New Faculty: Building on Strength
Faculty Gains

In one of our most successful hiring years, the School of Law is delighted to welcome four new outstanding faculty hires and a new joint appointment. With the addition of these extraordinarily talented faculty members, we have achieved a major goal of the 1999–2004 Strategic Plan: increasing our full-time tenure and tenure-track faculty from 32 (where it was in 1999) to 40, as well as adding three new joint appointments.

Katherine Barnes, a 2000 graduate of the University of Michigan Law School, joins us after a clerkship with Judge Sonia Sotomayor, United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Kathie's work on statistical evidence and forms of proof is particularly impressive. She recently completed her doctorate in statistics from the University of Minnesota. We look forward to her contributing to our increasing emphasis on empirical research through collaborations with other faculty members in the School's Workshop on Empirical Research in the Law.

Tomiko Brown-Nagin, a graduate of Yale Law School in 1997 and of Duke University in 2002, where she received her doctorate in history, worked for the New York firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison. Tomiko focuses her scholarly work on legal and social history and on constitutional law. We are pleased that she holds joint appointments at the School of Law and the Department of History in Arts & Sciences. She is working on a book analyzing the impact of African-American and middle-class conservatism on efforts to implement Brown v. Board of Education.

Steven Gunn, a 1995 graduate of Yale Law School, has had a couple of extraordinarily successful years as a visiting associate clinical professor at Yale, where he taught a doctrinal course on federal Indian law and co-taught clinics in community legal services, consumer rights, and landlord-tenant law. Steve was a finalist for Teacher of the Year at Yale and delivered Yale Law School's 2003 commencement speech. As a Skadden fellow, Steve previously lived and worked for a year on the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation in South Dakota, including representing the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe in two important federal lawsuits.

Neil Richards, a 1997 graduate of the University of Virginia School of Law, was a Hugo Black Faculty Fellow at the University of Alabama School of Law. This fellowship is reserved for former Supreme Court clerks. Neil clerked for Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist during the 1998–99 term, which included the impeachment trial of then-President Bill Clinton. An expert in privacy, constitutional law, and legal history, Neil currently is working on two projects: a reconciliation of the right-of-data privacy with traditional First Amendment values and a historical inquiry into the formative period of Supreme Court First Amendment jurisprudence during World War II.

The School of Law is also delighted to announce the hiring of a leading political science and legal scholar, Matthew McCubbins, who will hold joint appointments in the law school and the Department of Political Science in Arts & Sciences beginning in 2004–05. You will be able to read more about him in a subsequent issue of this magazine. He currently serves as the Chancellor's Associates Endowed Chair and professor of political science at the University of California at San Diego and coordinates the Law and the Behavioral Sciences Project. He also is an adjunct professor of law at the University of San Diego.
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Katherine Barnes brings multi-disciplinary knowledge and interests to the School of Law, particularly in statistics. “Empirical work, with its emphasis on statistical applications, can inform policy decisions, which is important to me,” says Barnes. She finds that statistics, or empirical work, has some very compelling applications in the law.

Adding to her bachelor’s degree from Swarthmore College and her law degree from the University of Michigan, Barnes recently completed her doctorate in statistics at the University of Minnesota. Her dissertation, “Bayesian Inference in Spatial Clustering Models of Crime Data,” looked at creating a statistical model of crime rates to determine whether state-level policies—i.e., mandatory sentencing for certain crimes— influence criminal behavior. While controlling for factors like race, income, and level of education, Barnes found that crime rates did not differ between bordering states—Ohio and West Virginia—with different penalties.

In another project, Barnes is studying selection bias, unidentified or uncontrolled variables that might skew a study’s findings. For example, she looked at data related to which cars police pulled over on I-95 in Maryland. While she could identify and control for
Tomiko Brown-Nagin is excited about the University’s interdisciplinary emphasis. She specializes in bringing the insights of social history to bear on the law. As she explains, “Social history examines how average, private citizens both experience and shape the course of history, while legal history typically focuses on developments in legal doctrine. My scholarship views these two historical disciplines, which commonly are considered distinct, as complementary,” she continues.

“I begin from the assumption that an understanding of legal rules that is divorced from an appreciation of their impact on everyday people is incomplete.”

As a legal and social historian, Brown-Nagin received a bachelor’s degree from Furman University, a law degree from Yale University, and a master’s and doctorate in history from Duke University. She describes her dissertation as a “socio-legal” narrative of civil rights lawyers’ attempt to implement Brown v. Board of Education in Atlanta. Brown-Nagin concluded that the social meaning of the case is much more complex than commonly assumed. In class actions brought to implement Brown, judges and lawyers assumed that all plaintiffs had been harmed in the same way and would benefit from the same remedy. In her dissertation, however, Brown-Nagin tells a story of conflict among the plaintiffs, with some in favor of and some opposed to pupil desegregation.

Her work shows that legal rules sometimes impose a false unity on plaintiffs: “In a typical civil rights class action, plaintiffs are viewed as alike in essential ways, that they share a uniform view about the harm of discrimination and the appropriate remedy; ironically, this assumption imposes the same sort of racial stereotyping that the plaintiffs bring suit to challenge.”

An occupant’s race or car model, Barnes couldn’t control all variables, like the presence of gang colors, for which data weren’t collected. Her goal is to create a statistical model that controls for selection bias even if data are missing.

Barnes has almost finished collecting data concerning a situation in New Orleans in which a nonprofit group began representing those charged with capital crimes. As soon as these defendants had adequate representation, a majority of the cases started getting thrown out. By analyzing the data, Barnes hopes to see where the process broke down and what changed when the nonprofit group came on board.

“It will take about six months to figure out the story of the data,” says Barnes. “That’s my favorite part.”

Before law school, Barnes taught mathematics, physics, and computer science at Westover School in Connecticut. After law school, she clerked for Judge Vaughn Walker of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California and then for Judge Sonia Sotomayor of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

“A clerkship is about a 65-hour-a-week job. I rounded it out with working on my dissertation,” she says with a laugh. “It helps that they have lots of take-out restaurants in New York City.

“I’m very excited to be in St. Louis,” she says. “There is already a group of scholars at the University, both in the School of Law and in political science, who are doing empirical work. They value interdisciplinary work, and it was important to me that I wouldn’t be the only person doing this kind of work. I’m somewhat astonished and very happy to be doing exactly what I want.”

In addition to expanding her research, Barnes is teaching Property, Evidence, Criminal Procedure, and Death Penalty this fall. Her husband, Gautam Gowrisankaran, has joined the faculty at the Olin School of Business.
Ultimately, she concludes, this problem could be ameliorated with a more “democratic” litigation process that includes more collaboration between clients in civil rights class actions and their lawyers, and between lawyers and judges.

A book manuscript exploring in a broader context the issue of intraracial conflict that she raised in her dissertation and an article on the normative questions about the lawyer-client relationship are also under way.

Brown-Nagin has explored her interest in complex civil litigation not just from a scholarly perspective, but also in practice. For two years, she was an associate in the litigation department of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison in New York City, where she represented defendants in a number of high profile class actions in areas ranging from securities fraud to ERISA.

Like Barnes, she also worked toward her doctorate while clerking—first for Judge Robert Carter of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, one of the storied members of the legal team that brought down de jure segregation, and then for Judge Jane Roth of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. On top of all this, while finishing her dissertation and working at Paul Weiss, she and her husband, Daniel Nagin (see page 6), were caring for their newborn son, Julius.

Holding joint appointments in the School of Law and in the Department of History in Arts & Sciences, Brown-Nagin is teaching Lawyers and Justice; Ethics in Public Lawyering; Remedies; Individual Rights and the Constitution; and American Legal History at the law school.

Steven Gunn: Clinical Expertise

“I believe professors have a responsibility to illuminate the law and, where possible, advance it. Scholarly research is an integral part of that process.”

“At heart, I’m a clinical professor,” says Steven Gunn, who is teaching the School of Law’s Civil Justice Clinic, as well as Property, Federal Indian Law, and Perspectives on Property Law. “Washington University has an outstanding, nationally ranked clinical program with several pioneers in the field. That was a major attraction.”

Gunn received his bachelor’s degree in political science and philosophy from Stanford University and his law degree from Yale University.

He previously served as a visiting associate clinical professor at Yale Law School. For two-and-a-half years, he taught courses on housing law, consumer rights, poverty, and Indian law. Students widely recognized his teaching skill: He was a finalist for “teacher of the year” the past two years, and he was selected to deliver the law school’s 2003 commencement address. “I will miss the people, the students, and other faculty at Yale,” says Gunn. “But I feel great about coming to Washington University. The warmth of the community is wonderful, and the law school’s commitment to clinical legal education is virtually unmatched nationwide.”

Gunn also looks forward to having more time for scholarly work. “I have written in the past, but the School of Law builds in time for scholarship and writing, even for клицианы,” he says. “I will have much more time to pursue a scholarly agenda here than elsewhere, and that is extremely important. I believe professors have a responsibility to illuminate the law, and, where possible, advance it. Scholarly research is an integral part of that process.”

Gunn’s “two passions” are property and Indian law. While working as a summer intern for the Cheyenne River Sioux tribe in South Dakota during law school, he fell in love with the people, the land, and the culture. “I acquired a deep appreciation for the differences between Indian cultures and religions and those of the dominant society. It resonated with me.”

After law school, Gunn returned to South Dakota to work with the Sioux as a Skadden fellow, and he has stayed involved in Indian law ever since.

The field of Indian law presents a complex and interesting array of legal issues. “We, as a nation, are still trying to figure out how to relate to the Indian nations within our borders.”
Indian law is a rich body of law in its own right, and it is also a great vehicle through which students can study fundamental principles of federalism, constitutional law, conflicts of laws, property, international law, and more,” says Gunn.

He plans to establish an Indian law externship program at the law school. Through the program, Gunn will take about a dozen students to a reservation each summer to practice Indian law.

His wife, Heidi Miller, has joined the faculty of Washington University’s School of Medicine. “I feel blessed to have a wonderful wife and a beautiful baby boy, Asher, who was born in March,” says Gunn. “Some days I wake up and am struck by how extraordinary it is to be able to spend my life surrounded by loved ones, doing work I feel passionate about, and teaching others in the process.”

C.J. Larkin Leads ADR Programs

C.J. Larkin has been appointed administrative director of the School of Law’s Alternative Dispute Resolution Programs. An adjunct professor and clinic attorney at the law school since 1999, Larkin is charged with expanding alternative dispute resolution (ADR) offerings in the Civil Rights and Community Justice Clinic and in other class offerings.

ADR training provides law students with negotiation, mediation, problem-solving, and arbitration skills. There is a growing demand for such training among students and practicing lawyers. “Successful and effective attorneys need well-developed problem-solving and interpersonal skills, in addition to mastering substantive and procedural law,” Larkin says. “The vast majority of cases are settled before going to trial, and much legal work involves negotiation and looking for ‘win-win’ outcomes.”

Professor Karen Tokarz, who directs clinical education and the Civil Rights and Community Justice Clinic, says, “C.J. is an enormously experienced family and community mediator and trainer. She will greatly enhance our ability to provide students with these important lawyering skills.”

Neil Richards: Privacy and the First Amendment

Neil Richards can hardly wait to get into the classroom each day. “The intellectual interplay of ideas is just plain fun,” says Richards, who is teaching Property; Constitutional Law I; Speech, Press, and the Constitution; and Privacy Law this academic year. “Many of the best ideas for scholarship come out of the exchange of ideas with students.”

After earning his bachelor’s degree in history from George Washington University, Richards had a hard time choosing between a law degree and a graduate history degree. So he earned both from the University of Virginia, writing his master’s thesis during his third year of law school.

After clerking for Judge Paul Niemeyer on the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, he clerked at the Supreme Court of the United States for Chief Justice William Rehnquist. Richards served

Larkin will work with Tokarz to train the clinic’s students in mediation, as well as coordinate mediation opportunities. This clinic provides mediation services for indigent and low-income St. Louis-area residents. For example, students mediate disputes referred by the police when neighbors need help in amicably resolving their disputes or cases referred by the Juvenile Court, in which a juvenile first-time offender and victims meet to discuss restitution and the juveniles future. Through the clinic, students get a chance to develop their skills while providing a much-needed service to the community.

Larkin, who received her law degree from the University of Missouri at Columbia and her master’s degree in political science from the University of Missouri at St. Louis, also will teach Mediation Theory and Practice and coordinate other adjunct faculty members teaching this course. “Although Mediation Theory and Practice is not a required course, there is a high demand. Students sense that ADR is the wave of the future,” says Larkin.

Additionally, Larkin will work with other faculty members to incorporate ADR into traditional classes and help initiate new courses, such as environmental dispute resolution, negotiation, and employment mediation. Larkin also will coordinate ADR workshops and training for lawyers and other professionals.
during the 1998–99 term, which included the presidential impeachment trial. “It was an absolutely amazing experience,” Richards recalls. “Seeing how our system of government functions in these grand constitutional moments was probably the most interesting thing I’ll ever do.”

After teaching for a year as the inaugural Hugo Black Faculty Fellow at the University of Alabama School of Law, he joined the law firm of Wilmer, Cutler, and Pickering, in Washington, D.C., where he practiced appellate litigation for two years. Although he enjoyed the practice of law, Richards ultimately decided that he preferred academia. Accordingly, he and his wife, Wendy, began looking for a college town in which to raise their daughter, Fiona, born this past April.

“What really attracted me to the School of Law was that it is an institution on the move,” Richards says. “It has nicely navigated the tension between being a place that produces significant amounts of high-quality, nationally recognized scholarship, while remaining an enjoyable place for faculty to work and for students to study.”

Richards is interested in the complex relationships between privacy rights and the First Amendment. Some argue, for example, that privacy regulations barring the selling of information about people violate First Amendment rights. In his current

Daniel Nagin Administers the Civil Justice Clinic

Daniel Nagin compares his new position as administrative director of the Civil Justice Clinic to being the managing attorney of a legal services office. He oversees the day-to-day operation of the clinic; helps decide which cases to accept; supervises students and accompanies them to court; and works closely with the clinic’s director, Professor Jane Aiken.

“The clinical program at Washington University School of Law is a great fit,” he says. “It provides an opportunity for me to draw on my experience as a poverty lawyer and on my interest in education and teaching.”

“Daniel is a tremendous addition to the clinical program,” says Aiken. “He is dedicated to social justice and will be an outstanding mentor to our students while bringing vital organizational skills to the clinic.”

Nagin, who holds a master’s degree in education from Stanford University and a law degree from the University of Chicago, says, “I’ve spent a number of years representing low-income clients in the trenches of New York City’s court system, and I want to continue my work as a practitioner. My wife, Tomiko Brown-Nagin (see page 3), is the academic.”

Through his practice, Nagin has seen that ‘most of the legal needs of the poor simply go unmet. As a result, people get evicted, lose health coverage, or suffer other harms when effective advocacy could have led to a different outcome,’ he says.

Nagin originally enrolled in law school because he wanted to address issues of unequal access to quality education. Working in Chicago’s homeless assistance and mental health clinics helped reinforce his sense that it can be hard to take advantage of educational opportunities when access to basic necessities—food, housing, and health care—is lacking.

After graduation, he worked first in a homeless legal project and then in an HIV legal project. Most recently, he served as director of HIV/AIDS Services and Advocacy at The Partnership for the Homeless in New York City.

“Those who live at the margins of society experience some of the most persistent and complex legal problems,” he says. “The Civil Justice Clinic is an ideal place for law students to begin to confront these issues and the questions they raise.”
Visiting and Adjunct Faculty Enhance the School of Law

Four visiting faculty members and a new adjunct faculty member are teaching at the School of Law in the 2003–04 academic year.

