personnel Committee in its successful faculty recruitment of Scott Kieff, who specializes in patent and technology law.

By way of enhancing an already extensive intellectual property curriculum, McManis also supervised the introduction of two new IP practical skills courses—Trademark Practice and Cyberspace Law—both of which are taught by teams of adjunct professors having expertise in these fields. During the spring semester of 2000, McManis for the first time offered a Seminar on International Intellectual Property Law, and during the 2001 spring semester, he offered a small-enrollment course on Intellectual Property Licensing.

In the fall of 2000, McManis published the 4th edition of the newly retitled Intellectual Property and Unfair Competition in a

In the spring semester of 2001, McManis, Jeffrey Michelman, adjunct professor; and Matthew Rosenberg, JD ’96, coached three moot court teams competing in the regional Saul Lefkowitz Brand Names Education Foundation Moot Court Competition. One of the teams won the Midwest Regional Competition in Chicago and advanced to the National Finals in Washington, D.C. The national finalist team of Heather Buchta, JD ’01, Jaime Myers, JD ’01, and Danica Rodemich, JD ’01, won Best Brief among the 62 teams competing nationally. McManis and Gregory Upchurch, adjunct professor, also coached two teams that competed in the regional Giles Sutherland Rich Intellectual Property Moot Court Competition on March 23. The team of Michele Blythe, JD ’02, and Lloyd Kwak, JD ’02, advanced to the semifinal round of the competition.

On April 6–7 McManis co-chaired a conference co-sponsored by Washington University School of Law and the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis in cooperation with the St. Louis Technology Gateway Alliance and the law firm of Thompson Coburn LLP on “Intellectual Property, Digital Technology, & Electronic Commerce.” Keynote speakers included Marybeth Peters, U.S. register of copyrights; Commissioner Mozelle Thompson, Federal Trade Commission; and Stephen Kunin, deputy commissioner for patent policy and projects, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. In addition to the keynote speakers, nine law professors and economists presented papers on the following subtopics for the three half-day sessions of the conference: Digital Copyright and Database Protection, the Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act (UCITA) and Electronic Commerce, and Business Method Patents and Bioinformatics. Conference papers will be published in a symposium issue of the Washington University Journal of Law and Policy.

In addition to receiving the students’ 2001 Professor of the Year Award, McManis was selected to receive the triennial Distinguished Teaching Award from the Law Alumni Association.

A. Peter Mutharika
Professor of Law

A. Peter Mutharika presented a paper titled “Accountability and Reconciliation: The Need for Truth” at a conference on “Reconciliation, Reparations, and Reconstruction” held at the University of Western Cape, Cape Town, South Africa, in January 2001. The paper will be published in the 2001 volume of Third World Legal Studies.

He recently became a trustee of the Centre for Research on Democracy and Development in Southern Africa. In that capacity he will focus on democracy education and the relationship between democracy and development. As a member of the International Advisory Board of the New Community Corporation of Newark, New Jersey, he has been involved in developing initiatives to train community development workers in different parts of the world.

Mutharika has also completed an article titled “Managing Democratic Constitutions: The Malawi Experience,” which will be published in the Journal of African Law, Oxford University Press. He was recently invited by ABC-CLIO to participate, together with more than 400 other scholars around the world, in the production of Legal Systems of the World: A Legal, Political and Cultural Encyclopedia. When published early next year, this four-volume publication will contain for the first time in one publication the legal systems of all countries of the world, including political subdivisions, and all international organizations. His contribution titled “Legal Systems of the World: Malawi” has already been submitted.

Stanley L. Paulson
William Gardiner Hammond Professor of Law, and Professor of Philosophy

On November 20, 2000, Stanley Paulson was installed as the William Gardiner Hammond Professor of Law in a ceremony led by Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton and Dean Joel Seligman. Other speakers included Dorsey D. Ellis, Jr., the William R. Orthwein Distinguished Professor of Law, and Patrick J. Kelley, professor of law at Southern Illinois University.

The next day Paulson flew to Europe, where he delivered 11 lead conference papers and guest lectures in five countries in three-and-one-half weeks. Lecture sites in Germany included Kassel, Bremen, Bielefeld, and Berlin; in Austria, Vienna and Graz; in Slovenia, Ljubljana; in Sweden, Stockholm, Uppsala, and Lund; and in Denmark, Copenhagen.

