Now Presiding, Our Alumni Judges
Starting with the first graduating class of 1901, School of Law alumni have entered the judiciary at all levels and now hold a majority on the Washington Supreme Court. Cover photo by Aric Becker.

2007

MAY 22
Alumni Recognition Banquet
6:30 p.m.
Fairmont Olympic Hotel, Seattle

JULY 11-27
CASRIP Summer Institute
UW School of Law
William H. Gates Hall, Seattle

JULY 20-21
CASRIP High Tech Summit
UW School of Law
William H. Gates Hall, Seattle

AUGUST 31-SEPTEMBER 17
CLE Program
Summer Institute in Transnational Law and Practice
UW School of Law
William H. Gates Hall, Seattle

SEPTEMBER 4-5
CLE Program
Tribal Court Advocacy Skills Conference
UW School of Law
William H. Gates Hall, Seattle

SEPTEMBER 6-7
CLE Program
20th Annual University of Washington Indian Law Symposium
UW School of Law
William H. Gates Hall, Seattle

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For more information on events, registration, and additions to the CLE schedule, and other details, visit our website: http://www.law.washington.edu/Alumni/
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MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN

Great law schools are measured in many ways—by scholarship, student profile, library size, placement success, and, ultimately, by the contributions made by their graduates.

One only has to look at UW School of Law alumni to see their impact every day in communities throughout the nation and the world. Public service in the broadest sense was the focus of the last issue of UW Law. In this issue, we examine another example of broad public service—that of serving in the judiciary. For some, there is no greater public service, no greater contribution to law, justice, and the stability of society, than that performed by members of the bench.

From the first graduating class in 1901 to the present, our law school has contributed in significant ways to the strength of judicial offices around the world. To begin, ours is the alma mater to hundreds of judges at home and abroad. The judicial legacy extended in history to Nuremberg and Tokyo after World War II and to path-breaking support roles in our highest court when Lucile Lomen ’44 became the first woman to serve as a law clerk in the U.S. Supreme Court.

Our alumni judges serve in small towns and big cities, from Montesano to Los Angeles. They are in city, county, state, and federal courts. Five judges profiled here broke through gender, color, and ethnic barriers, setting examples and creating new opportunities for all who follow them as students or as future jurists. We are proud of their contributions and delighted to profile them in this edition of UW Law.

On September 26, 1979, Betty Fletcher ’56 became the first woman from Washington on the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, and the next day, J. Jerome Farris ’58 was sworn in as the first black. Carolyn Dimmick ’53 broke the glass ceiling at the Washington Supreme Court in 1981, to be joined seven years later by Charles Z. Smith ’55, the first man of color on that court. Just two years ago, Ricardo Martinez ’80 joined the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington as the first Latino judge in a federal court in Washington.

The School of Law is not the only common thread these alumni jurists share. Although they took distinct paths to the judiciary, bringing along their unique experiences, they all have an acute awareness of the weight and responsibility of their offices. They share the same oath of office—to uphold the Constitution and laws of our nation and to seek justice in all that they do. Whether in local, state, or federal court, whether handling a family matter or a disputed election, our judges give each case that comes before them the same thought and diligence as any other.

The School of Law continues to send our graduates to the bench, many now working behind the scenes. Upon graduation in June, 25 students will join the ranks of law clerks around the country, including Brandon LeBlanc ’06, who is clerking in the U.S. District Court in Houston, and Elizabeth Richardson ’06, who will be clerking again at the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in Washington, DC. We know that their experiences will enhance their academic and practical legal skills as they view the judiciary from the inside out, and they will be better lawyers as a result. And as their predecessors have done, we expect these recent alumni to return to the law school as mentors, volunteers, perhaps to judge a moot court competition, and guest lecturers.

The alumni in this issue are honored to be judges, and we are honored to have had a part in their achievements.

W.H. Knight Jr. (Joe)
Dean, UW School of Law

[Editor’s note: As UW Law went to press, Joe Knight chose to resign from his position as dean effective June 17. He will remain on the faculty. Gregory Hicks, Associate Dean for Faculty and Academic Administration, will become the interim dean.]
ASIAN LAW CENTER RECEIVES $1.3 MILLION TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN RURAL CHINA

The U.S. Department of State awarded the Asian Law Center (ALC) a $1.3 million grant for a three-year project to help promote and improve access to justice in rural China. The project, “Empowering Rural Communities: Legal Aid and the Rule of Law in Rural China,” is designed to deliver legal aid to the poorest provinces.