Leonard Gross, professor at Southern Illinois University School of Law, is teaching Legal Profession this fall. He is the author or co-author of Organizing Corporate and Other Business Enterprises; Supreme Court Appointments: Judge Bork and the Politicization of Senate Confirmations; and Agency and Partnership. He previously clerked for Judge Frederick L. Brown, Appeals Court of Massachusetts, and practiced corporate litigation with Shearman & Sterling in New York City. He received his bachelor’s degree from State University of New York at Binghamton and his law degree from Boston University.

Timothy Holbrook, assistant professor at Chicago-Kent College of Law, will teach Patent Law and Trademarks and Unfair Competition in spring 2004. His research, publications, and teaching focus on property and intellectual property, particularly patent law, international patent law, and trademarks. He previously clerked for Judge Glenn L. Archer, Jr., United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, and practiced patent litigation with Shearman & Sterling in New York City. He received his bachelor’s degree from State University of New York at Binghamton and his law degree from Boston University.

Grady Jessup, associate professor and director of the Clinical Program at North Carolina Central University (NCCU) School of Law, is teaching Trial Practice and Procedure and the Criminal Justice Clinic in fall 2003. He has published widely on clinical education, including his experience helping implement a clinical education program at the Ghana School of Law. He received the Association of American Law Schools’ award for emerging clinicians, the North Carolina Academy of Trial Lawyers’ award for outstanding teaching of trial advocacy, and the North Carolina Association of Black Lawyers’ community service award. He earned his bachelor’s degree in commerce, his master’s degree in finance, and his law degree from NCCU.

Ronald R. King, the Myron Northrop Professor of Accounting at Washington University’s Olin School of Business, will teach Financial Accounting for Lawyers in spring 2004. He teaches financial accounting and financial statement analysis in the MBA, executive MBA, and professional MBA programs at the Olin School. He has been honored twice with teaching awards from Olin students. His research examines the effect of legal and market institutions on the production and use of accounting information. He has published on auditor independence and financial reporting. King earned his bachelor’s and master’s in business degrees from the University of Wisconsin at La Crosse and his doctoral degree from the University of Arizona. He is a certified public accountant in Missouri.

The new adjunct professor is Stephen M. Ryals, an experienced civil rights practitioner in St. Louis. He is teaching Civil Rights Litigation Theory and Practice in fall 2003. Ryals is the author of Discovery and Proof in Police Misconduct Cases and co-author of Section 1983 Litigation: Farms. A supervising attorney in the School’s Civil Rights and Community Justice Clinic, he is a partner in the firm of Ryals and Soffer PC. He previously worked in the Franklin County Public Defender Office. Ryals earned his bachelor’s degree in political science from the University of Missouri at St. Louis and his law degree from the University of Missouri at Kansas City.
Stephen Legomsky’s UN report proposes greater protection to refugees.

A recent report to the United Nations envisions a new legal framework for governing refugee situations throughout the world. Stephen H. Legomsky, the Charles F. Nagel Professor of International and Comparative Law and former director of the School of Law’s Whitney R. Harris Institute for Global Legal Studies, wrote “Secondary Refugee Movements and the Return of Asylum Seekers to Third Countries: The Meaning of Effective Protection.”

A world-renowned scholar and governmental consultant on immigration and refugee law and policy, Legomsky has published several books on related topics. And his course book is the required text for immigration courses at 140 United States law schools.

In the summer of 2002, after having spent several months as a senior visiting fellow at Oxford University and as a senior researcher at the headquarters of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Geneva, Legomsky was commissioned to research and write the UN report. It analyzed one of the most pressing problems concerning refugees today—the phenomenon of “secondary” refugee movements. The term refers to the movement of refugees from “third countries”—countries that refugees passed through on their journeys from home—to “ultimate destination” countries.

There are refugees, and then there are refugees. Someone watching TV and seeing long lines of people fleeing a civil war or a natural disaster for the protection afforded by a neighboring country might assume these people on the move are all refugees. Under the UN-sponsored 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, they are not. The convention, says Legomsky, defines “refugee” in narrow terms. One must have a “well-founded fear of being persecuted on account of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.” A Bosnian Muslim fleeing the former Yugoslavia, for example, might have had a good claim of persecution due to religion or ethnicity. A tribesman fleeing famine in Ethiopia or civil war in Liberia would have a harder time.

"The scientific rigor with which Legomsky examined 'effective protection' from all possible angles was, in itself, a lesson to politicians at times too keen to simplify matters and go for quick fixes." Jean-François Durieux

With refugee status come a number of protections guaranteed by the 1951 convention. The most important, says Legomsky, is article 33, which forbids the return of refugees to countries where their lives or freedom would be threatened on any of the five convention grounds.

In the real world, however, the sheer number of refugees has sapped the willingness of receiving nations to welcome them. UNHCR estimates there are today some 12 million “convention” refugees alone.

Many countries have been finding ways to deflect asylum claims. Among the most important are the so-called “third-country restrictions,” which vary from country to country, but are basically of two kinds. As Legomsky explains, “there are the ‘first country of asylum’ restrictions, where the ultimate destination state says ‘if you have already received adequate protection in another country..."
before coming here, we won’t consider your asylum application. Instead, we’ll send you back there.’ A second kind of restriction is a ‘safe third-country’ rule; the country where you apply for asylum sends you back to a third country you have passed through en route and where, it feels, you should have requested asylum. Both restrictions are ways of saying ‘These refugees are somebody else’s problem.’

“On their face, some of these constraints seem rational,” Legomsky acknowledges. “But the practical effects of returning refugees to third countries can be nightmarish. Traumatized refugees are often bounced from one third country to another and sometimes ultimately returned to the countries from which they originally fled. Frequently they find themselves in places without any of the convention protections—such as South Asia and most of the Arabic countries, which are not signatories. They might be attacked by armed forces or left with no means of subsistence. They might be incarcerated. All that aside, the responsibility for refugee protection tends to fall disproportionately on the developing countries, which, of course, are least able to bear the burden.”

Legomsky particularly notes two aspects: “First, the report formulated a comprehensive set of requirements for sending people back to third countries. Second, it advocates establishing something I call the ‘complicity principle.’ The idea is that no state should be allowed to assist another state to do anything to a refugee that international law would forbid the first state from doing itself. Countries should not send people back to other countries when they have knowledge of impending human rights violations; otherwise, they are accomplices.”

Professor James Hathaway of the University of Michigan, one of the world’s leading refugee authorities, calls Legomsky’s report “a perfect blend of principle and pragmatism” and a “timely and balanced analysis, which has already had a major impact on debates about the future shape of the refugee protection regime.”

“The scientific rigor with which Legomsky examined ‘effective protection’ from all possible angles was, in itself, a lesson to politicians at times too keen to simplify matters and go for quick fixes,” says Jean-François Durieux, the deputy director of UNHCR’s Europe Bureau. Legomsky’s study, he adds, “will remain the basis of UNHCR’s advocacy work on the subject for many years.”

At this writing, UNHCR is continuing to negotiate with individual governments on the final recommendations. Legomsky and UNHCR are optimistic. For one thing, Legomsky says, “Countries don’t like to be seen as inhumane. Even though they often act badly, they’re sensitive to being seen as obstructionist. And secondly, a multilateral understanding would address the collective action problem. No country wants to take on disproportionate refugee resettlement burdens. As countries increasingly accept the principles we discussed in Lisbon, the more likely other countries will accept them as well.”

Legomsky’s UN report proposes criteria for determining when international law and sound policy permit countries to return asylum seekers to third countries without acting on their asylum claims. While Legomsky enjoyed complete academic freedom in doing his research, he well understood that his recommendations would be most useful if they were “politically achievable.”

After approving a draft of the report last fall, UNHCR convened a two-day roundtable in Lisbon for representatives of the UN, national governments, and other interested parties. Legomsky gave the opening address and co-moderated the discussion. The purpose of the roundtable was to forge international consensus on the recommendations in his report, which ran more than 100 single-spaced pages.

Children and young people make up a large percentage of the Afghani refugee population at the Roghani Refugee Camp in Chaman, a Pakistani border town.
A treasure trove of historically significant 19th-century documents has been discovered as the result of a spirited partnership of Washington University, the Missouri State Archives, and the St. Louis Circuit Clerk's office. Dating from the inception of the St. Louis Circuit Court in 1804 and going through the mid-1870s, much of the material is tied to routine legal matters—contract disputes, dispositions of estates, and the like. However, other documents come from cases associated with William Clark, Meriwether Lewis, and other members of the Corps of Discovery. Perhaps most intriguing of all are the nearly 300 “freedom suits” that have been found in the collection.

“These are the original civil rights cases,” says David Konig, professor of law and professor of history in Arts & Sciences. “Even though they were not recognized as citizens, African Americans still had legal recourse through the civil justice system.” David Konig

Konig has been a key player in the partnership that oversees the analysis, cataloging, and digitization of the collection, which contains an estimated four million documents that have languished nearly untouched for the last 120 years. The partnership seeks to preserve and make accessible to the public these important court records that had been routinely placed in storage in the St. Louis Circuit Clerk’s office.

With such a great heap of information and with each item a possible candidate for inclusion in the partnership’s online database at www.stlcourtreports.wustl.edu, prioritizing what should be tackled first was an important component of the initial deliberations. But it was not a difficult decision, says Konig, because “we knew that there was a great deal of interest from both scholars and the public in two areas: the Lewis and Clark documents and the freedom suits. And they were both manageable.”

While freedom suits also existed in other cities and states, St. Louis was particularly important and active. Nearly 300 cases were filed in St. Louis, beginning just after the Louisiana Purchase. In 1846 Dred Scott made his initial claim that his time living in free territory provided legal grounds for freedom. His case stretched out over the next decade, and the 1857 decision by the Supreme Court of the United States to overturn the ruling of the lower courts and throw out years of legal precedence was one of the key events leading up to the American Civil War.

These “contrabands of war” were slaves who joined Union forces during the Civil War.
"That's what was such a bombshell about the Dred Scott case," says Konig. "It undid decades and decades of legal tradition built on the principles that supported these freedom suits and suddenly placed off-limits an avenue of freedom that had existed up to that point."

Because of its high profile and historic significance, the Dred Scott case has been closely scrutinized.

“The attorneys who took on these cases were not going to get rich. It was usually a mix of beginning lawyers who didn’t have other business and of well-established lawyers who were not concerned about the fallout that might accrue as a result of representing slaves and acting out of their own anti-slavery sentiments.” David Konig

A Rare Holding in the Law Library

To the casual browser it may look like any other book, among the 375,000 other tomes already in the Law Library. Even the title, "Dred Scott, Plaintiff versus John F.A. Sandford," is unremarkable. But one glance at the spidery script reveals that this particular volume is special.

There, in his own handwriting, Edward Bates, an ardent abolitionist and the future attorney general to President Abraham Lincoln, described his intent in compiling the opinions of the Supreme Court justices, along with three legal reviews of the Dred Scott decision.

‘Bates’ inscription firmly stamps this book as a significant souvenir of history, says Philip Berwick, the School of Law’s associate dean for information services: ‘Bates wanted to show explicitly what the rationale was behind the Dred Scott decision, why that was wrong, and how it could be changed.’

With the United States resting uneasily on the eve of the Civil War and with the Republican national convention on the horizon, Bates had politics on his mind. Using this collection of opinions, he wanted to show how the decision by the Supreme Court of the United States could bolster the anti-slavery plank of the Republican platform and eventually be used to ban slavery.

‘It is valuable for students to see this collection,’ says Berwick. ‘It makes them ask, Why did he put this together? What is it about these three opinions that he would include them, but not another? It is a wonderful opportunity to be able to have firsthand contact with a historic item.’

David Konig, professor of law and professor of history, pages through the School of Law’s special collections copy of Dred Scott v. John F.A. Sandford while in the Old Courthouse in downtown St. Louis. The courtroom is similar to the one where Dred and Harriet Scott sued for their freedom in 1846.
But the freedom suits that never made headlines are also fascinating, as well as valuable to anyone interested in the actual functioning of the 19th-century legal systems, says Konig. “This is how the law worked for the average person who walked into the courtroom,” he says. “As any lawyer can attest, the law often operates quite differently in practice than the way it was written.”

St. Louis saw so many freedom suits because of its position on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, the interstate highways of that era. The city also boasted a number of attorneys willing to take on such cases. And, with several free territories in close proximity, large numbers of slaves had legal standing to file for their liberty under the “once-free, always-free” principle, which held that slaves who lived in free territories for any length of time became free simply by virtue of being there.

A lawsuit filed in 1819 by a woman named Milly was typical of those seizing on this principle. Milly’s owner, Mathias Rose, had taken her across the river into Illinois, which was free territory. Upon her return to Missouri, she sued for her freedom and the freedom of her two children, four-year-old Eliza and two-year-old Bob.

“Cases like this, where a woman is suing not only for herself, but on behalf of her children, are particularly poignant,” says Konig. “By establishing her own freedom at the time the children were born, those children, too, became free automatically.”

Konig notes that other men and women who filed freedom suits claimed they had been falsely reenslaved after buying or being given their freedom by previous owners. Because of their economic status, the slaves filing freedom suits were usually represented by lawyers paid by the state. “The attorneys who took on these cases were not going to get rich,” says Konig. “It was usually a mix of beginning lawyers who didn’t have other business and of well-established lawyers who were not concerned about

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**Sesquicentennial Event: Re-creating the Dred Scott Trial**

Because Washington University’s 1853 founding came about while the Dred Scott case was unfolding, students from the School of Law will breathe life into this historic lawsuit for a mock trial held as part of the campuswide inauguration of the Sesquicentennial celebration.

“The timing was ideal to re-create the Dred Scott trial,” says John Drobak, the George Alexander Madill Professor of Law and director of the Center for Interdisciplinary Studies. “Because of the historical significance of this case, its connection to St. Louis, and the current efforts to put so much of that information on the Internet, it was a natural fit.”

Re-creating the case is valuable for several reasons, says Drobak, who chairs the School of Law’s Sesquicentennial Committee: “It is important that students understand what happened in the Dred Scott case and why it is such a significant part of our history. And the mock trial experience is a key part of a legal education as it teaches students how to think on their feet, appeal to juries, and argue their points of view—all in a practice environment before setting foot in a real courtroom.”

St. Louis Circuit Judge David Mason, JD ’83, is coordinating preparations for the mock trial. He points out that participating law students are not only immersing themselves in the facts of the case, but also studying courtroom protocol of that era. “This is not a play where they’ll just be reciting from the case transcript,” he says. “These students will be arguing the facts of the case according to the laws and courtroom procedures of that time—something that will add a great deal of intensity and realism.”

Thomas Buford, the 2003-04 president of the Student Bar Association, agrees that the presentation will be valuable to students, as well as stimulating to the public. “The trial will be a great opportunity to follow the decisionmaking process of the Supreme Court in what is one of the top five most significant cases they deliberated on,” says Buford. “It offers a rare chance to examine so closely what went into the decision.”

Mason hints that those in attendance may even see history being rewritten. While he’s not promising any particular outcome, he points out that students are arguing their case in front of an actual jury who will have to make a decision on the case. “We’ll have flexibility built in that definitely allows for the possibility of some courtroom dispute,” Mason chuckles.

The mock trial will be held from 1–2 p.m. Sunday, September 14, in the Trial Courtroom.
the fallout that might accrue as a result of representing slaves and acting out of their own anti-slavery sentiments.”

For Konig, witnessing the excitement generated by this newly available collection of information among a broad range of people has been rewarding. From serious scholars and researchers to genealogists and shade-tree historians, many are thrilled to view the digital images of the original documents now posted online, where the hand-inked loops and whorls on some of the nearly 200-year-old documents look as fresh as if they were written yesterday.