Together with Lukas H. Meyer, a postdoctoral fellow in the Center for Ethics and the Professions at Harvard University, and Thomas Pogge, Department of Philosophy, Columbia University, Paulson has been awarded a contract from the Oxford University Press for a volume to be entitled Rights, Culture, and the Law: Essays after Joseph Raz. A volume from the Bielefeld conference of November 2000, organized by Paulson together with Robert Alexy, Kiel, is forthcoming from the Nomos Verlag, Baden-Baden, under the title Neukantianismus und Rechtphilosophie.

In the summer of 2001 Paulson read lead papers at conferences in Amsterdam and Vienna, and

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Karen L. Tokarz
Professor of Law

He also served as reporter on the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (NCCUSL) project to rewrite the basic state securities statute known as the Uniform Securities Act. This act, initially adopted by NCCUSL in 1956 and ultimately enacted in as many as 39 states, was presented for a first reading to the NCCUSL annual meeting during the summer of 2001.

Nancy Staudt
Professor of Law


Karen L. Tokarz
Professor of Law and Director of Clinical Education

Karen Tokarz was awarded the Israel Treiman Faculty Fellowship for 2000-01 for work she is doing this fall in South Africa. Based in Durban, South Africa, Tokarz is working with Professor Asha Ramgobin of the University of Natal on the development of clinical legal education in South Africa. Tokarz convened two major conferences during the 2000-01 academic year. In the fall the law school hosted a conference on “Teaching, Practicing, and Delivering Justice: The Role of Law School Clinical Programs,” in conjunction with the 15th Annual Midwest Clinical Conference. The conference drew almost 100 participants from the United States, Canada, South Africa, East Africa, and New South Wales, Australia. In the spring the law school hosted a conference on “Access to Equal Justice” as part of the nationwide AALS initiative to increase collaborations between the University and the community. More than 225 legal services attorneys and staff, public defenders, public interest lawyers, judges, community leaders, government leaders, and university faculty and staff gathered at this conference to highlight existing partnerships that address civil and criminal justice needs and to generate new ideas for improving access to justice and the delivery of legal services.


Tokarz was appointed to the Standards Review Committee of the American Bar Association Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar for 2000-03. She moderated two panels of the 2000 ABA annual meetings: one in New York on “Promoting Justice Goals for Law Students and Lawyers through Innovative Law School and Bar Collaborations” and one in London on “Designing Quality Clinical Education in Overseas Law School Programs.”

She serves on the United States District Court, Eastern District of Missouri, Alternative Dispute Resolution Advisory Committee and on the court’s panel of neutrals for internal employment disputes. Additionally, she was appointed to the Selection Commission for the spring 2001 U.S. magistrate opening on the United States District Court in St. Louis.
THE ONE WITH ANSWERS

Janet Bolin brings patience, warmth, and a wealth of information to her job of guiding prospective students through the admissions process.

You can come to Janet Bolin for answers.

Offering advice to prospective students regarding the options surrounding their academic pursuit is a big part of the job for Janet Bolin, the School of Law’s assistant dean for admissions and financial aid. It’s a role relished by Bolin—known by faculty and students alike for her warmth and genuine regard for others—and one she does very well.

Where, you might ask, did she first develop that ability to talk frankly with people, to get quickly to the heart of an issue, and to deliver sometimes-difficult news with compassion?

To find the answer, flash back to Houston, Texas, in the spring of 1978. Bolin, freshly graduated from Florida State University, had moved there to work at the headquarters of Shell Oil Company in the consumer affairs department.

“Shell had the ‘Come to Shell for Answers’ marketing campaign with the little yellow booklets giving driver safety tips and the like,” recalls Bolin. “People were always writing in, asking questions about problems they were having with their cars.”

Bolin became the ghostwriter for the Shell Answer Man, finding answers and responding to the steady stream of letters arriving at Shell. “I’d have to consult a book on cars or talk with some of the Shell engineers to figure out the problem,” says Bolin. “Then I’d craft some homey response and send it back.”

After mastering the intricacies of diagnosing car troubles through the mail, Bolin moved to Chicago in the fall of 1978 to take a job at DePaul University College of Law. Rising quickly to positions of increasing responsibility, she was named director of career services in 1982. Then, in 1989, she received her JD from the school and was named an assistant dean. Bolin left DePaul in 1994 to become director of admissions at Washington University School of Law.

At Washington University, Bolin has stressed the importance of providing as much individual attention as possible to prospective and admitted students. “When we talk with someone or send out information, we try to make the experience relevant to that person’s needs and perspective,” says Bolin, who regularly includes personal notes and clippings to applicants in letters sent from her office.

As part of that effort, the Admissions Office has staked out a significant presence on the Web. The array of electronic resources includes a secure bulletin board for students who plan to come to the School of Law in the fall.