“We have a wonderful challenge and opportunity to determine how to make the best use of these historically significant materials,” says Konig. “These documents show in intricate detail how the legal system worked on a daily basis. We want them to receive the widest possible interest and to be accessible to the greatest possible public.”

Other Sesquicentennial Events

**Three Bears v. Goldilocks**
Noon–1 p.m. and 3–4 p.m.
September 14, 2003
Bryan Cave Moot Courtroom, Anheuser-Busch Hall
Mark Smith, associate dean for student services, and a group of students will present two performances of the Three Bears v. Goldilocks trial for children and their families. Serving as jurors, children in the audience will be entertained while learning some of the terminology and mechanics of a trial.

**SEC Reform and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act: A Discussion with Dean Joel Seligman**
2–3 p.m.
September 14, 2003
Trial Courtroom, Anheuser-Busch Hall
Joel Seligman, dean and the Ethan A.H. Shepley University Professor, is a nationally recognized authority on securities law. He will appraise Enron and other securities issues.

**Washington University School of Law: A Pictorial History**
September 14–21, 2003
Third Floor, Anheuser-Busch Hall
The School of Law’s history will be told through pictures and stories of its growth and development, along with artifacts and biographies of an impressive list of distinguished alumni.

**Globalization, the State, and Society: Interdisciplinary Conference**
November 13–14, 2003
Bryan Cave Moot Courtroom, Anheuser-Busch Hall
See page 27 for more information.

Images of the freedom suits can be viewed at www.stlcourtreCORDS.wustl.edu.
“Thanks to art, instead of seeing a single world, our own, we see it multiply until we have before us as many worlds as there are original artists,” French novelist Marcel Proust once wrote. If you walk through Anheuser-Busch Hall, you will see Proust’s idea of multiple worlds come to life one artwork at a time.

For the past several years the School of Law has purchased one or two pieces of art and installed them at strategic locations throughout the building. The School has also received works through donation and indefinite loan. For instance, Nancy Spirtas Kranzberg, AB ’66, and her husband, Kenneth Kranzberg, have lent works selected from their substantial personal art collection; these works are by Alexis Redden; Arthur Osver, professor emeritus of art; Dawn Marie Guernsey, a current member of the art school’s faculty; and Blane de St. Croix.

From Andy Warhol to Werner Gephart to Nepalese folk art discovered by Professor Jane Aiken to black-and-white photographs of courthouse scenes to work by Jaune Quick-to-See Smith, a Native American artist, the School’s art collection has been selected to illustrate direct and interpretive aspects of the legal system.

“The beauty of what we have is that the works really do deal with different aspects of the law,” says Friederike Seligman, who has been helping organize the collection since she and her husband, Joel Seligman, dean and the Ethan A.H. Shepley University

by C.B. Adams

The School of Law’s art collection reflects legal issues.

Jacob Lawrence
“Douglass”
Professor, came to the law school in 1999. "We want the collection to be eclectic and to include variety so that students are inspired to branch out and think about different issues and the law. At the same time, we want them to think about different ways of creating meaning in various forms of art."

The Seligmans themselves have donated artwork to the collection, including the dramatic "Rogue Wave" piece by Joan Hall, printmaker and the Kenneth E. Hudson Professor of Art at the University's School of Art. Created from multiple layers of paper made and manipulated by the artist, this abstract piece hangs in Anheuser-Busch Hall's main stairwell. "We chose this piece because, though abstract, it illuminates the issues that lawyers should be addressing. Do you look at the textual or the surface aspects of things, or do you look underneath and explore the multilayered, multilayered materials?" asks Friederike Seligman.

Philip Berwick, associate dean for information resources, has also acquired artwork for the Law Library and surrounding areas. One of the significant pieces is a limited edition screen print by Andy Warhol. The print (number 139 out of 200) of Justice Louis Brandeis of the Supreme Court of the United States is part of Warhol's "Ten Portraits of Jews of the 20th Century."

"We want the collection to be eclectic and to include variety so that students are inspired to branch out and think about different issues and the law. At the same time, we want them to think about different ways of creating meaning in various forms of art." Friederike Seligman

While abstract in its presentation of Brandeis, it clearly relates to the law, according to Berwick. "I look for law-related pieces, but I also look for good things. The Warhol print is both. It was a no-brainer to choose this piece because it is a justice of the Supreme Court, it is by a famous artist, and it is a striking piece," he says.

Another fascinating piece of art is a collage print by Juan Sanchez titled "Cielo, Tierra, y Esperanza" or "Heaven, Earth, and Hope." This work deals with the convergence and clash of cultures, but also celebrates Puerto Rican independence, says Friederike Seligman. "Juan Sanchez is very important because his art expresses a commitment to social justice and is a reminder that the law should address the rights of minorities."

Sanchez's print was produced at Island Press, part of Washington University's School of Art, while the artist was a visiting professor here. The Whitney Museum of Modern Art in New York City bought another copy of the piece that hangs in the Law Library.

The School's most recent acquisition is "Douglass," by African-American artist Jacob Lawrence. The piece depicts Frederick Douglass working in his library. "Douglass was a powerful advocate for civil rights, and Lawrence is well known for depicting the empowerment of African Americans," Berwick says. "The work is another perfect fit for the Law Library."

The Whitney Museum of Modern Art in New York City bought another copy of the piece that hangs in the Law Library.

"We want the collection to be eclectic and to include variety so that students are inspired to branch out and think about different issues and the law. At the same time, we want them to think about different ways of creating meaning in various forms of art." Friederike Seligman
Andy Warhol
“Justice Brandeis”

Arthur Osver
“Wired Up”

Leslie Laskey
“Enchiridio I”
Janakpur (Nepal) Women’s Development Center Master Artist
“Birthing of an Elephant”

Gary Denmark
“Steppenpaststray I”

Werner Gephart
“Max Weber in America”

Photos on these pages by Mary Butkus.
A Sampling of New Art

Thomas Hart Benton, "Strike," 1933 (Fourth floor near Cunningham Library Administration Suite, 455)
Five William Clift photographs (Susman Classroom, 403)
- "Courtroom, Macoupin County Courthouse," Carlinville, Illinois, 1976
- "Judge's Bench, Old Cochise County Courthouse," Tombstone, Arizona, 1976
- "Reflection, Old Courthouse," St. Louis, Missouri, 1976
- "Rotunda, Old Courthouse," St. Louis, Missouri, 1976
- "Jury Chairs, Warren County Courthouse," Warrenton, Missouri, 1976
Gary Denmark, "Steppenpaststray I" and "Steppenpaststray II," 1999 (Spink Gallery near fourth-floor Law Library entrance)
Werner Gephart, "Disorder and the Flag" and "Max Weber in America," both 2001 (Center for Interdisciplinary Studies/Whitney R. Harris Institute for Global Legal Studies, 320)
Dawn Marie Guernsey, "In Search of Our Father," 1998 (Room 553) and "An Offering," 1999 (Hallway between Rooms 552 and 553)
Joan Hall, "Rogue Wave," 1999 (Fourth floor, top of Gallop staircase)
Janakpur (Nepal) Women's Development Center Master Artists, Nepali Scenes, 2002 (Civil Justice Clinic Suite, 101; Hullverson Seminar Room, 201; Brown Seminar Room, 203; Second-floor hallway outside Sunderland Administrative Suite, 210; Canavan Admissions Suite, 302)
Alan Klug, "Libretti," 2000 (Fourth-floor hallway near Cunningham Library Administration Suite, 455)
Werner Gephart, "Disorder and the Flag" and "Max Weber in America," both 2001 (Center for Interdisciplinary Studies/Whitney R. Harris Institute for Global Legal Studies, 320)
Dawn Marie Guernsey, "In Search of Our Father," 1998 (Room 553) and "An Offering," 1999 (Hallway between Rooms 552 and 553)
Joan Hall, "Rogue Wave," 1999 (Fourth floor, top of Gallop staircase)
Janakpur (Nepal) Women's Development Center Master Artists, Nepali Scenes, 2002 (Civil Justice Clinic Suite, 101; Hullverson Seminar Room, 201; Brown Seminar Room, 203; Second-floor hallway outside Sunderland Administrative Suite, 210; Canavan Admissions Suite, 302)
Alan Klug, "Libretti," 2000 (Fourth-floor hallway near Cunningham Library Administration Suite, 455)
Jacob Lawrence, "Douglass," 1999 (Fourth floor near Cunningham Library Administration Suite, 455)
Peter Marcus, Untitled, 1998 (Third-floor entrance near Bennett Judges' Chambers, 307)
New Delhi Craft Museum Artist, "Animals of India," 2003 (Support Services Suite, 301)
Arthur Osver, "Wired Up," 1990 (Strauss Classroom, 404)
Jaune Quick-to-See Smith, Untitled (Wisdom/Knowledge), 1996 (Strauss Classroom, 404)
Alexis Redden, Untitled, 1998 (Strauss Classroom, 404)
Blane de St. Croix, "Endangered Deer Species," c. 1999 (Environmental Law Clinic Suite, 101)
Juan Sanchez, "Cielo, Tierra, y Esperanza," 1977 (Law Library stairwell between levels 4-5)
Ma Shou-Hua, "Bamboo in Ink," 1997 (Fourth floor, Lasater Law Library Lobby)
Fredric Jean Thalinger, "Justice and the Law," c. 1950 (Civil Justice Clinic Suite, 101)
Unknown Renaissance-era Scholar, "Canon Law Treatise," c. 1510 (Fourth-floor hallway near Cunningham Library Administration Suite, 455)
Andy Warhol, "Justice Brandeis," 1980 (Law Library stairwell between levels 3-4)
Herb Weitman, "Reflection, Old Courthouse," St. Louis, 1987 (Kalishman Deans' Suite, 401)
What do a New Orleans fiction aficionado, a Utah jazz guitarist, a Midwest truck-dock manager, and a Korean economist have in common? All earned degrees at Washington University School of Law on May 16, 2003.

Their varied life experiences, uniquely circuitous paths to the law, and diverse practice interests—ranging from formulating international trade policies to defending indigent criminals—suggest a lively mix of independent thinkers. Their stories also demonstrate that the law and the School of Law itself encompass a broad range of people and ideas.

Khara Coleman, JD ’03
Can a love of language translate into a burgeoning law career? The case of Khara Coleman gives evidence that it can.

She first came to Washington University as an undergraduate from New Orleans and majored in French and English. “I liked to read fiction and was a very happy undergrad,” says Coleman. “I wasn’t focused on a career, but just on learning.”

The leap from literature to law wasn’t entirely easy. Even after she decided to enter law school, she wasn’t sure it was right for her. “I came to study law, not to be a lawyer,” says Coleman, who received a Chancellor’s fellowship to attend law school. “I thought I could do other things with a law degree.”

She arrived at law school with a deep appreciation for the law. “For my African-American ancestors, the law shaped everything—from slavery to legalized segregation. It controls our lives,” she says, “and that’s why I was interested in it.”

Coleman, who received a Chancellor’s fellowship to attend law school. “I thought I could do other things with a law degree.”

Ultimately, thanks to her stamina and to the influence of key professors, Coleman came to learn that her destiny lay in the law. She’s earned a two-year appointment as a clerk for the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. After that she has a job waiting for her at the firm of Kirkland and Ellis in Chicago.

The Class of 2003

Four graduates reflect the diversity of the School of Law’s newest class of 254 JDs and 58 LLMs.
Eventually she hopes to practice appellate litigation and, some day perhaps, to teach law.

“Professors Barbara Flagg and Christopher Bracey taught me things I’ve been curious about my whole life,” she says. “And I didn’t know federal income tax could be so interesting until I took a class by Professor Peter Wiedenbeck. Some people avoid tax and other hard courses, but I wanted to squeeze everything I could out of law school.”

That philosophy guided Coleman throughout her academic career. During her seven-year tenure at Washington University, while earning her AB and JD degrees, she served in the Student Union, on the University’s Board of Trustees, and in the Black Law Students Association. Coleman worked on the student newspaper, Student Life; she won a law school negotiation competition and a University fiction competition; and she studied dance and picked up Spanish. With a public affairs fellowship from Coro, she researched turning urban riverfronts into greenways and trails. Coleman also helped in alternatives-to-violence workshops at a minimum-security prison.

She still found time to pursue her love of literature and languages. “My closest friends also love fiction. We’re always reading, exchanging books, and going to bookstores together,” she says. “Literature and languages keep me centered.”

Her experience in law school also remains pivotal: “Law school is where I became the person I always wanted to be. After three intense years, I sit here very content,” adds Coleman. “I am happy with who I have become. I have an idea of who I want to be—and I think I’ll be happy with her, too.”

Moses Cook, JD ’03

He grew up “kind of poor” and under difficult family circumstances. His mother sometimes needed public assistance, he and his little sister lived off and on with their grandmother, and he was aware of family members who were in trouble for dealing drugs.

But Moses Cook says he benefited from these early experiences, learning how he wanted to spend his life: “fighting for people who can’t fight for themselves.” And he found that “you don’t need to make a bunch of money to be happy.”

Cook came to the School of Law via the University of Utah, where he studied music and jazz guitar; St. Etienne, France, where he met his wife, Julie, an exchange student like himself; and the University of North Dakota, where he earned a bachelor’s degree in French.

Now, since winning the prestigious Prettyman fellowship to attend Georgetown University, he is studying practical aspects of criminal defense and representing Washington, D.C., clients in criminal cases. In his second year as a fellow, he will also supervise students in a criminal justice clinic.

At Washington University School of Law, this guitar-playing French student encountered professors and, he hopes, lifelong friends who gave him “a tremendous gift. It’s the ultimate tool,” says Cook of his legal education. “With it, you can sculpt your own destiny.”

Though he came to law school “just to see what was out there,” with an eye toward international human rights law, his destiny now seems to lie in defending those unable to pay for their own defense. As a public defender, “I want to be a voice for people whom society has given up on,” says Cook. “I want to effect social change. And I want to change the way people view criminals, the poor, and minorities.”

His enthusiasm for the law and for law school came in part from his law professors. “I tend to be laid back. But I was a teaching assistant for Jo Ellen Lewis [associate director of legal research and writing], who has tremendous enthusiasm,” says Cook. “She focused me and transferred her enthusiasm to me. From her I learned to go full steam ahead and give it my all.”

Professors Karen Tokarz and Jane Aiken—both of whom he describes as “warmhearted, generous, caring, and patient”—also influenced him. “You definitely need to be caring, warmhearted, and sincere to be a good lawyer,” Cook says. “Ultimately, for most lawyers, your success depends on how good you are
with people, how well you listen and read people. But you also need to be a zealous advocate.”

Cook himself demonstrated boundless zeal. “I never had self-doubts,” he says. “I took classes that would be interesting, practical classes where I got my hands dirty. It was fun. I never got stressed or worried. I got involved as much as I could and soaked it all in.”

That “soaking” included doing public-defender work for two summers, winning a Golden Quill in the Environmental Law Moot Court Competition, being a regional finalist in the National Trial Competition, working with the AIDS Project at Legal Services of Eastern Missouri, and organizing an AIDS march this past spring. He also served as executive notes and topics editor of the *Washington University Law Quarterly*, and was a member of the Criminal Law Society and the Sports and Entertainment Law Society.

“I now see things in a different light,” says Cook. “I feel very privileged to be where I am.”

Pam Howlett, JD ’03

Skills learned as a child in her family’s Cleveland bar and during a nine-year stint at Midwest truck docks figure prominently in Pam Howlett’s journey to her JD degree.

At age 10 she began working for her mother at Pat’s in the Flats, which she describes as “a blue-collar and alternative-music bar” near Jacobs Field in downtown Cleveland. From there she went to the University of Chicago to study East Asian languages and civilization—an interest fueled primarily, she says, by a TV cop show set in Chinatown and a high-school paper on Chou En-Lai.