“When researching options related to law school, people are increasingly turning to the Web for everything from academics to housing to transportation and the community,” says Bolin. “Because of that, we try to offer a wealth of information online, in a way that can be accessed and arranged based on each individual’s perspective and interests.”

That ability to offer a great deal of information about the School, while also delivering it on a very personal basis, is a tremendous asset, says Joel Seligman, dean and the Ethan A.H. Shepley University Professor. “Janet has created an environment in the Admissions Office that offers a lot of individualized attention. She also has a great idea of the broad picture and can communicate things that happen very effectively and quickly to potential students.”

And that is why people still turn to Janet Bolin for answers.
When the United Nations was electing nonpermanent members to the Security Council last October, the United States strongly opposed the entry of Sudan, a country under UN sanctions for its terrorist activities. Any country elected would need to win by a two-thirds secret vote in the General Assembly.

The United States position, as stated by Ambassador Richard C. Holbrooke, was “ABS: Anybody but Sudan.” Larry Carp, JD ’51, a public member of the United States delegation to the 55th United Nations General Assembly and a Clayton immigration lawyer, reports that Mauritius was the U.S. candidate for entry.

For this vote on Security Council membership, Carp knew how important it was to the United States for Sudan to be denied a seat. First, he explains, a country sanctioned by the Security Council for its terrorist activities shouldn’t vote on security matters. Second, he says, our nation’s opinion of the United Nations would diminish if Sudan, a terrorist nation, were granted a seat on such a pivotal UN body.

A mere two months into his tenure at the United Nations, Carp was instrumental in gaining a key vote against Sudan’s entry. Before the final votes were cast, he visited with an ambassador with whom he had forged a friendly relationship. Carp let the ambassador know that the United States wasn’t inquiring about how his country had previously voted, but asked him to let Carp know if his country “did the right thing from then on.”

After the next vote, a member of the ambassador’s delegation informed Carp that he had been instructed to advise the United States that his country had indeed cast its vote for Mauritius, an island of around a million people off the coast of Madagascar. And Mauritius was elected to the Security Council—by one vote.

Appointed by then-President Bill Clinton to his UN post

Larry Carp, JD ’51, has made a career of merging his passions in law and public affairs, including his recent term as a United States delegate to the United Nations.

by Nancy Mays
in August 2000, Carp served in the U.S. delegation to the General Assembly for one year. The United States has 12 delegates; three, including Carp, are “public delegates.”

“It was a tremendous honor,” Carp says of his appointment. “I worked very hard to be worthy of it.”

During Carp’s swearing-in ceremony, Ambassador Holbrooke said, “Larry has been an extraordinary help to us. I have come to depend on his leadership and intelligence and good counsel.”

Carp served regularly at the United Nations in New York from August through December 2000, when most of the work of the General Assembly was done, and then remained on call through August 2001.

Public delegates for the United States, Carp explains, work on issues, vote, and give speeches in the General Assembly and UN committees to state and clarify U.S. positions on important issues. Carp worked on a range of issues, including those related to the Middle East; the former Yugoslavia; and the admission of Hadassah, a women’s group, as a non-governmental organization.

In Carp’s estimation, Ambassador Holbrooke, who served until January 20, 2001, Chargé d’Affaires James B. Cunningham, and the entire U.S. delegation “have been doing a terrific job in carrying out U.S. national interest in the UN.”

He was glad to be a part of that delegation. “My philosophy was that I didn’t want to merely serve as a public delegate,” says Carp. “I wanted to make a difference.”

Public affairs is only one of Carp’s passions. His other two are law and musicals.

A senior partner in the Clayton firm of Carp & Sexauer, Carp specializes in immigration law. He is known as an immigration lawyer with a knack of winning cases on the basis of his research.

Carp merged his passions for law and public affairs when he served 13 years as member and vice chairman of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights under three governors from both major parties. The commission is charged with investigating alleged violations of human rights in the state, ranging from harassment on the job to discrimination in housing.

In many ways, his UN appointment marked a culmination of his life’s work, drawing as it did on his legal expertise, his ability to work with people from other countries, and his interest in public affairs.

This wasn’t Carp’s first experience with the UN. Between receiving his undergraduate degree in political science and his law degree, both from Washington University, he served in 1948 as a UN intern at Lake Success, New York. In 1948 and 1949 he worked with the UN General Assembly in Paris and then as assistant to the legal adviser to the UN Conciliation Commission at the Arab–Israeli talks in Lausanne, Switzerland, and as assistant to the UN observer at the International Red Cross Conference in Geneva, Switzerland.