“Undergrad school was a stressful four years. I hadn’t been well prepared,” says Howlett.

She had always wanted to go to law school, but realized, upon graduating, that she needed more than an ability to speak Mandarin Chinese to get on in that world. “I knew I needed to learn other skills, such as salesmanship and powers of persuasion,” Howlett says.

Thinking that a year or two in the workday world might help, she got a job as a dispatcher at a Roadway truck dock in Chillicothe, Ohio. That’s when her Pat’s in the Flats people skills kicked in. “I’m comfortable with all different types of folks,” says Howlett. “You learn to treat everyone alike when you grow up in a bar environment.”

That helped her in dealing with the varying demands of management, the Teamsters, and, ultimately, prospective customers, when she was promoted to a sales job in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Her success there led to another promotion—office manager in St. Louis—and another—terminal manager for three docks in central Missouri and Illinois. While she was terminal manager, she met her husband, a driver for Roadway.

But by then her detour had lasted nine years. “I knew it was time to quit when it was no longer a challenge, but just moving boxes,” says Howlett.

The skills she had learned in the trucking industry ultimately helped her prosper in law school, she says. “In sales I learned how to go into a situation where I wasn’t comfortable—or even wanted—and persuade skeptical people. As an office manager, I learned to multitask and stay on target. My job as a terminal manager was detail oriented, where I had to keep track of shipments, hazardous materials, and manpower. Good attention to detail is critical for a lawyer, where one missed detail could ruin a case.”

Yet despite these real-world skills, Howlett was anxious when she entered law school. “Going in I was nervous about whether I would fit into the law school experience and with my younger classmates,” says Howlett.

“But I found them mature, hardworking, and fun. I made good friends, who made it a lot more enjoyable than I thought it would be.”

She also found professors—like Kathleen Brickey, Frances Foster, and Bruce La Pierre—who challenged and encouraged her.

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She also found professors—who challenged and encouraged her.
Andrew Dongwook Lee, LLM '03

His wife thought he was crazy. So did his friends.

After all, Andrew Dongwook Lee worked as a senior analyst for the Korean Center for International Finance in Seoul, advising the Presidential House, Ministry of Finance, and Bank of Korea on economic issues. He wrote important articles on international economics for the Korea Times, and he had written books on Chinese banking and international capital markets. After the economic scandal that sent two of his president’s top advisers to prison, Lee helped establish new laws to make political donations transparent. And he had good connections in Hong Kong and China, where he had spent 10 years. He spoke Korean, English, Mandarin Chinese, Cantonese, Shanghainese, and Japanese.

Nonetheless, he led his wife halfway around the world to study at Washington University School of Law.

“Whether we like it or not, globalization means Americanization,” says Lee, “and U.S. law affects international law. So I decided to learn U.S. law in the United States.”

But there was more to it than that. Although Korea is among the most-wired nations in the world, says Lee, it has virtually no Internet law. “U.S. Internet law, intellectual property law, family law, and communication law are much more complex and specific,” he says. “I studied here to borrow ideas and help enact similar laws in Korea.”

Lee spent this past summer getting Weird and Funny Stories of American Family Law published in Korea and working as an intern at the St. Louis County Family Court, with help from a Washington University public interest stipend. After earning his LLM in United States law in May 2003, he decided to enroll in the JD program at Washington University this fall.

But that American talkativeness and inquisitiveness often do not go far enough, in Lee’s view. Building good international relations is vital, he says, pointing out that 40 percent of America’s gross national product comes through foreign trade.

“Many American students do not understand how important international relations are, nor how unique international students are,” says Lee. “These students are the one percent who will be leaders. This is a good opportunity to develop relationships and influence them, but it is not always taken.”

Lee, though, feels lucky. He was assigned a mentor, fellow law student Jerome Lubelchek, who taught him more about the United States than he ever learned as an international economist. “He invited us to his home in Chicago for Thanksgiving,” says Lee. “I saw the warmth and hospitality of the American family for the first time. This impressed me more than any American diplomacy ever could.”

Lee will take his appreciation of Americans and American culture—along with his legal training—with him when he ultimately returns to Korea. He hopes to put his Washington University education to use working for the World Trade Organization, World Bank, or International Monetary Fund.
One busy day in May, David Ross, JD/MHA ’85, president of Barnes–Jewish St. Peters Hospital in Missouri, made his rounds on the patient floors. One nurse told him she had admitted 23 patients that day. Because of his own experience 25 years ago as a unit secretary admitting patients at a hospital, Ross knew that was a demanding number of admissions. “She didn’t realize I had that experience,” he says. “I think she was pleased that I understood her job, that I knew what she had been through that day.”

In addition to his experience working on a hospital floor, Ross worked as a hospital housekeeper and architectural draftsman during summers while earning his bachelor’s degree in history at Yale University. There’s probably one more thing that the admissions nurse didn’t know about this hospital president: He is also a lawyer.

Ross came to Washington University in 1981 specifically to earn double degrees in law and health care administration. He journeyed west to St. Louis from his native Boston, crossing flat lands and driving parallel to cornfields, all unfamiliar to him.

He chose to pursue both degrees for several reasons. Because his father is a lawyer and his uncle a hospital administrator, he knew that the two professions are “arguably more protected than other professions from economic upturns and downturns. People are going to need lawyers, and, unfortunately, people are going to be sick.” Having both degrees, he calculated, would also distinguish him from other candidates for jobs. From a legal point of view, he thought, having a degree in hospital administration would make him a better health care lawyer; concomitantly, being a lawyer would make him a more skillful administrator.

As an administrator, Ross spends virtually all of his time at Barnes–Jewish St. Peters. “I don’t put on my lawyer’s hat as an administrator, but my legal background does help me assess situations, negotiate issues, and interpret contracts,” he says. “It would be a mistake to assume I keep up with
legal knowledge, but I do read up on health care law, specifically. I have enough legal background to ask the important questions—if not answer them—at an earlier point in the process.”

For example, he cites a recent case at Barnes-Jewish St. Peters regarding an employee whose performance was coming under scrutiny. When Ross examined the worker’s 10-year-old contract, he found “it had been poorly drawn.” At one point, the contract allowed termination with 60 days’ notice in writing; later on, the language says either party could terminate the contract with 60 days notice prior to annual renewal. He alerted the hospital’s legal department of the contract’s discrepancies.

Ross’ own legal experience came after graduation. He practiced law from 1986 to 1987 at the Chicago firm of Katten Muchin and Zavis, where he was able to gather experience in health care law, partly because the headquarters of both the American Medical Association and the American Hospital Association are located in Chicago. Of the 300 lawyers then at the firm, 25–30 specialized in health care law.

“Corporate law was not a good fit with my values,” Ross admits. “I wanted a job where I could give something back to the community.”

After consulting with recruiters, Ross landed a job as chief executive officer of Ellsworth Municipal Hospital, a 42-bed hospital in Iowa Falls, Iowa. “That really set my career path,” he says.

He became executive director of regional system integration at the North Iowa Mercy Health Center, a 350-bed rural referral site in Mason City, Iowa, in 1988.

Then, from 1996 to September 2002, Ross served as chief executive officer of Phelps County Regional Medical Center, a 240-bed hospital in Rolla, Missouri. There, he learned something important about himself. “A senior leader told me that when I said ‘Hi’ to someone, I was perceived to ‘move on too quickly to hear the response.’ From then on, I made a conscious decision to sit down and listen to people.”

Ross, who became president of Barnes-Jewish St. Peters in March 2003, tries to pass on what he’s learned. “I tell the nurses to turn around before they leave a patient’s room, look the patient in the eye, and say, ‘Is there anything else I can do for you? I have the time.’ Ninety-nine percent of the time the answer will be ‘no,’ but the patient will feel attended to. That perception matters because no job is more important than identifying customers’ needs and meeting them.

“I expect a lot out of our employees,” he adds, “but they expect a lot of me.”

He figures that he spends about 20 percent of his time visiting different departments, 30 percent interacting with physicians (“across their desks, too, not just in my office”), 20 percent in community events, and 30 percent in actual administration and strategy.

He also spends about five hours a month at the BJC home office. “BJC provides me with a fair amount of autonomy, but we have to integrate our budget with the system. Barnes-Jewish St. Peters is a vital component of that system.” The 111-bed St. Peters hospital is mid-sized, like Rolla’s, with about a $200-million annual operating budget. He currently is overseeing an $18.5-million expansion project and looks forward to increasing services at the hospital.

“Health care administration is an excellent professional fit for my values and personality.”

While both challenging and fast-paced, it also affords me an opportunity to collaborate with our medical staff and community to make a difference and save lives.”

David Ross

Barnes-Jewish St. Peters is undergoing an $18.5-million expansion.
Strategies for the Future

The School of Law prepares for reaccreditation while also developing a new strategic plan.

Every seven years, a law school has to be inspected and reaccredited by the American Bar Association (ABA), and it will be the School of Law’s turn in 2004–05. This happens to coincide with the School’s own self-study in preparation for its next five-year strategic plan.

“I don’t recall the two combining before,” says Daniel Keating, associate dean for academic affairs and the Tyrrell Williams Professor of Law. “It makes this different and exciting. We’ll let the process unfold and see where it takes us.”

In some respects, however, the making of the current (1999–2004) plan can serve as a model. “Our strategic plan had feasible goals and was unanimously supported,” says Joel Seligman, dean and the Ethan A.H. Shepley University Professor. “It represented a consensus view of the wisest priorities for the School.”

In the coming year, the School’s various constituency groups again need to reach broad agreement in the self-study process, forming a solid basis for the new plan. Two committees are being named to represent these groups, each with 12–15 members.

Keating will chair the Faculty–Senior Administrators Strategic Planning Committee, which will include some student participation. It is also likely to have a faculty member who holds an appointment in another Washington University department, as well as in the law school.

The National Council Strategic Planning Committee, which will be chaired by Steven Rappaport, JD ’74, will represent the council and alumni. “Our members will be available to provide insights gained from their years of professional experience, and continue to provide and solicit the necessary financial support that will no doubt be required to implement the new strategic plan,” Rappaport says.

To ensure coordination of effort, one member of each committee will attend the other’s meetings. The committees will meet regularly through the year.

The committees will start by reviewing the steps taken to implement the current strategic plan and assessing the School’s progress. Accomplishments made under the current plan include the following:

• The Career Services Office and Admissions Office staffs have been augmented.
• Small-section classes are now a core component of the first-year schedule.
• An LLM program in intellectual property and technology law was added to existing graduate programs in taxation and United States law for international students.
• Students now are guaranteed a place in one of the popular clinics that offer hands-on legal training.
Two steps were taken to help with tuition: Scholarships are now awarded with a three-year commitment, and the Mel Brown Family Loan Repayment Assistance Program was established so that graduates could be free to take comparatively low-paying public service jobs.

Four new faculty members began teaching this fall, bringing the total faculty to 40.

Stipends for summer research have been doubled.

“Our School has made enormous progress since 1999,” Seligman says. Thanks in part to these initiatives, applications have doubled in four years. The percentage of accepted students who decide to attend the School is rising. Overall student satisfaction is high. And the School’s reputation among lawyers and judges is rising to match its reputation among academics. “We’re becoming a hotter school,” Keating says.

In assessing the School’s current condition, the committees will have the benefit of surveys of the National Council, faculty, senior administrators, and students conducted this past spring. There is wide agreement on strengths: faculty, leadership, and facility. Professors are particularly enthusiastic about the academic centers. Opinions differ on weaknesses, but a major one is that the School’s virtues are not well-enough known, despite recent efforts. It is still something of a “hidden gem,” Keating notes.

Faculty members stress that they need more time and support for their research and writing to enhance the School’s reputation for scholarship. Accessibility to students remains a priority as well.

“We’re clearly a school that values teaching, but also values scholarship,” Keating observes. “The challenge for the committees is determining how we continue to be one of those rare law schools that value both.”

The surveys indicate broad agreement on several potential goals for the next strategic plan: hiring and retaining good teachers, enhancing the School’s reputation, and improving job placement for students. These priorities are similar to those of the current plan, but improved job placement has gained new urgency because economic conditions now are more difficult. The costs of legal education, and the debt burden graduating students carry, loom larger. Other questions that likely will have to be dealt with include how to allot space in a fully utilized building and how to keep up with rapidly changing information technology.

Once the issues are identified, subcommittees will be formed to address them. Members will search widely for new ideas. A member of a subcommittee on promoting faculty scholarship might visit a law school that’s particularly successful in that area,” Keating explains. And, in keeping with the School’s multidisciplinary style, the subcommittees will look beyond law schools to business schools and other institutions.

The completed self-study will form the basis for a written report to the ABA. In addition, the ABA will require administrators to fill out numerous forms, providing information about the library, admissions process, budget, and makeup of the student body. Then, during the 2004-05 academic year, the ABA will send a team to make a site visit. They will tour the facility; sit in on classes; and interview faculty, students, and administrators. They then will write a report, of which the School will get a copy. The reaccreditation report may contain suggestions for improvement.

All this is in the future. But the committees are already beginning work on the self-study. “An up-to-date self-study will ensure that all of us have a well-informed view before drafting the next strategic plan,” Seligman says.

As administrators begin the long task, they don’t begrudge the time and effort they will have to commit to it. “The value of this process is that it makes us stop and think about how far we’ve come, where we want to go, and how to get there,” Keating notes. “Here’s a saying, ‘Taking time to do what’s urgent, you don’t take time to do what’s important.’ This is doing what’s important.”
The School of Law will explore issues ranging from globalization and sovereignty to mental health and the law to bankruptcy and reorganization at several major conferences during the 2003–04 academic year.

**Globalization Conference**

On November 13–14, 2003, the School of Law’s Center for Interdisciplinary Studies and the Whitney R. Harris Institute for Global Legal Studies, along with the Department of Political Science in Arts & Sciences, will present a conference titled Globalization, the State, and Society as part of the University’s yearlong Sesquicentennial celebration. Four interdisciplinary panels will focus on global governance and the state; globalization and labor; globalization and migration; and globalization and social welfare.

“The conference explores issues and debates over the relationship between globalization and sovereignty, including changing relationships in legal, economic, social, and political processes,” says conference co-organizer John Drobak, the George Alexander Madill Professor of Law and director of the Center for Interdisciplinary Studies.

Conference co-organizer Andy Sobel, associate professor of political science, notes, “Globalization connects polities, markets, labor forces, communities, and cultures in domestic and international arenas. The connections promoting globalization can blur the boundaries of nation-states and challenge the policy autonomy of national governments. Opportunity and peril accompany these changes, which spawns debate about the changing role of markets and states; the risks individuals, firms, and societies face in this changing state of affairs; and whether and how those risks can be managed.”

Conference participants include Howard F. Chang, University of Pennsylvania Law School; Amy Chua, Yale Law School; Barry Eichengreen, University of California at Berkeley; James C. Hathaway, University of Michigan Law School; Evelyne Huber, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Stephen H. Legomsky, Washington University School of Law in St. Louis; Margaret Levi, University of Washington; Philip Martin, University of California at Davis; Kathleen Newland, Migration Policy Institute; Kevin H. O’Rourke, Trinity College, Ireland; John Ruggie, Harvard University; Saskia Sassen, University of Chicago and London School of Economics; David Soskice, Duke University; and John D. Stephens, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Joseph Stiglitz, Columbia University economist and Nobel prize-winner in economics, also has been invited to attend. Papers from the conference will be compiled into an edited volume.

**Mental Health and the Law**

In conjunction with the School of Law’s Journal of Law and Policy and Center for Interdisciplinary Studies; the School of Medicine; the George Warren Brown School of Social Work; and the Department of Psychology in Arts & Sciences, the Clinical Education Program will host a conference titled Justice, Ethics, and Interdisciplinary Teaching and Practice on March 18–19, 2004. Building on a 2003 conference held at the School of Law, this conference will focus on the intersections of mental health and the law.