Carp is not an all-work-and-no-play attorney. Writing musicals—everything from book to music to lyrics—is his play and his third passion. Some of his musicals showcase little-examined legends and commentaries on the Old Testament. In one, he explores Adam’s alleged romantic trysts with Lilith. In another, he looks at the relationship between Judah and his daughter-in-law Tamar. Carp’s musicals have been produced both live and on television in Missouri. And he has been invited by DreamWorks—the mega-entertainment company formed by Steven Spielberg, Jeffrey Katzenberg, and David Geffen that has produced hits like Gladiators and The Prince of Egypt—to discuss the possibility of turning one of his musicals, For the Love of Adam, into an animated feature.

Since the completion of his services at the UN, Carp is continuing to work on these other passions. ◆
On Friday, October 12, 2001, more than 300 family and friends are expected to join the School of Law in honoring this year’s distinguished law alumni. At the annual law alumni dinner held at The Ritz-Carlton, Floyd E. Crowder, Judge Moses W. Harrison II, Judge Harold L. Satz, and Gene M. Zafft will be presented with the 2001 Distinguished Law Alumni Awards. Audrey Fleissig and Sandra M. Moore will receive the 2001 Distinguished Young Alumni Awards. Recipients of the award are recognized not only for their professional achievements, but also for their contributions to the community and to the legal profession.

**Distinguished Law Alumni Award**

**Floyd E. Crowder, JD ’57**, is chairman of Crowder & Scoggins in Columbia, Illinois. His practice areas include business law, general litigation, banking law, corporate law, estate planning law, estate settlement law, and municipal law. He is also the chief executive officer of the Monroe County Title Company. Crowder received his AB degree in 1955 and his law degree in 1957, both from Washington University. After graduation, he served three years in the United States Air Force as a judge advocate. In 1960 Crowder entered private practice, joining the firm of Walker & Williams in East St. Louis. Three years later he established his own general practice in Columbia, Illinois. Today the firm of Crowder & Scoggins, with seven attorneys, has expanded to a second location in Waterloo, Illinois, where Crowder serves as city attorney.

During his professional career, Crowder has been state’s attorney for Monroe County, Illinois, from 1964 to 1968 and again in 1976. In addition, he served as special assistant attorney general of Illinois from 1969 until 1983.

A former president of the Monroe County and the St. Clair County Bar Associations, Crowder is a member of the Illinois Bar Association and the Missouri Bar and a fellow of the American Bar Association. Active in community and philanthropic activities, he serves as president of the Sophia and Elmer Oerter Charitable Foundation, the Dorothy Weinel Eppinger Foundation, and the Crowder Family Foundation. Crowder is also a member of the National Council for the School of Law.

Crowder’s family includes his wife, Judith; four daughters, Carolyn, Joy, Michelle, and Andrea; one son, John; and 10 grandchildren.

**Moses W. Harrison II, JD ’58**, is chief justice of the Illinois Supreme Court. Born in Collinsville, Illinois, Harrison earned his BA degree from Colorado College in 1954 and his law degree from Washington University in 1958. He began practicing law in East St. Louis and Collinsville, Illinois. He was elected to the Board of Governors of the Illinois State Bar Association and president of the Madison County Bar Association. He also served on Collinsville’s city council and finance commission.

In 1973, while a senior partner in the Collinsville firm of Harrison, Rarick and Cadagin, he was appointed circuit judge by the Illinois Supreme Court and elected to that position in 1974. Harrison served two terms as chief judge of the Third Judicial Circuit after having previously been assigned to the Felony Division and Major Civil Division of the Circuit Court of Madison County.

In 1979 the Illinois Supreme Court appointed Harrison to the Illinois Appellate Court, Fifth District, in Mt. Vernon, Illinois. He was elected in 1980 and retained by the voters in 1990. During his service on the Illinois Appellate Court, he served two terms as presiding judge of the Fifth District Appellate Court. He also served one term as chair of the Illinois Appellate Courts and on numerous Supreme Court committees. Harrison was elected to the Illinois Supreme Court in 1992 and subsequently selected to serve a three-year term that began January 1, 2000, as chief justice.

A member of numerous professional organizations, Harrison is a past recipient of the Justinian Society Award of Excellence, the Illinois State Bar Association Access
to Justice Award, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Humanitarian Award.

Harrison was former senior warden and a member of the vestry of Christ Episcopal Church of Collinsville, a member of the board of the Collinsville Lions Club, and secretary of the Maryville Colonial Nursing Home.

His family includes his wife, Sharon; his two sons, Clarence and Luke; and four grandchildren.

Distinguished Law Alumni Award

Harold L. Satz, LLB ’58, is a partner of The Stolar Partnership in St. Louis. His areas of practice include commercial litigation, intellectual property and technology, and alternate dispute resolution.

Satz’s return to private practice came after a long and distinguished career on the bench. He served 14 years as judge on the Missouri Court of Appeals, Eastern District of Missouri, where he served as chief judge from 1987 to 1988 and as settlement judge from 1982 to 1986. Before his appointment to the appellate court, Satz was a circuit court judge for St. Louis City for eight years.

After his U.S. Ameritime Service as a Merchant Marine in 1946, Satz received his AB degree in 1950 from Washington University, where he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He also served in the U.S. Army Ordnance, 1950–52. Following his graduation from the School of Law in 1958 with an LLB degree, he clerked for Judge George Moore of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri. Satz later worked for the United States Patent Office in Washington, D.C., as a patent examiner before settling into private practice in the firm of Satz and Ponfil in St. Louis.

A member of the American Arbitration Association and a certified neutral for the federal district court, Satz has served as an arbitrator or mediator in more than 400 cases since his retirement from the bench.

In addition to his membership in professional organizations such as the American Bar Association, the Missouri Bar, Lawyers Association of St. Louis, and the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis, Satz is a frequent lecturer at Continuing Legal Education programs and a former lecturer at Trial Judges School.

Satz served as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of Missouri, 1965–72, and also as a board member of the St. Louis Public Library, 1990–94.

He and his wife, Virginia, have a daughter, Connie, and a son, Philip, and six grandchildren.

Distinguished Law Alumni Award

Gene M. Zafft, JD ’52, is a principal in the St. Louis firm of Rosenblum, Goldenhersh, Silverstein & Zafft, PC. He has served the community in a range of professional, academic, and public-service activities.

A member of the Washington University Law Quarterly, Zafft graduated from the School of Law in 1952. Following his military service as a captain in the Judge Advocate General Corps with the 25th Infantry Division in Korea, he attended New York University as a research fellow in the Graduate Tax Program, where he received his master’s degree in 1955, finishing first in his class.

Since 1955 Zafft has been in private practice in St. Louis, specializing in taxation; estate planning; and corporate, financial, and real estate transactions. He has written and spoken widely on these topics and served on several committees of the Missouri and St. Louis Bar Associations. Since 1975 he has also served as an adjunct professor in the School of Law’s Graduate Tax Program, most recently teaching Estate Planning.

His public service includes terms as chair, vice chair, and commissioner of the Missouri Housing Development Commission; as a board member of the National Council of State Housing Agencies; as vice-chair of the Missouri State Tax Committee; and as chair and member of the St. Louis County Board of Equalization. Zafft is also a member of the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis and the American Bar Association.

Zafft’s community service includes serving as a member of the advisory board of The Miriam School, which is dedicated to teaching children with learning disabilities, and as a board member of Temple Emanuel. For 13 years he coached youth football teams, many of which won state championships. Several of his former players are now graduates of the School of Law.

He and his wife, Marlene, have four children—Susan, Richard, Nancy, and Robert—and one grandchild.
Distinguished Young Law Alumni Award

Audrey Fleissig, JD ’80, is a United States magistrate judge for the Eastern District of Missouri.

Before her appointment to the bench, Fleissig was the first woman to hold the post of United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri. As the United States attorney, she formed a regional Computer Crimes Task Force and served a leadership role in numerous community-based programs focused on reducing violent crime and addressing the issues of hate crimes and neighborhood revitalization.

Engaged in the practice of law for more than 20 years, Fleissig graduated magna cum laude in 1976 from Carleton College in 1976 and in 1980 from Washington University School of Law, where she served as a member of the Washington University Law Quarterly and was elected to the Order of the Coif. As a third-year student she also clerked for Judge Edward Filippine, United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri. From 1991 to 1999 Fleissig served as assistant United States attorney, where she prosecuted criminal white-collar cases. She was the head of the bankruptcy fraud coordination group and a member of the National Bankruptcy Fraud Working Group.

Before joining the office of the United States attorney, Fleissig practiced for 11 years with the St. Louis firm of Peper, Martin, Jensen, Maichel and Hetlage. As a partner in litigation at the firm, she concentrated in business, commercial and bankruptcy litigation, school law, and class actions, primarily in the federal courts.

She has been a speaker at numerous programs on trial practice, appellate practice, and bankruptcy fraud. Fleissig has been a member of the Board of Governors of the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis, president of the Women Lawyers’ Association of Greater St. Louis, and a member appointed by the Missouri Supreme Court and the Missouri Bar to the Gender and Justice Implementation Committee.