James Ellis, professor of law, University of New Mexico, will present the keynote address. Last year Ellis successfully argued Atkins v. Virginia, in which the Supreme Court of the United States held that executing people with mental retardation violates the Eighth Amendment prohibition on cruel and unusual punishment. Among his many accolades, Ellis was named the National Law Journal 2002 Lawyer of the Year.

Conference coordinator Karen Tokarz, professor of law and director of clinical education, says, “This con-
ference, like the 2003 conference, will examine the goals of collaborative teaching and practice enterprises, how best to structure these efforts, and the potential impact on each discipline’s ethical obligations.”

The conference is designed for those involved in or considering the development of interdisciplinary teaching or practice ventures. Faculty and practitioners from law, education, medicine, philosophy, psychology, and social work, as well as members of the community, are invited to attend.

This conference will combine with the law school’s fourth annual Access to Equal Justice Colloquium that seeks to develop university/community collaborations to improve access to justice in the region.

Other presenters include Susan Adams, Department of Counselor Education, Delta State University; Lynda E. Frost, San Antonio, Texas, attorney; Holly Hills, Department of Mental Health Law & Policy, University of South Florida; Matthew Howard, Michael Vaughn, and James Herbert Williams, George Warren Brown School of Social Work, Washington University in St. Louis; Arlene Kanter, Syracuse University College of Law; Michael Perlin, New York Law School; Richard Redding, Law & Psychology Program, Villanova School of Law; Adrienne E. Volenik, Mental Disabilities Law Clinic, University of Richmond; Wenona Y. Whitfield, Southern Illinois University Law School; and Robin F. Wilson, University of South Carolina School of Law.

Bankruptcy Symposium


“Bankruptcy and corporate reorganization are back, implicating a host of issues concerning the goals of current bankruptcy law, the prospect of federal government bailouts, the fiduciary duties of directors and officers, and the repercussions for employee benefit plans,” says conference organizer Troy Paredes, associate professor of law. “How policy is shaped to address these issues not only impacts corporate accountability and performance, but also raises concerns about fairness and equity.”

Elizabeth Warren, the Leo Gottlieb Professor of Law at Harvard University and an expert on bankruptcy and commercial law, will deliver the Donald P. Gallop Keynote Address. Warren co-authored As We Forgive Our Debtors: Bankruptcy in America; The Fragile Middle Class: Americans in Debt; The Law of Debtors and Creditors and Commercial Law: A Systems Approach. She is a former adviser to the National Bankruptcy Review Commission and second vice president of the American Law Institute.

Conference presenters and commentators include Paredes; Robert Rasmussen, Vanderbilt University; Richard Ippolito, George Mason University; Lynn LoPucki, University of California at Los Angeles; F. Scott Kieff, Washington University in St. Louis; Douglas Baird, University of Chicago; and Ronald Mann, University of Texas at Austin. Panels will focus on “Corporate Bankruptcy and Reorganization” and “Consequences of Corporate Failure for Employees and Benefits.” The conference is expected to draw leading corporate and bankruptcy law scholars, practitioners, and law students.

Three additional conferences are being planned: International Art Law in spring 2004, Antitrust and Unfair Competition Law in spring 2004, and The Rule of Law in the 2004–05 academic year. More information and registration materials on all the School’s conferences will be posted at law.wustl.edu as they become available. Videos of completed conferences also can be viewed through the Web site.
HONORING PROFESSOR WILLIAM JONES


Jones has worked in the area of Chinese and comparative law for more than 35 years. His major contributions include his translation into English of the Da Qing Lu Li or The Great Qing Code, which is the code of law from China’s last imperial dynasty, and Minfa Tongzi or Basic Principles of Civil Law in China, which is the civil code for the People’s Republic of China. One of the first Western legal scholars to study and teach in China, he is also the author of numerous articles on Chinese and comparative law topics.

In the law review, William P. Alford, the Henry L. Stimson Professor of Law and director of East Asian Legal Studies at Harvard Law School, notes Jones’ extraordinary accomplishment of translating the Chinese legal codes. But he also says that Jones’ introductory essays accompanying the translations are remarkable, referring to Jones’ “piercing insight situating the work both in Chinese history and legal history beyond China.”

Alford continues, “This undertaking, which drew richly upon an understanding of Western legal history unparalleled by scholars of China, has had the desired impact of making these works accessible to a far broader swath of scholars than the small community of specialists in Chinese legal studies, even as it has markedly advanced interchange in that community.”

The edition also features articles by attorney Chien-Chang Wu on the legal treatment of mental infirmity during the Qing dynasty; Stanley Lubman, University of California at Berkeley, on the study of Chinese law in the United States from 1970 to present; Donald Clarke, University of Washington, on the effects that accession to the World Trade Organization would have on China’s legal system and legal culture; Frances Foster, Washington University in St. Louis, on the potentially negative effects that China’s new trust law would have on its distinctive inheritance system; Alison Conner, University of Hawai’i, on her experience researching Chinese legal history; Randall Peerenboom, University of California at Los Angeles, on Western analyses of the prospect of the rule of law in China; and Pitman Potter, University of British Columbia, on the Chinese legal system’s response to globalization.

Jones was an obvious choice for the tribute edition, according to Kenneth C. Wu, editor-in-chief of the law review. “In Chinese law, Professor Bill Jones is recognized by colleagues in the field as a pioneer and was thus the ideal dedicatee,” Wu says. “From communications with the authors, one cannot underestimate the appreciation people have for Professor Jones. In addition to having the utmost respect for his scholarship, they love him and appreciate his kindness and generosity.”

SHARING RESEARCH ELECTRONICALLY

School of Law faculty members working on research papers are electronically disseminating their working drafts to colleagues nationally and internationally. Through the online Social Science Research Network (SSRN), the School has created the Washington University Law School Public Law and Legal Theory research paper series. The electronic journal showcases some of the interesting and diverse research that faculty members are conducting while allowing faculty to gain valuable feedback from colleagues.

The series received more than 300 downloads of faculty papers in the first week of May 2003 alone, which was the first week this electronic journal was posted. Topics range from administrative law and judicial remedies to ethical considerations and legal clinics, terrorism and the rule of law, refugees and asylum, and patent law reform.

The papers can be accessed directly through the SSRN Web site at www.ssrn.com/src/index.html by clicking on “Journals” in the index on the left of the page and then selecting Washington University’s journal near the bottom of the next page. Alumni or friends wishing to subscribe to the series may do so by e-mailing Ann Nicholson at anicholson@wulaw.wustl.edu. The journal is updated regularly.

SSRN’s Legal Scholarship Network also disseminates faculty articles through various subject-related journals. A more extensive list of faculty working papers is available through the School’s Web site: law.wustl.edu/academics/faculty/workingpapers/index.html.
COURT OF APPEALS HOLDS A SPECIAL SESSION

Judges Morris S. Arnold, Pasco M. Bowman, and William J. Riley presided over a special session of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit on March 12, 2003, in the Bryan Cave Moot Courtroom of Anheuser-Busch Hall. The judges heard oral arguments in three cases dealing with the constitutionality of restrictions on the sale of video games, liability in a rape case, and a claim of a hostile work environment. Following the special session, the judges answered general procedural questions from the audience.

The first case, Interactive Digital Software Association et al. v. St. Louis County, Missouri, arose out of a county ordinance restricting retailers from selling violent and sexually explicit video games to unaccompanied minors under the age of 17. The creators, publishers, and distributors of the video games sought to have the trial court’s sua sponte granting of summary judgment to the defendants overturned. The appellants requested the court to find the video games to be protected under the First Amendment and the ordinance to be both unconstitutional and insufficient for strict scrutiny.

As part of Legal Research and Writing, a majority of the School’s first-year law students drafted an appellate brief based on this first case. “Representing” either Interactive Digital Software Association or St. Louis County, Missouri, arose out of a county ordinance restricting retailers from selling violent and sexually explicit video games to unaccompanied minors under the age of 17. The creators, publishers, and distributors of the video games sought to have the trial court’s sua sponte granting of summary judgment to the defendants overturned. The appellants requested the court to find the video games to be protected under the First Amendment and the ordinance to be both unconstitutional and insufficient for strict scrutiny.

In the court’s second case, Emilie Ostrander v. Delta Tau Delta, et al., Ostrander claimed that she was raped by a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity house in 1998. She brought suit against the fraternity for violations of the Missouri premises liability law, against the University of Missouri for violations of Title IX, and against members of the fraternity for battery, as well as negligent and intentional infliction of emotional distress.

In Margaret E. Dattoli v. Anthony J. Principi, the appellant brought charges of sexual harassment by creation of a hostile work environment in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. She also claimed discrimination on the basis of her throat disorder in violation of the Rehabilitation Act. She sought retaliation against her employer, Veterans Affairs.

Honoring Academic Excellence

CONTINUED SUCCESS IN THE RANKINGS

The School of Law is again tied for 25th in rankings by the U.S. News & World Report, which represents the School’s historically highest ranking. Overall, the School’s ranking among the 170 or so accredited law schools in the survey has risen from 32nd in 1998 to 29th in 1999, 27th in 2000, and 25th in 2001 and 2002.

When the most recent rankings are disaggregated, the School has made progress on several fronts. Faculty reputation achieved its highest historical ranking, 22nd in this survey, as did reputation among lawyers and judges, which ranked 25th this time compared to 32nd in 2001.

The School also received significant rankings in several specialty areas. The clinical program ranked 6th in the nation; the trial and advocacy program, 17th; and the international law program, 20th.

International Women’s Day

In conjunction with International Women’s Day, the School of Law and the Women’s Law Caucus honored (from the left) former United States Senator Jean Carnahan; her daughter, Robin Carnahan; Jane Aiken, professor of law; and Ann Davis Shields, senior lecturer in law.

2003 Public Service Awards

Denise Lieberman (left), legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Eastern Missouri, and Ebony Woods, JD ’03, received the 2003 School of Law Public Service Awards. ACLU of Eastern Missouri was recognized as the Public Service Employer of the Year, and Woods was named Public Service Law Student of the Year.
2003–04 PUBLIC INTEREST LAW SPEAKERS SERIES ON ACCESS TO JUSTICE: THE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF LAWYERS

September 3, 2003
Gerald Early, the Merle Kling Professor of Modern Letters in Arts & Sciences at Washington University in St. Louis, received the Whiting Foundation Writer’s Award. His publications include The Sammy Davis, Jr. Reader; The Culture of Bruising: Essays on Literature, Prizefighting, and Modern American Culture; Daughters: On Family and Fatherhood; and Lure and Loathing: Essays on Race, Identity, and Ambivalence of Assimilation.

January 28, 2004
Susan M. Williams, shareholder in Williams & Works PA, an Indian and woman-owned law firm in Corrales, New Mexico, is a member of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Dakota Nation. She successfully argued the Big Horn case, Wyoming v. United States, before the Supreme Court of the United States. She serves on several boards of directors and national advisory committees on state-tribal relations, resource development, and environmental protection.

September 10, 2003
Lee C. Bollinger, president of Columbia University and professor of law, clerked for Chief Justice Warren Burger of the Supreme Court of the United States. He is the author of Eternally Vigilant: Free Speech in the Modern Era and Images of a Free Press. Former president and former law dean at the University of Michigan, he was a respondent in two affirmative action cases before the Supreme Court, Grutter v. Bollinger and Gratz v. Bollinger. The lecture will be in Graham Chapel in conjunction with Washington University’s Assembly Series.

February 18, 2004
Harry T. Edwards is circuit judge and chief judge emeritus of the United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit.

February 26, 2004
Martha L. Minow, professor of law, Harvard University, and former member of the Independent International Commission on Kosovo, is the co-author or editor of Engaging Cultural Differences: The Multicultural Challenge in Liberal Societies; Imagine Coexistence: Restoring Humanity after Violent Ethnic Conflict; and Breaking the Cycles of Hatred: Memory, Law, and Repair.

November 13, 2003
Amy Chua, professor of law, Yale University, is the author of World on Fire: How Exporting Free Market Democracy Breeds Ethnic Hatred and Global Instability. She is a past consultant to the American Bar Association, Section of International Law and Practice, Central and East European Law Initiative.

March 4, 2004
Herma Hill Kay, the Barbara Nachtrieb Armstrong Professor of Law and Boalt Hall dean emerita, University of California at Berkeley, is past president of the Association of American Law Schools. She has been named among the 50 most influential female lawyers nationally by the National Law Journal. Kay is co-reporter of the Uniform Marriage and Divorce Act and author of Conflict of Laws.

March 19, 2004
James W. Ellis is the keynote speaker for the School of Law’s conference on “Justice, Ethics, and Interdisciplinary Teaching and Practice.” (See page 27.)

April 2, 2004
Elizabeth Warren is the Donald P. Gallop Keynote Speaker for the School of Law’s F. Hodge O’Neal Corporate and Securities Law Symposium. (See page 28.)

Unless otherwise noted, the lectures are held in Anheuser-Busch Hall. Each program is eligible for MCLE credit. For more information, visit law.wustl.edu.
When Susan Frelich Appleton, the Lemma Barkeloo and Phoebe Couzins Professor of Law, took on the post of associate dean at the School of Law, the position was intended to last only until a new dean was hired. When Joel Seligman became dean, he encouraged Appleton to stay on as associate dean of faculty. That was four years ago. Since then, the School has undergone a period of dramatic growth, and Appleton has been an integral part of that expansion, says Seligman.

In September 2003 Appleton stepped down from the position and Professor Peter J. Wiedenbeck stepped in. An expert in family law, Appleton is leaving the position to spend more time on her scholarly pursuits at the law school.

As associate dean, Appleton served as liaison between the faculty and administration. “On one level, this job entails planning faculty meetings and overseeing curriculum assignments, but it also means enriching the experience of faculty members here by organizing faculty workshops, planning conferences, walking the halls, and being alert to concerns as they evolve,” says Seligman, the Ethan A.H. Shepley University Professor. “Susan cares deeply about the School and the faculty. She was great at taking the lead and coming up with creative ideas.”

Appleton organized the Webster Society, a scholarship program that annually attracts top students. She also created a weekly schedule for faculty workshops, including student-faculty workshops on cases before the Supreme Court of the United States every fall, and oversaw the first major revision of the School’s Web site.

Additionally she worked with Professor Karen Tokarz to enlist lecturers for the School’s Public Interest Law Speakers Series, organized conferences, instituted the annual night at a St. Louis Cardinals game, and spearheaded efforts to create an online journal of faculty working papers.

“There’s an enormous amount of work still to be done, and I am excited that someone with fresh ideas and high energy will be taking over,” Appleton says “In some ways, these projects are just getting started.”

Wiedenbeck, an expert in tax policy and the regulation of employee benefit plans, says the post will give him a chance to see how the School is run. He also welcomes the opportunity to assist the new group of young faculty: “All are extraordinarily capable people, and I want to facilitate their transition here by helping them make the most of our mentoring system and by introducing them to the many opportunities for scholarly exchange.”

Previously Wiedenbeck has served in a number of leadership roles, including as chair of both the School’s Appointments and Curriculum Committees, as chair of the University Judicial Board, as law school representative to the University Benefits Committee, and as a member of the chancellor’s search committee leading to the appointment of Seligman. His efforts on the Appointments Committee last spring contributed to a highly successful hiring year.

Seligman says he is looking forward to working with the newest member of the administration: “Peter is a wonderful addition to our administrative team. He has often proven himself to be a thoughtful leader within the law school and University communities.”

Susan Wiedenbeck, professor of law, and Susan Frelich Appleton, the Lemma Barkeloo and Phoebe Couzins Professor of law
Jane Aiken

Professor of Law and Director of the Civil Justice Clinic


She received a speaker and specialist grant from the United States Department of State to go to Ethiopia for 10 days in May 2003. Aiken lectured on women’s rights in the United States and worked with local groups on those issues for Ethiopian women. She also was a participant observer at a weeklong Leadership Conference for State Supreme Court Justices.


Aiken serves on the editorial board, Clinical Law Review; the faculty of the Federal Judicial Center, where she regularly trains federal judges on developments in evidence; and on the St. Louis County Family Violence Council. She also chairs the AALS Clinical Skills Standing Committee.

David M. Becker

Associate Dean for External Relations and the Joseph H. Zumberle Professor of the Law of Property

David Becker’s Supplements to Legal Checklists (with D. Gibberman) were published in 2003. He also met with alumni in Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Fort Collins, Boston, and New York City. In Boston he spoke on “Some Concerns about the Future of Legal Education” at an alumni dinner hosted by Alicia McDonnell, JD ’95.

Christopher A. Bracey

Associate Professor of Law

Throughout 2002-03 Chris Bracey continued his research and scholarship on race relations and American law. His essay, “Thinking Race, Making Nation,” was published in the Northwestern Law Review. His article, “Adjudication, Antisubordination, and the Jazz Connection,” in which Bracey meditates on an idealized model of successful judging and the democratic production of jazz music, is slated for publication in the Alabama Law Review. Bracey presented a paper titled “Race Rhetoric, Race Preferences, and National Identity” at the International Conference on Discrimination, Diversity, and Public Policy, which was held at Washington University in St. Louis and sponsored by the Committee on Social Thought and Analysis. He also accepted an invitation to contribute a chapter discussing the Civil Rights Act of 1866 for Major Acts of Congress, a forthcoming three-volume encyclopedia from Macmillan Reference USA.

Bracey served as an invited commentator for an interdisciplinary lecture, “Toward a Liberatory Black Sexual Politics: African Americans and the New Racism,” delivered by Patricia Hill Collins, a Washington University Assembly Series speaker. He also served as a speaker/panelist for a Student Bar Association event at the law school, “Grutter v. Bollinger: Comments on the Future of Affirmative Action in Higher Education.” He delivered a lecture, “The Dred Scott Case and the Shape of Race Relations to Come,” at the Old Courthouse in downtown St. Louis on the anniversary of the Dred Scott decision. The event was funded by the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior. The Department of the Interior is making arrangements to have the text of the lecture published as part of its 2002-03 African-American Heritage Program Series. Additionally, Bracey delivered a
presentation to Nestlé human resource executives in St. Louis titled “The Importance of Diversity in the 21st-Century Business Community.”

Kathleen F. Brickey  
James Carr Professor of Criminal Jurisprudence

Kathleen Brickey presented a paper at the School of Law’s 2003 F. Hodge O’Neal Corporate and Securities Law Symposium. The paper, “From Enron to WorldCom and Beyond: Life and Crime after Sarbanes-Oxley,” examined the essential roles that whistle-blowers and cooperating witnesses have played in the current spate of corporate fraud investigations. The paper also evaluated key criminal provisions in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act that extend important new legal protections to corporate whistle-blowers and provide powerful incentives for potential targets of criminal investigations to become cooperating witnesses. The paper will be published in a symposium issue of the Washington University Law Quarterly.

She also published a 2002 Professor’s Update to her casebook, Corporate and White Collar Crime, that integrates materials on the Sarbanes-Oxley Act into chapters on conspiracy, securities fraud, false statements, and obstruction of justice. The 2003 Supplement to her treatise, Corporate Criminal Liability, will be published this fall.

At the invitation of the American Bar Association Central and East European Law Initiative, Brickey provided commentary on implementing the new environmental crimes provisions in the Ukrainian Criminal Code. Comments of the participants were incorporated in a report to a group of Ukrainian state prosecutors who asked the ABA Initiative for assistance in reviewing, analyzing, and commenting on the new environmental crimes code.

She also served as an informal adviser to the staff of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the interplay of civil and criminal environmental enforcement.

Kathleen Clark  
Professor of Law

Kathleen Clark made a presentation on “Unethical Government Conduct in National Security Cases” at a law faculty workshop at the University of San Francisco and spoke on “The End of Attorney-Client Privilege for the Government?” at the Public Law Research Institute of the University of California at Hastings School of Law. She has also joined the board of directors of Servicemembers Legal Defense Network, an organization that seeks to end the government’s discrimination against gays, lesbians, and bisexuals in the military.

Rebecca Dresser  
Daniel Noyes Kirby Professor of Law and Professor of Ethics in Medicine

In 2002-03 Rebecca Dresser continued to serve on the President’s Council on Bioethics, which met in Washington, D.C., about every six weeks. She contributed to the report titled Human Cloning and Human Dignity (available at wwww.bioethics.gov) and three other Council reports.


In fall 2002 Dresser gave presentations for the Harvard University Center for Ethics and the Professions Lecture Series, American Psychiatric Association Council on Psychiatry and Law, University of Maryland School of Law, and Texas Law Review symposium on “Precommitment Theory, Bioethics, and Constitutional Law.” She also delivered the Merrimon Lecture at the School of Medicine, University of North Carolina. In spring 2003 she gave presentations at Carleton College, Wake Forest University, the National Institutes of Health, and Mount Holyoke College. She also spoke at conferences of the American Society for Bioethics and Humanities, the Santa Barbara Women’s Health Coalition, and the Institute of Bioethics—Foundation for Health Sciences in Madrid, Spain.

During 2002-03 Dresser participated in other professional activities, including the National Human Genome Research Institute Planning Workshop on Bioethics and Humanities Research, the Lasker
Frances H. Foster
Professor of Law

During the fall 2002 semester Foster was a visiting professor at the University of Michigan Law School, where she taught Trusts and Estates and a Chinese Legal System seminar. In 2002-03 Foster was elected a member of the Exe-

Lee Epstein
Professor of Law and the Edward Mallinckrodt Distinguished University Professor of Political Science
Lee Epstein won the 2003 Teaching and Mentoring Award, which recognizes innovative teaching and instructional methods and materials in law and courts. Presented by the Law and Courts Section of the American Political Science Association, the award was for her casebooks (co-authored with Tom Walker), the Constitutional Law for a Changing America series, now in the fifth edition. She also received the University’s 2003 Arthur Holly Compton Faculty Achievement Award for outstanding achievement in research, scholarship, teaching, and service.


Barbara Flagg
Professor of Law
Barbara Flagg recently presented “Subtle Opposition” at a conference on Subtle Discrimination in the Workplace held at Columbia Law School. The article will appear in the Columbia Human Rights Law Review. Additionally, she published an article on “Experimenting with Problem-Based Learning in Constitutional Law” in the Washington University Journal of Law & Policy.

Dorsey D. Ellis, Jr.
William R. Orthwein Distinguished Professor of Law
Dan Ellis’ article, “Projecting the Long Arm of the Law: Extraterritorial Criminal Enforcement of U.S. Antitrust Laws in the Global Economy,” was published in the Washington University Global Studies Law Review. The article was originally presented in the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation’s Competition Policy and Economic Development Project conference at the Center for Global Partnership of the Chuo University Institute of Comparative Law in Japan. Ellis presented a paper on “Intellectual Property and Competition Law under TRIPS: Applying the U.S. and EU Experience” at the Competition Policy and Economic Development conference in Beijing. The conference was sponsored by the Law Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Japan External Trade Organization, and the School’s Whitney R. Harris Institute for Global Legal Studies. He also moderated panels at the Beijing conference and at the School of Law’s Biodiversity, Biotechnology, and the Legal Protection of Traditional Knowledge conference. During the spring 2003 semester he was a visiting scholar at the University of Virginia School of Law where he continued to work on vicarious liability issues, including their proposed treatment in the Draft Restatement (3d) of Agency by the American Law Institute.

Lee Epstein
Professor of Law and the Edward Mallinckrodt Distinguished University Professor of Political Science
Lee Epstein won the 2003 Teaching and Mentoring Award, which recognizes innovative teaching and instructional methods and materials in law and courts. Presented by the Law and Courts Section of the American Political Science Association, the award was for her casebooks (co-authored with Tom Walker), the Constitutional Law for a Changing America series, now in the fifth edition. She also received the University’s 2003 Arthur Holly Compton Faculty Achievement Award for outstanding achievement in research, scholarship, teaching, and service.

cutive Committee of the American Society of Comparative Law and an associate member of the International Academy of Comparative Law.

**Michael M. Greenfield**

Walter D. Coles Professor of Law Foundation Press has published the fourth edition of Consumer Transactions by Michael Greenfield. The third edition was used at more than 40 law schools. The fourth edition of the Statutory Supplement accompanies the casebook.

Greenfield completed his service on the drafting committee to revise Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) Articles 3 and 4. The committee's recommendations were approved by the sponsoring organizations and will be submitted to all the state legislatures for adoption.

He lectured on UCC Article 9 at the National Consumer Law Center's Consumer Rights Litigation Conference.

In May 2003 he was appointed to the position of reporter on a project of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws to draft a uniform law regulating consumer credit counseling agencies.

**John O. Haley**

Wiley B. Rutledge Professor of Law and Director of the Whitney R. Harris Institute for Global Legal Studies

John Haley presented a paper, “The Japanese Judiciary,” at a Seattle conference titled Law in Japan: At the Turning Point that honored the late Dan Ferno Henderson and was sponsored by the Asian Law Center of the University of Washington. He presented “Law in Japan 2002: A Turning Point?” for a seminar on Japanese law at Harvard Law School. Haley joined Dan Ellis, the William R. Orthwein Distinguished Professor of Law, in Beijing for a conference on Competition Policy and Economic Development sponsored by the Law Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Japan External Trade Organization, and the Harris Institute. He gave one of the introductory lectures on “A Competition Policy for APEC.” He also spoke on “Problems of Corporate Governance in East Asia” for a World Affairs Council of St. Louis briefing at Washington University in St. Louis.


**Peter A. Joy**

Professor of Law and Director of the Trial and Advocacy Program


He was a contributor to “Professional Legal Ethics: A Comparative Perspective,” published by the ABA’s Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative (CEELI). This work compares ethical and professional standards in the United States to those of select countries in Europe. In spring 2003 six students in Joy’s seminar, Comparative Legal Ethics, worked on a CEELI project assisting the Chamber of Advocates of Kosovo in amending its ethics rules and lawyer discipline system. In summer 2003 Joy continued comparative legal ethics work while in Tokyo, Japan, delivering legal ethics lectures at Aoyama Gakuin and Nihon Universities.

Joy presented “Misconduct in Law Schools: Unethical Behavior by Law Professors and Law Students,” ABA’s 29th National Conference on Professional Responsibility, Chicago; “Responding to Clinic Students’ Professional Misconduct,” American Association of Law Schools’ Workshop on Clinical Legal Education, Vancouver, Canada; “ABA Accreditation Issues” and “Site Visits” at Externships Learning from Practice.
Daniel L. Keating continues to serve on the Professional Development Committee of the Association of American Law Schools (AALS). This three-year appointment involves overseeing the various stand-alone workshops that the AALS presents in different substantive areas each year. As part of his involvement on the Professional Development Committee, Keating served as a member of the Planning Committee for the annual New Law Teachers’ Workshop that AALS presents each June. Keating was chosen by the AALS to chair its Committee on Nominations, which selects the new members to the Executive Committee of the AALS.

F. Scott Kieff
Associate Professor of Law

Kieff was named a member of the founding faculty of the Munich Intellectual Property Law Center, a joint venture of the Max Planck Institute for Intellectual Property, Competition, and Tax Law; the University of Augsburg; the Technische Universität München; and the George Washington University Law School. He was selected a member of the founding faculty of the Canadian Centre for Intellectual Property Policy at McGill University Faculty of Law. Kieff’s proposal, Law and Economics of Patents, was selected for the 2003-04 W. Glen and Rita Ricardo-Campbell National Fellows Program of Stanford University’s Hoover Institute; only eight awards were given, and only one in law.

David Konig
Professor of History and Professor of Law

Stephen H. Legomsky
Charles F. Nagel Professor of International and Comparative Law
Steve Legomsky published the 2003 Supplement to the third edition of his course book,

Legomsky spoke on immigration and national security at the annual conference of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit in Memphis; the event was co-sponsored by the American Society of International Law. He gave a radio interview, broadcast on selected NPR stations on the subject of immigration and asylum policy since September 11. Additionally, Legomsky has been named a Fulbright Senior Specialist. At the request of the United States Department of State and the Anton de Kom University in Paramaribo, he participated in a human rights lecture tour in Suriname. He also was appointed to the board of advisors for the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization Chair in Migration and Human Rights at Hassan II University in Casablanca, Morocco.

**Ronald Levin**

*Henry Hitchcock Professor of Law*

In September and October 2002 Ronald Levin traveled to Jakarta as a consultant to the Supreme Court of Indonesia. The purpose of the trip, which was arranged by a subdivision of the United States Agency for International Development, was to advise on judicial review procedures for the Indonesian Competition Commission. Levin and a co-consultant met with officials of the Supreme Court and the Commission, and submitted a report. In December 2002 he submitted comments on a draft judicial review regulation that stemmed from his visit.

Levin continues to serve a three-year term on the American Bar Association Standing Committee on Amicus Curiae Briefs; he was appointed to the committee in May 2002. The committee reviews, edits, and approves all of the ABA’s amicus briefs. In August 2002 Levin appeared before the ABA Section Officers’ Conference to propose a set of revisions to the conference’s bylaws, as drafted by a committee that Levin had chaired. The conference approved the revisions.

He also served during 2002-03 as chair of the nominating committee of the ABA Section of Administrative Law and Regulatory Practice. At the fall 2002 meeting of the section, he was the moderator for a panel discussion that examined regulatory and litigation developments stemming from the newly enacted campaign finance reform law.

In addition, Levin served during 2002 as a member of the nominating committee of the Section on Administrative Law of the Association of American Law Schools.

**Jo Ellen D. Lewis**

*Associate Director of Legal Research and Writing and Senior Lecturer in Law*

Jo Ellen Lewis gave two presentations at the 2003 Conference of the Association of Legal Writing Directors at the University of Windsor, Ontario, Canada. She presented “Leadership Through Information: Using Data from Online Surveys to Evaluate, Refine, and Build Support for a Legal Writing Program” that described an online survey she had developed. She also gave a joint presentation, “Remembering Where We Came From: Being Good Leaders by Developing New Leaders,” with a colleague from Villanova University.

**Daniel R. Mandelker**

*Howard A. Stamper Professor of Law*

The fifth edition of Daniel Mandelker’s treatise, Land Use Law, was published in February 2003 (Lexis Law Publishing), and the fifth edition of his co-authored casebook, State and Local Government in a Federal System, was published in fall 2002 (LexisNexis). His speech at a conference at Boston University College of Law on affordable housing and comprehensive planning will be published in an upcoming edition of the Boston College Environmental Affairs Law Review.

He has spoken recently at land-use conferences in Dallas; Albany, New York; and San Francisco.
Charles R. McManis

Thomas and Karole Green Professor of Law and Director of the LLM Program in Intellectual Property and Technology Law

Charles McManis presented a paper both at the annual meeting of the International Association of Teachers and Researchers of Intellectual Property in New Delhi, India, and again at a joint World Intellectual Property Organiza- tion/Union for the Protection of Plant Varieties Symposium in Geneva, Switzerland. It was on the general topic of patents and plant variety protection in the United States. He also lectured at Aoyama Gakuin University in Tokyo, Japan; the Indian Institute of Management in Ahmedabad, India; the Queen Mary Intellectual Property Research Institute in London; and the Max Planck Institute in Munich.