An adjunct professor at Washington University School of Law since 1991, Fleissig teaches Pretrial Practice & Procedure and Trial Advocacy. She is married and has two children, Matthew, age 12, and Rachel, age 15.

Distinguished Young Law Alumni Award

Sandra M. Moore, JD ’79, is president of Urban Strategies. This not-for-profit corporation works with neighborhoods around the country to design and implement community revitalization plans that include schools, health care, jobs, recreation, and senior-care components.

Formerly the chief executive officer of the Missouri Family Investment Trust, a public–private partnership leading Missouri’s multisystem reform efforts, Moore was responsible for helping communities across the state develop, implement, and evaluate strategies to improve education, health, mental health, human resources, and economic development for vulnerable families.

She also previously served as vice president of St. Louis 2004, Inc., a citizen-based effort to make the St. Louis region a recognized leader in the 21st century through the accomplishment of major projects.

A former director of the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Moore was responsible for the Division of Labor Standards, the Division of Employment Security, the Division of Workers’ Compensation, the Governor’s Council on Disability, the Missouri Commission on Human Rights, and the State Board of Mediation.

Prior to her position at the state’s labor department, she was an administrative judge with the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. She adjudicated complaints of employment discrimination filed against the United States government by current and former federal employees and by applicants for federal employment.

Moore earned her bachelor’s degree in urban studies in 1976 and her law degree in 1979, both from Washington University.

She is a member of the Missouri Bar, the Mound City Bar Association, and the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis. Additionally, she is a member of the board for the St. Louis Internship Partnership, St. Louis Works Partnership, Missouri Health Foundation, and the board of regents for Southeast Missouri State University. Moore is also a member of the National Council for the School of Law.

Moore and her husband, Eric, have two children, Eric, Jr., and Erin.
The newest members of the Washington University chapter of the Order of the Coif participated in the May 17 induction ceremony held in the Janite Lee Reading Room of Anheuser-Busch Hall. Invitation for membership in the honorary society is extended to graduating students who exemplify academic excellence by finishing in the top 10 percent of their class.

Acting in his capacity as chapter president, Daniel Keating, associate dean for academic affairs and the Tyrrell Williams Professor of Law, inducted the 21 new members, including honorary member Cathy R. Kelly, JD ’83.

Following nearly a decade of experience as a public defender, Kelly has served as the director of training for the Missouri State Public Defender since 1994.

A magna cum laude graduate of the law school, Kelly was a member of the team that won the National Mock Trial Championship in 1983. She was awarded the George A. Spiegelberg Award for the Best Oral Argument in National Mock Trial Competition from the American College of Trial Lawyers and the Milton F. Napier Trial Award from the law school for her excellence in trial practice.

“Cathy is an ideal selection as our honorary Coif initiate,” Keating says. “She was an outstanding law student who brought national recognition to this School through her mock trial accomplishments. As a lawyer, she has lived up to the standards she set while in law school and has risen to the top ranks in her field of criminal defense law.”

A frequent guest lecturer on trial techniques, Kelly is a member of the National and Missouri Associations for Criminal Defense Lawyers, a member of the National Legal Aid & Defender Association, and vice-chair of the Missouri Bar Criminal Law Committee. She also has been an adjunct professor for the School of Law’s trial practice program.

In addition to her professional activities, Kelly is former chair of the Board of Trustees for the Shaw Avenue Children’s Center and current chair of the Board of Trustees for the Oak United Methodist Church.

ORDER OF THE COIF WELCOMES NEWEST INDUCTEES

Participating in the Order of the Coif induction ceremony were (seated, from the left) Mercedes P. Davison, Associate Dean Daniel Keating, Kathryn F. Taylor, Melissa Lee Marglous, Dean Joel Seligman, and Laura M. Robb and (standing, from the left) William H. Freivogel, Tracy L. Odvody, James Franklin Herbison, Stefanie A. Ravenhill, Justin D. Pitt, Julie A. Goshorn, Joel N. Lander, Neal Wayne Settergren, Bradley W. Crandall, Rachel M. Korenblat, Matthew W. Jackson, Jodi Lynn Wilson, Brian Edward Anderson, Carrie Melissa Goldstein, Toby K. Buchanan, and Cathy R. Kelly. Not shown is Mason A. Reeves.
Every day as he enters his office in Anheuser-Busch Hall, Professor A. Peter Mutharika is reminded of the influential role he plays in the lives of his students by a plaque that reads “In Honor of Peter Mutharika, Gift of the Class of 1975.”