McManis chaired a Universitywide workshop, funded by a grant from the Planning Committee for the University’s Center for the Study of Human Values, to examine the feasibility and design of a proposed international intellectual property clinic at the School of Law. The clinic would provide legal assistance to indigenous and local communities in developing countries that are seeking to protect and make sustainable use of local genetic resources and traditional medicinal and agricultural knowledge.

On April 4–6, 2003, McManis chaired a major academic conference on Biodiversity, Biotechnology, and the Legal Protection of Traditional Knowledge, which was co-sponsored by the Center for Interdisciplinary Studies, the Whitney R. Harris Institute for Global Legal Studies, the Department of Biology in Arts & Sciences, the Donald Danforth Plant Science Center, and the Missouri Botanical Garden. Conference papers and video clips of the conference presentations are available on the Web site of the Center for Interdisciplinary Studies (law.wustl.edu/centeris/index.html).

A. Peter Mutharika

Professor of Law

Peter Mutharika submitted a paper, “Approaches to Restorative Justice in Transitional Societies: The Malawi Experience,” at the Commonwealth Law Conference held in Melbourne, Australia. The paper will be published in the proceedings of the conference. He also conducted a workshop, International Law and Business Ethics, for a group of trade officials from eight Australasian countries. They were under United States Department of State sponsorship. Additionally, he chaired a panel on international war crimes at a conference on Paradigms of International Justice, which was sponsored by the Whitney R. Harris Institute for Global Legal Studies. He also is a policy adviser to one of the major presidential candidates in the forthcoming elections in Malawi.

Troy Paredes

Associate Professor of Law

Troy Paredes’ article, “The Firm and the Nature of Control: Toward a Theory of Takeover Law,” has been accepted for publication by the Journal of Corporation Law. His essay, “Enron: The Board, Corporate Governance, and Some Thoughts on the Role of Congress,” will be published in Enron: Corporate Fiascos and Legal Implications (Foundation Press, 2003). Paredes is co-authoring with Associate Professor Scott Kieff an article titled “Exploring the Interface Between Intellectual Property and Price Discrimination,” which will be presented at the 2003 Society for Economic Research on Copyright Issues (SERC) Annual Congress and subsequently published by SERCI.


Paredes was program coordinator for this symposium on After the Sarbanes-Oxley Act: The Future of the Mandatory Disclosure System. He currently is organizing the 2004 symposium, which will focus on bankruptcy and corporate reorganization.

He presented “The Other Side of the Coin: The U.S. Corporate Law System and Some Thoughts on Convergence” at a symposium titled Property Rights and Economic Development at William & Mary College of Law. “The Other Side of the Coin” will be published in the William & Mary Law Review. He also presented a lecture on “Legal Pitfalls for CFOs” at the University’s Olin School of Business, and he was a panelist discussing accountability of business and government for the World Affairs Council of St. Louis and the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

Paredes is currently working on several projects concerning corporate governance, takeovers, behavioralism and
corporate decisionmaking, and hedge funds.

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

Stanley L. Paulson held guest lectures on four continents from November 2002 through May 2003. Highlights included a three-week lecture stint in Japan (Sendai, Nagoya, Tokyo, Kyoto) sponsored by the Japanese government and an Argentine symposium in Córdoba organized around Paulson’s work. Awarded the Humboldt Prize for foreign (i.e., non-German) scholars by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation in Bonn for his work on the legal philosophy of Hans Kelsen, Paulson is spending the 2003–04 academic year in Germany in the Faculty of Law at the University of Kiel.


**Leila Nadya Sadat**  
Professor of Law

Leila Sadat was elected an associate member of the International Academy of Comparative Law, elected to the Executive Council of the American Society of International Law, and named co-director of studies for the International Law Association (American Branch). As part of her continued work on the United States Commission for International Religious Freedom, she traveled abroad; met with religious leaders, U.S. government officials, and foreign policy experts; directed hearings; and contributed to reports.

Sadat completed several articles, including an essay on preemptive force and the U.S. response to the terrorist attacks of September 11. Her essay, “Terrorism and the Rule of Law,” will be published in the fall 2003 issue of the Washington University Global Studies Law Review. Sadat also was active as a media commentator on legal issues involving the war in Iraq and international human rights, including appearing on Fox TV’s O’Reilly Factor and NPR’s Talk of the Nation.

She spoke at several academic conferences in the United States and abroad, and co-organized, with Professor Michael Scharf of the Case Western Reserve School of Law, a three-part conference series on international justice.

Sadat continues to be active in her work on the new International Criminal Court (ICC), attending meetings of the court’s Assembly of States Parties, speaking at fora to examine the court and its future relationship to the United States, and writing essays and articles examining various features of this new international institution. She lectured at the joint Hague conference held with the American Society of International Law. She also met with judges at the ICC and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. Sadat lectured at the National University in Ireland on issues relating to the ICC. Additionally, she was awarded the School of Law’s Treiman Fellowship for fall 2003 to support her work on the ICC.

She advises the Philip C. Jessup International Moot Court Team, which won both first- and second-place oralist prizes at regionals, as well as second-place memorial and semi-finalist prizes. Sadat is a co-author of next year’s Jessup problem: “The Case Concerning the International Criminal Court.”

**Joel Seligman**  
Dean and Ethan A.H. Shepley University Professor

Karen Tokarz

Nancy Staudt

Peter J. Wiedenbeck

Karen Tokarz received the 2003 St. Louis Daily Record Justice Award, presented each year to a St. Louis woman who has demonstrated vision, community leadership, and a commitment to social justice through personal and professional activities.

Tokarz was a member of the faculty for the Global Alliance for Justice Education Regional Conference on Refugees, HIV/AIDS, and Indigenous Justice in the Asia Pacific held in Sydney, Australia. She was a panel presenter on “Faculty Pro Bono Engages the World” at the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools. She facilitated a student-exchange program between Washington University in St. Louis and the University of Natal Howard College of Law, Durban, South Africa, beginning in fall 2002, and arranged for four Washington University law students to work with public interest agencies in Durban during summer 2003.

In conjunction with the 30th anniversary of the Clinical Education Program, Tokarz co-ordinated three conferences at the law school this past academic year. In October 2002 the program hosted the third annual Access to Equal Justice colloquium aimed at developing University/community collaborations to enhance access to justice in the region. In March 2003 the program sponsored the 17th annual Midwest Clinical Conference titled The Challenges of Doing Transformative Work. Also in March, the Clinical Education Program, the Washington University Journal of Law & Policy, and the Center for Interdisciplinary Studies co-sponsored a national conference titled Justice, Ethics, and Interdisciplinary Teaching and Practice. Papers for this conference were published in a special issue of the Journal, for which Tokarz authored the introduction. She is facilitating a follow-up conference titled Justice, Ethics, and Interdisciplinary Teaching and Practice that will focus on the intersections of mental health and the law; it is scheduled for March 2004.

Along with Charles McManis, Tokarz serves as faculty adviser for the Washington University Journal of Law & Policy. She was vice-chair of the Standards Review Committee of the American Bar Association Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar in 2002-03 and was appointed to the ABA Accreditation Committee for 2003-05.

Peter J. Wiedenbeck
Professor of Law

In collaboration with Professors Lee Epstein and Nancy Staudt, Peter Wiedenbeck is working on an interdisciplinary empirical study of statutory interpretation focusing on the handling of the Internal Revenue Code by the Supreme Court of the United States. The project’s goals and methods are explained in a forthcoming article, “Judging Statutes: Thoughts on Statutory Interpretation and Notes for a Project on the Internal Revenue Code,” to appear in volume 13 of the Washington University Journal of Law & Policy.

Wiedenbeck received the Student Bar Association’s 2003 Professor of the Year award. He also chaired the law school Appointments Committee during 2002-03.

Accountants and the American Bar Association Task Force on Corporate Responsibility.

Nancy Staudt
Professor of Law

Nancy Staudt continues to serve as the faculty adviser for the LLM Program in Taxation. She has spent the last year investigating judicial decisionmaking in the context of taxpayer lawsuits. Her articles, “Taxpayers in Court: A Systematic Study of a (Misunderstood) Doctrine,” Emory Law Journal (forthcoming), and “Modeling Standing,” explore the doctrine and politics of taxpayer standing at every level of the federal judicial hierarchy. Staudt also worked with Professor Peter Wiedenbeck to organize an interdisciplinary conference, Empirical Taxation, at which 15 prominent scholars presented tax papers. She co-authored a paper for the conference with Wiedenbeck and Professor Lee Epstein, investigating tax decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States. The Washington University Journal of Law & Policy will publish the papers presented at the conference. Staudt co-edited a book of essays titled An Encyclopedia of the Major Acts of Congress for Macmillan Press; this collection will serve as an introduction to the law and the legislature for college students. Finally, she presented several papers at workshops and conferences at schools, including Washington University in St. Louis and University of Michigan Law School.

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Michele Shoresman’s love of East Asia and of people merge in her position as assistant dean.

Talk with Michele Shoresman about her varying duties as assistant dean for graduate and joint-degree programs at the School of Law, and you’ll quickly learn that her favorite part of the job is interacting with the international students she advises in the Master of Laws (LLM) program.

Working lawyers in their countries of origin, these adult students—who often travel to St. Louis with their families—benefit from Shoresman’s guidance as they become acclimated to American culture. She and LLM coordinator Erin Burress assist the students with housing, take them shopping, and arrange for social activities, ranging from attending a St. Louis Cardinals baseball game to regular potluck dinners.

Shoresman has learned not to take the experience of these students for granted. For instance, after she sent a Chinese student, who already earned an LLM in Scandinavia, to set up a checking account, she soon discovered that he was totally unfamiliar with paying bills by check.

“They are such smart people. Within two weeks, they’re almost completely acclimated.”

Shoresman joined Washington University in 1990 as associate director of international studies, becoming director of the University’s overseas programs in 1996. After joining the School of Law in 1998 as director of graduate and joint-degree programs, she was named assistant dean in 2000.

In her current position, Shoresman designs the curriculum and recruits students for the LLM program in intellectual property, the LLM program for international students, and the School’s joint-degree programs. She also matches international LLMs with judges for six weeks during the summer after graduation through the School’s Judicial Observation Program, one of the few such programs in the nation.

Prior to joining Washington University, Shoresman held several positions at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC), the first of which solidified her interest in international studies. As director of UIUC’s Asian studies outreach program from 1976 through 1979, she was able to travel to the People’s Republic of China (PRC) for teaching and research. She served as a fellow at the Japan Institute for Social and Economic Affairs in 1980 and traveled to the PRC in 1988 via a Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities award. She served as a Korea Society Fellow in 1995 and then traveled to Germany as a Fulbright scholar in 2000.

“I got hooked on East Asia,” says Shoresman, who focused her doctoral studies on China. “The culture is fascinating, as is the history that dates back 5,000 years.”

Shoresman would like to see more American students at the School of Law get excited about other cultures and interact with the international students. “The more exposure international students have to our culture, the better,” she says. “These people are their country’s future leaders in law, government, and education. We offer a fine educational product at Washington University, and these students greatly appreciate the interaction with faculty that is so different here than in many places abroad. I learn so much from our international students. I have the best job in the law school!”

“The more exposure international students have to our culture, the better. These people are their country’s future leaders in law, government, and education.” Michele Shoresman

Michele Shoresman’s love of East Asia and of people merge in her position as assistant dean.
Donald B. Kramer is the creator and president of the "AttorneyFind" Internet directory of law firms in 70 categories, serving more than 1,900 law firms worldwide. The directory, which may be seen at www.attorneyfind.com, has been viewed by more than 6 million Internet users in their search for law firms. Kramer is president of Kramer and Frank PC in St. Louis.

Alan C. Kohn, a partner at Kohn Shands Elbert in St. Louis, was named to the 2003–04 Chambers USA rankings of the nation’s leading business lawyers in the area of litigation. Chambers & Partners Legal Publishers canvassed clients and lawyers throughout the United States to compile the rankings.

Harvey M. Tettlebaum has assumed the position of president of the Republican National Lawyer Association (RNLA). A member of Husch & Eppenberger LLC in the Jefferson City, Missouri, office, Tettlebaum has served on the RNLA’s board of directors since 1992. He is also a member of the Missouri Republican State Committee, serving as its treasurer since 1977.

David W. Oesting, a partner at Davis Wright Tremaine LLP in Anchorage, Alaska, was named to the 2003–04 Chambers USA rankings of the nation’s leading business lawyers in the area of litigation. Chambers & Partners Legal Publishers canvassed clients and lawyers throughout the United States to compile the rankings.

Arthur L. Smith, a member of the Intellectual Property and Technology Practice Group at the St. Louis-based firm of Husch & Eppenberger LLC, has been elected president of the P. Buckley Moss Society, a non-profit organization promoting the use of arts for educating children with special needs. He is also a member of the P. Buckley Moss Foundation for Children’s Education, which supports educators’ efforts in the arts. At Husch & Eppenberger, Smith chairs the E-Commerce Practice Group. He also writes a monthly column, “Practicing Perfection,” which has been syndicated to numerous bar association publications across the country. The Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis (BAM SL) recently recognized Smith’s dedication to BAM SL and to the St. Louis community by bestowing its President’s Award for Outstanding Service.

Dana C. Contratto, a partner at Cromwell & Moring in Washington, D.C., was named to the 2003–04 Chambers USA rankings of the nation’s leading business lawyers in the area of energy. Chambers & Partners Legal Publishers canvassed clients and lawyers throughout the United States to compile the rankings.

John W. Kozyak, a senior partner at Kozyak Tropin & Throckmorton in Miami, was named to the 2003–04 Chambers USA rankings of the nation’s leading business lawyers in the area of insolvency. Chambers & Partners Legal Publishers canvassed clients and lawyers throughout the United States to compile the rankings.


Dianne R. Sagner (LLM) has joined FTI Counseling, Inc. in the newly created position of vice president, secretary, and general counsel. She handles FTI’s legal matters and serves as secretary to the board of directors. Well-versed in Sarbanes-Oxley compliance, Sagner serves as FTI’s ethics officer, as required under that legislation.

John C. Peterson received the 2002 Robert L. Habush Trial Lawyer of the Year Award from the Wisconsin Academy of Trial Lawyers. He previously served as president of the academy, as well as the Wisconsin state delegate to the Association of Trial Lawyers of America. He is the Wisconsin coordinator of the Trial Lawyers for Public Justice and serves on the board of the Wisconsin Civil Liberties Union. Peterson is the senior shareholder of Peterson,
Berk & Cross SC, an eight-member trial firm with offices in Appleton and Green Bay, Wisconsin. His practice focuses on medical negligence, product liability, personal injury, and civil rights litigation.

1977

Jerry Hunter, a partner at Bryan Cave LLP in St. Louis, was named to the 2003-04 Chambers USA rankings of the nation's leading business lawyers in the area of employment. Chambers & Partners Legal Publishers canvassed clients and lawyers throughout the United States to compile the rankings.

William P. Lightfoot received the Trial Lawyer of the Year Award from the Trial Lawyers Association of Metropolitan Washington, D.C. Managing partner at Koonz, McKenney, Johnson, DePillis & Lightfoot LLP, he was recognized for outstanding client advocacy, particularly his success in securing compensation for burn victims and in reforming negligent industries. As a result of his work on behalf of a boy severely burned in a house fire, Lightfoot received a U.S. patent for developing a label on an air conditioner. He dedicated the use of the patent to the public.

Marc Christopher Loro has been appointed chair of the Illinois State Bar Association's 2003-04 Standing Committee on Government Lawyers. Loro has been a member of the committee since its creation in 1999. He has served on the legal staff of the Illinois Secretary of State's Department of Administrative Hearings in the Springfield office since April 1982.