This special class gift was announced at the Law Annual Awards Dinner in October 2000. For Mutharika, the night was like a surprise party. “I had no idea that they had done this,” he says. “It was a total surprise. I was moved. There is nothing more meaningful than the people you teach giving you this kind of recognition. But I have to say, it is the Class of ’75—not me—that deserves recognition. They were the ones who came together as a class and made this kind of effort.”

The plaque represents the culmination of more than 25 years of affinity between Mutharika and the Class of 1975—all of whom came to the School of Law together in 1972. “We were first-year students when he was in his first year of teaching us,” says William S. Daniel. “The Class of 1975 was honored to have the opportunity of recognizing Professor Mutharika by dedicating his office within our new law school building in the year 2000, a quarter-century since our graduation.”

The Class of 1975 Reunion Committee—including Daniel, Gary Carr, Karen Fairbank, Gerald Greiman, Paul Ground, Mark Juster, John Kozyak, Richard Lageson, Shayne Madsen, and John Tisdale—began working on the gift several months before the presentation.

Kozyak remembers that choosing to honor Mutharika was one of the committee’s easiest decisions: “He came to Washington University the same year we did, and he has stayed. He is such a humble, quiet man that he would never ask for anything like this. He is a very nice man to pay tribute to.”

The committee sent only one letter to the approximately 180 alumni with known addresses. More than a third of these alumni contributed, raising more than the required $30,000 to name Mutharika’s office. With the additional funds, the class was able to fund the engraved plaque.

“The response was higher and wider and better than expected,” says Daniel. “I think that is because Peter Mutharika generated that kind of affection. We all care about the law school building, but we care much, much more about our law school professors.”

Calendar of Events

Friday, October 12
Annual Law Alumni Dinner

Saturday, October 13

Monday, October 29
Annual Scholarship Dinner

For additional information, please contact the Office of Alumni and Development Programs at (314) 935-5462.
CLASS NOTES

1969
Maury B. Poscover has co-authored the “Commercial Finance” chapter of Successful Partnering Between Inside and Outside Counsel, a new legal resource guide. The chapter provides practical guidance and insight into the work, including loan transactions, of inside counsel for commercial finance institutions, and discusses the various models for staffing and structuring legal departments ranging in size from a single lawyer to one with more than 100 lawyers. A nationally recognized commercial finance and business lawyer, Poscover is a member of the Financial & Real Estate Transactions and Business Practice Groups of Husch & Eppenberger, LLC in St. Louis and serves on the firm’s Management Committee.

1974
Gary H. Feder has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Clayton Chamber of Commerce in Missouri. A current chair of the Board of Zoning Adjustment for the city of Clayton and past member of the Board of Education of the Clayton School District, Feder is a member and co-chair of the Financial and Real Estate Transactions Practice Group in the Clayton office of Husch & Eppenberger LLC. He is also a member of the firm’s Management Committee.

1975

1978
Dennis K. Morgan has been named executive vice president of Southern Union Company, an international energy distribution company in Austin, Texas. Morgan oversees a broad range of corporate administrative functions, including legal, human resources, risk, environmental matters, and corporate communications.

1979
Daniel Gerard O’Donnell was appointed to the Board of Directors of Community Living, Inc. (CLI), a not-for-profit agency in St. Charles, Missouri, that has provided services for people with developmental disabilities since 1978. CLI offers residential, recreational, support, respite, and employment services to people with mental retardation, Down’s syndrome, cerebral palsy, autism, and any disability acquired before the age of 22 that limits development. Additionally, O’Donnell recently joined the National Academy of Elder Law Attorneys, Inc. (NAELA). Membership in the academy is open to licensed attorneys who are practicing in the area of elder law or who are interested in legal issues pertaining to the elderly. A member of Shea, Kohl, Alessi & O’Donnell LC, he concentrates his practice in the areas of business and corporate law, including financial and real estate matters, as well as estate planning.

1982
Paula M. Young has received the Distinguished Woman Business Owner Award from the St. Louis chapter of the National Association of Women Business Owners (NAWBO). Young is a partner with McCarthy, Leonard, Kaemmerer, Owen, Lamkin & McGovern LC in Chesterfield, Missouri, and the principal of Pathways Mediation Center. She has nearly 20 years of experience as a commercial dispute litigator, mediator, and arbitrator specializing in insurance and other contract disputes.