United States Congressman Steve Rothman is serving his fourth term as the representative for New Jersey's newly configured 9th Congressional District. Rothman has pledged to work on legislation to restore the economy and create jobs, increase national security, and improve the quality of life for Americans. Rothman is a member of the House Appropriations Committee.

Stephen Stern has become president of the Cook County Bar Association in Chicago. In this position, he plans to focus on lawyer education, as well as raising the group's profile on civil rights. The former head of the Civil Rights Division of the Illinois Attorney General's Office, Stern works as litigation director for the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities, a nonprofit fair housing organization. He lives in the South Shore neighborhood with his wife, Catherine, and their three children.

1981

R. Mark McCareins, a senior partner at Winston & Strawn in Chicago, was named to the 2003-04 Chambers USA rankings of the nation's leading business lawyers in the area of antitrust. Chambers & Partners Legal Publishers canvassed clients and lawyers throughout the United States to compile the rankings.

Vu Duc Vuong was recently appointed the new regional director of the Pacific Mountain Region for the American Friends Service Committee in San Francisco. He has more than 20 years experience as an agent of change, especially in the Asian immigrant and refugee community, and as a seasoned administrator. Vuong managed the 2000 census for the west side of the city of San Francisco, and he has been teaching in the School of Social Welfare at both the University of California at Berkeley and San Francisco State. He previously served as executive director of the Southeast Asian Community Center for 14 years, during which time he founded the Language Bank and the Southeast Asian Chamber of Commerce, and promoted the normalization of diplomatic relations between the United States and Vietnam.

1983

Thomas M. Pavelko and his wife, Dinna, are pleased to announce the birth of their son, Joshua Michael Pavelko, on May 17, 2003. He is the couple's first child. The family resides in Lake in the Hills, Illinois.

Daniel L. Schmidt has been sworn in as a justice of the Appellate Court of Illinois, Third District. Located in Ottawa, the court hears appeals from 21 Illinois counties. A former Peoria police officer, he is the first former police officer to sit on this court. Since law school, Schmidt has worked as a trial lawyer, predominantly in the defense of civil lawsuits. He and his wife, Maureen, live in Groveland, Illinois, with their 11-year-old son, Matt.

1985

Wendi Alper-Pressman has been named a partner at Gallop, Johnson & Neuman in St. Louis. She is a member of the firm's Banking & Financial Institutions and Creditors Rights & Bankruptcy Practice Groups. Her practice is concentrated in bankruptcy, reorganization, and debtor/creditor relations. She joined Gallop, Johnson & Neuman in 2001.

1987

Howard A. Shalowitz was sworn in as president of the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis (BAMSL) on May 1, 2003. He has served on the BAMSL Board of Governors.
since 1995. He chaired its Lawyer Referral and Information Service from 1992 to 2002. Shalowitz also moderates the new BAM SL television show Legally Speaking. He serves as a volunteer lawyer for Legal Advocates for Abused Women and for St. Louis Volunteer Lawyers and Accountants for the Arts. He is in private practice in Clayton, Missouri, handling civil and criminal litigation cases.

1989

Steven F. Rappaport has been named assistant chief counsel to Robert J. Battista, chair of the National Labor Relations Board. He is also a lead mediator in the Sharing Neutrals program, which provides mediation services to federal agencies in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area. Rappaport lives in North Bethesda, Maryland, with his wife, veterinarian Sandy Laden, and their children, Joshua, 8, and Livia, 3.

Governor Bob Holden has nominated Rebecca See Stith to the Missouri State Public Defender Commission. Stith is a senior trial attorney with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). In 1999 she was honored with the EEOC’s Exceptional Service Award and has since received the Commendation for Outstanding Trial Work. Stith is a member of the Alliance for the Mentally Ill and St. Louis Women Lawyers Association.

1990

Barry Blankfield received his MBA degree with distinction from the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University in June 2003. He was also promoted to the rank of commander in the United States Navy Judge Advocate General’s Corps.

Kathleen Nooney participated in a special leadership-mentoring program sponsored by the nonprofit Leadership Greater Chicago. The Fellows Program is an intensive, 10-month course designed to give participants new perspectives on key issues facing the Chicago region. A partner at Piper Rudnick in Chicago, Nooney was one of 36 leaders selected from 90 candidates.

Cheryl D.S. Walker was appointed to the University of Missouri Board of Curators by Governor Bob Holden. Now a counsel with Bryan Cave LLP in St. Louis, she previously served as senior counsel for the Deutsche Financial Services Corporation. Walker is a former board member and two-term president of the St. Louis City Mental Health Board of Trustees, a member of the Tower Grove Park Board of Commissioners, and a board member of the Salvation Army and of the Haven of Grace.

1991

Kathy Ann Surratt-States has taken the oath of office for a 14-year term as a United States Bankruptcy Court judge for the Eastern District of Missouri. To prepare for her new position, she participated in four days of “judge school,” an intensive process in which students met with experienced and new judges in Washington, D.C., to review materials prepared by top bankruptcy scholars. She has worked on the Panel of Bankruptcy Trustees for the Eastern District of Missouri since 1997.

1992

Douglas S. Dove has become of counsel to the firm of Timothy E. Hays & Associates in Clayton, Missouri, concentrating in the areas of construction law, business litigation, and personal injury defense. He and his wife, Amy McFarland, are also pleased to announce the birth of their son, Stewart McFarland, on February 12, 2003. Stewart joins his sisters, McCall, 8; Emily, 7; and Hannah, 4.

1993

Charles B. Jellinek has been named partner at Bryan Cave LLP in St. Louis. He is a member of the Labor & Employment and Class & Derivative Actions Client Service Groups and serves on the firm’s Recruiting Committee. He is labor practice emphasizes crisis labor issues, and his litigation practice focuses on the defense of complex discrimination, wage and hour, and employee benefits claims. Jellinek was formerly an assistant attorney general with the Missouri Attorney General’s Office, Labor Division.

President Bush has appointed Raymond T. Wagner, Jr. a member of the Internal Revenue Service Oversight Board for the remainder of a four-year term expiring September 14, 2004. Wagner is the legal and legislative vice president for Enterprise Rent-A-Car in St. Louis.

1994

Frank Johnson, Jr. has been promoted to partner in the firm of Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton in Del Mar, California. He practices in the Construction, Environmental, Real Estate & Land Use Litigation Group, as well as the IP Group.

Robert L. Newmark has been named partner at the firm of Bryan Cave LLP in St. Louis. He is a member of the
Ruben Chuquimia has been named a partner at Gallop, Johnson & Neuman in St. Louis. He is a member of the firm’s General Business Law, Emerging Business Development, Mergers & Acquisitions, and Securities Law Practice Groups. He focuses on negotiated and contested public acquisitions and on private acquisitions and divestitures. Chuquimia also specializes in public offerings and private placements of debt and equity securities. He joined the firm in 1996.

Seth J. Gerson has joined the Chicago office of Kirkland & Ellis as a partner in the Public Company Practice Group of the Corporate Department. He was formerly an associate in the Corporate Department of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom in Chicago. He and his wife, Lori, have three children: Dovy, 8; Elisha, 6; and Tamar, 2.

Shirley Padmore, a member of Husch & Eppenberger LLC, recently addressed new citizens at a naturalization ceremony in St. Louis. During the ceremony, more than 250 immigrants from around the world were sworn in as American citizens. A naturalized American originally from Monrovia, Liberia, Padmore shared her thoughts on the importance and meaning of becoming an American citizen. She participated in the ceremony at the request of Judge Rodney W. Sippel, JD ’81, United States District Court, Eastern District of Missouri, who presided over the ceremony. In addition, Padmore recently received the 2002–03 Theodore McMillian Award from the Black Law Students Association at Saint Louis University. This annual award recognizes individuals who have supported efforts to diversify the study and practice of law, similar to the efforts of Judge Theodore McMillian, United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, the first African American appointed to that court.

Andrea House Baran and Robert S. Baran, JD/MA ’98, were blessed by the arrival of their twin daughters, Basha Ruby and Nina Merle, on December 2, 2002. The couple lives in Kansas City, where she is a senior trial attorney with the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and he is an associate in the Bankruptcy Department at Lathrop & Gage.

Preston Humphrey and Alok Kale, JD ’98, have formed Humphrey, Siegel & Kale LLC with Matthew Siegel. They are practicing in the areas of criminal defense and personal injury throughout Missouri and southern Illinois.

D. Shane Jones has become a shareholder in the St. Louis firm of Tueth Keeney. He practices in the areas of education, labor and employment law, and litigation. Jones has successfully defended public and private employers against discrimination claims, including age, race, sex, and disability claims, in both state and federal courts.

Louis Schwartzberg and his wife, Caryn, proudly announce the birth of Mia Blake Schwartzberg on April 30, 2003. He is an associate at Moses & Singer LLP in New York City, where the family resides.

Gregory P. Aycock was recently elected a representative of the Louisiana State Bar Association Young Lawyers Section Council and has been named chairperson of the Baton Rouge Association Volunteer Committee. He practices personal injury, wrongful death litigation, and family law with Dampf, Thibaut & Melanson LLP in Baton Rouge.

Robert S. Baran (see 1997 listing under Andrea House Baran)

Alok Kale (see 1997 listing under Preston Humphrey)

Lynn Kirkpatrick has transferred to the United States Attorney’s Office in Miami, where she is working as a prosecutor in the Major Crimes Division. Kirkpatrick was previously with the United States Attorney’s Office for the Southern District of Texas.

Todd M. Gers was married to Amy Gantz on November 23, 2002, in Troy, Michigan. He is an associate attorney with the firm of Jaffe, Raitt, Heuer & Weiss PC, and she is a pharmaceutical sales representative with Celitech Pharmaceuticals. The couple resides in Farmington Hills, Michigan.

Scott R. Quinn and Julie R. Griffeth announce the formation of Quinn & Griffeth PC, a general practice firm based in Mt. Vernon, Illinois. Prior to the firm’s opening, Griffeth worked...
as a law clerk to now-retired Illinois Supreme Court Chief Justice Moses Harrison II, JD ’58. Quinn recently argued a case regarding the constitutionality of the Illinois Sexually Dangerous Persons Act before the Illinois Appellate Court, Fifth District.

2000

Elsa Itz married Dr. Darren Chapman in Houston, Texas, on September 21, 2002. They are living in Dallas, where she is an attorney at Haynes and Boone LLP.

2001

Francis J. Beckwith’s MJS dissertation was published in 2003 as Law, Darwinism, and Public Education: The Establishment Clause and the Challenge of Intelligent Design by Rowman & Littlefield. After spending the 2002-03 school year as a Madison research fellow in the Politics Department at Princeton University, he became associate professor of church-state studies and associate director of the J.M. Dawson Institute for Church-State Studies at Baylor University in Texas.

Tracy Sullivan Daniel and Jason Daniel were married in Louisville, Kentucky, on November 16, 2002. He practices corporate and securities law as an associate at Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld in Dallas, Texas. After having practiced bankruptcy law in Louisville, Kentucky, she began clerking for Judge Steven A. Felsenthal at the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Texas in August 2003.

Maryam Mazloom Ipakchi has joined the Tysons Corner, Virginia, office of McGuireWoods as an associate in the Commercial Litigation Department. She will focus her practice on intellectual property and patent law. Prior to joining McGuireWoods, Ipakchi was an associate at Oliff & Berridge PLC in Alexandria, Virginia. Before attending law school, she was a design engineer with Integrated Device Technology, Inc. in Santa Clara, California.

Nathan S. Merrill and his wife, Heather, were blessed with the arrival of their second son, Avery Nathan Merrill, on March 18, 2003. Merrill works for Messer & Reeves LLC in Denver. He received an LLM in taxation from the University of Denver in June 2003.

2002

Clare Priest won a 2003 Burton Award in Legal Writing for her journal article titled “When a Stopgap Measure Triggers a Permanent Proscription: The Interpretation of ‘Committed to Mental Institution’ in the Gun Control Act of 1968.” It was published in the spring 2002 issue of the Washington University Law Quarterly. Hers was one of 10 student articles selected nationally for the award, which recognizes excellence in legal writing through the use of “clear, concise language” and the avoidance of “archaic, stilted legalese.” Priest is an associate at Leonard Street & Deinard in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Susanna Woodbury and James Newsom were married on April 26, 2003, in Woodbury’s hometown of New Boston, New Hampshire. Newsom works in the Bankruptcy Group at Sidley Austin Brown & Wood in New York; Woodbury is searching for work after having passed the New York bar.

Maura Yusof has joined Heyl, Royster, Voelker & Allen in Edwardsville, Illinois. She practices in the litigation areas of insurance defense, class action, asbestos toxic tort defense, and medical malpractice.

In Memoriam

1930
Morris J. Levin

1935
William A. Stolar

1938
William T. Brooking
Harry C. Deckert

1942
Nathan B. Kaufman

1948
G. Duncan Bauman

1951
Warren J. Kraus

1953
William M. Van Cleve

1965
Vernell E. Fuller

1984
Douglas D. Koski
Friends of William M. Van Cleve remember his seemingly endless supply of love and energy for the causes closest to his heart: his University, his law firm, and, above all, his family. Founding chair of the School of Law's National Council, Van Cleve died on February 28, 2003, at the age of 73.

Van Cleve graduated from Washington University School of Law in 1953, and he spent many of the next 50 years working tirelessly on behalf of his alma mater. In addition to serving on the National Council, he played an instrumental role in the School's Building for a New Century campaign, which led to the construction of Anheuser-Busch Hall.

“Bill Van Cleve was an alumni leader for many years,” says Joel Seligman, dean and the Ethan A.H. Shepley University Professor. “He always had time for the School of Law. His deep affection for the School and its many alumni and teachers, combined with the kindness and shrewdness of his advice, made him one of the School’s greatest friends.”

Upon his election to the Washington University Board of Trustees in 1983, Van Cleve began focusing his efforts on enhancing the entire University. Over the course of almost two decades on the Board, he worked on all 15 standing committees, and he served terms as chairman and vice chairman. In 1993 the University named him a Life Trustee. As a Board member, Van Cleve’s most noteworthy accomplishment came in chairing the committee that led to Mark S. Wrighton’s appointment as chancellor in 1995.

“I felt very positive about the opportunity at Washington University because of Mr. Van Cleve’s impressive leadership and persuasive powers,” recalls Wrighton.

“Bill Van Cleve was an alumni leader for many years. ... His deep affection for the School and its many alumni and teachers, combined with the kindness and shrewdness of his advice, made him one of the School’s greatest friends.” Joel Seligman

“H e guided me well during the process and proved to be a wonderful mentor and adviser after I accepted the position.”

Van Cleve and his wife, Georgia, also supported the University financially, including establishing the Dunbar-Van Cleve Endowed Professorship in Arts & Sciences in 1999.

Bringing the same devotion to his professional life, Van Cleve is known as the man who transformed Bryan Cave LLP. When he became Bryan Cave’s managing partner in 1973, the firm had 52 attorneys, all based in St. Louis. Two decades later, when Van Cleve retired from management duties, Bryan Cave was an internationally known firm with 550 lawyers stationed at 16 offices around the globe.

Though his contributions to his law firm and the University were great, those who knew Van Cleve say that his foremost love was his family.

“Bill’s family was the center of his life,” said William H. Danforth, chancellor emeritus of Washington University, in a eulogy for Van Cleve at a March 3 memorial service. “He was a marvelous husband and father; he adored Georgia and his children.”

As a man who gave so much to so many, Van Cleve will be missed, said former United States Senator Bill Bradley, who also delivered a eulogy. “He was a good man—a good man who lived his own truth with dignity and shared his own life with generosity; a man who remembered those who had less, even as he advised those who had more; a man who built things with vision and fierce determination and bequeathed them with joy and great caring.”
(From the left) Margaret McNaul, Kathleen Sadlo, and Sheila Bhandari celebrate Commencement on May 16, 2003.