Class notes are now available online at http://law.wustl.edu/alumni/class-note.html
1986

Paul I. Rachlin has joined Proskauer Rose LLP in New York as a partner in the firm's Corporate Department. Formerly a partner at Arnold & Porter, Rachlin is an experienced mergers and acquisitions and securities lawyer. He has represented underwriters and issuers in public offerings and private placements of national and international companies. With broad experience in representing businesses and investors in companies developing new technologies, Rachlin has handled many transactions involving formation, investment, acquisitions, and sale of technology companies. He also has more than a decade of experience in handling major commercial and financial transactions involving investments in Israeli, American, and European technology companies.

1989

Randi Val Morrison was promoted from senior counsel to assistant general counsel of CSK Auto, Inc. With headquarters in Phoenix, Arizona, CSK is one of the largest automotive supplies and accessories retailers in the United States. Morrison is responsible primarily for CSK's new store and surplus real estate transactions, SEC and NYSE compliance, corporate governance, and environmental matters.

1990

Paul Machesky recently became a shareholder at Stobl, Cunningham, Caretti & Sharp PC in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. Machesky specializes in management-side labor and employment litigation.

1992

Patti Hageman was appointed by Mayor Francis Slay to a four-year term as city counselor for the city of St. Louis. The first woman to hold the position, Hageman oversees a staff of 37 lawyers and 20 support staff. Her office serves as the law department for the city, its officers, and its various departments and agencies.

1993

Teresa D. Bartosiak has become a member of the St. Louis firm of Sandberg Phoenix & von Gontard, PC.

1995

Christine E. Bloomquist is practicing health law at Gardner, Carton & Douglas in Washington, D.C.

Michael D. Bloomquist is practicing environment and natural resources law at Patton Boggs LLP in Washington, D.C.
Erik Bolinder recently joined the DBSI Group of Companies as chief general counsel. Headquartered in Boise, Idaho, the DBSI Group is a commercial real estate and business investment firm with holdings throughout the Northwest. DBSI’s subsidiaries include several technology-related companies, including Western Electronics, Stellar Technologies, EmergeCore Networks, Wavetronix, iTerra Communications, and Bio- Reaction Industries. Friends may contact Bolinder at bolinder@dbsigroup.com.

Tami Z. Morrissey has joined the Clayton, Missouri, firm of Paule, Camazine & Blumenthal PC as an associate. She practices in the areas of business and commercial litigation, insurance defense, and corporate law.


Kathie A. Bullerdick has joined the firm of Armstrong Teasdale LLP in St. Louis. A member of the firm’s Labor and Employment Law Department, she concentrates her practice on representing union and nonunion employees in labor and employment disputes before federal and state courts and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

1998

Jonathan S. Kanter has joined the Washington, D.C., office of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Jacobson as an associate in the firm’s Antitrust Department. Before joining the firm, he spent two years as a staff attorney with the Federal Trade Commission’s Bureau of Competition.

The Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce has named Kevin Packman a finalist for the 2001 Health Care Heroes Award. The award is given annually to a volunteer whose actions have made an impact in the South Florida health care community. Packman’s selection recognizes his hard work this past year in founding the ALS Recovery Foundation, a nonprofit organization committed to creating public awareness, promoting research and education, and raising funds to help provide patient care and find a cure for this life-threatening disease. An associate in the Miami office of Greenberg Traurig PA, Packman serves as the foundation’s executive director.

1999

Cynthia Chandler-Snell recently accepted a position as in-house counsel in the Regulatory Affairs Department of Federal Express at its world headquarters in Memphis, Tennessee. Prior to joining FedEx, she practiced in the area of medical malpractice defense at the firm of Thomason, Hendrix, Harvey, Johnson & Mitchell in Memphis.

2000

Julia N. Gwinn has joined the St. Louis firm of Rabbitt, Pitzer & Snodgrass PC as an associate. She practices in the area of civil litigation defense.

In Memoriam

1930s
Tobias Lewin ’32
Hy Waltuch ’34
F. Marvin Plake ’37
Carl F. Morisse ’38

1940s
Allan L. Bethel, Jr. ’44
Stanley M. Rosenblum ’47
Frederick W. Lehmann III ’48
Donald T. McClanahan ’48

1950s
Parks G. Carpenter ’51
Charles M. Tureen ’55
Robert F. Quinn ’58

1960s
Darwin L. Portman ’60
Sidney Fortus ’68

1970s
L. Stephen Vossmeier ’77

1980s
Ross Justin Adams ’88

COMING SOON...
2002 LAW ALUMNI DIRECTORY.
Look for your questionnaire from Publishing Concepts this fall.
The School of Law’s newest graduates celebrated at Commencement 2001.