“Legal aid in China is new, fragile, and concentrated in the cities,” said ALC Director and Professor of Law Veronica Taylor (LL.M. ’92). “This project will bring legal aid where the buses don’t run.”

Project components include training 300 Chinese lawyers and law students, evaluating the country’s current legal aid services, and surveying how the country’s most disadvantaged perceive Chinese law. The project team envisions that the results of their work will lead to the publication of the first legal aid guide to Chinese civil law.

Taylor and UW Political Science Professor Susan Whiting are the project’s lead faculty, and UW Assistant Professor of Law Dongsheng Zang is the country expert for the project. Chinese partners are three national law schools in Hunan, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, and Yunnan, provinces with the least legal resources, and the National Legal Aid Center, Justice Ministry in Beijing.

In addition, the ALC received a Luce Foundation award in October for the new Cultural Heritage Law Program. The program offers one-year law school fellowships for Southeast Asian lawyers seeking an LL.M. and includes courses in advanced training in archaeological site protection and antiquities trade law.

The ALC also manages the Afghan Legal Educators Project, a federally funded program that provides post-graduate legal training to Afghan faculty.

ENTREPRENEURIAL LAW CLINIC OPENS

The doors to the UW School of Law Entrepreneurial Law Clinic (ELC) officially opened September 19 to provide comprehensive legal audits and business advice for new entrepreneurs. The clinic teams UW law and business students with local attorneys and business professionals to work with low-income microentrepreneurs and early stage high-tech companies that face significant economic barriers to success.

The clinic analyzes an entrepreneur’s proposed business model to identify legal issues and business strengths and weaknesses.

“This may be the one chance that a budding entrepreneur has of getting broad legal and business planning advice to avoid the classic pitfalls of new ventures,” said Professor Sean O’Connor, clinic director.

(l to r) Veronica Taylor and Dongsheng Zang.

(l to r) Professors Deborah Maranville, Toshiko Takenaka, and Sean O’Connor with ELC Program Director Katie Meyer (’06), Center for Innovation and Entrepreneurship Director Connie Bourassa-Shaw, Washington Research Foundation CEO Ronald Howell, and Dean Joe Knight. The clinic is located in the offices of the Washington Research Foundation, Seattle.
MEET ROD DEMBOWSKI, LAW SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION VICE PRESIDENT

“I have a purely selfish interest in serving on the Law School Alumni Association,” said Vice President Rod Dembowski ’01. “As a practicing lawyer, I get better colleagues and a better bar because of the work I do for the law school. It’s always easier to work with more competent, courteous professionals even if they are my adversaries.”

Dembowski remembered the day he walked into the law school with his admissions packet. Like many, he didn’t know exactly what he wanted to do, but he did know that law would provide a good foundation. He had been active in politics for several years and worked for Gary Locke when he was King County Executive. Recalling how alumni would hold mock trials and give advice, Dembowski, a litigator with a focus on real estate at Foster Pepper LLC in Seattle, volunteers as a judge for moot court, coaches moot court trial teams, and develops programs for graduates, including the popular CLE breakfasts and evening networking happy hours. In his spare time, you can find him and his family atop one of his two antique fire trucks in Seafair parades.

Dembowski sees the alumni association as a means to maintain the relationships and camaraderie of his law school years by giving back.

“I loved every day of law school, even the bad ones,” he said. “Everything comes full circle.”

SALWEN RECEIVES NELSON AWARD

The UW School of Law and its Shidler Center for Law, Commerce + Technology honored Richard Salwen ’71, founding general counsel for Dell Computer Corporation, with the Sharon Nelson Leadership Award on October 4. This award is given annually to a law school graduate who has made significant contributions in the fields of law, commerce, and technology.

Salwen joined Dell in Austin, TX, as vice president, general counsel, and secretary to the board of directors in 1989. Dell had no in-house legal department until Salwen came on board. Salwen remained at Dell for 11 years as the company grew to annual revenues of over $12 billion and more than 20,000 employees.

Salwen began his career as an associate attorney at the firm of Shidler, McBroom, Gates and Baldwin (now K&L Gates). He also served as associate general counsel for the Federal Aviation Administration in Seattle and as general counsel at the Perot Group, a real estate investment and development company owned by Ross Perot in Dallas, TX.
ANDERSEN HONORED BY WSBA

The Washington State Bar Association (WSBA) honored Emeritus Professor William Andersen with the 2006 Frank Homan Award in recognition of his distinguished service and extraordinary contributions to administrative law, the justice system, and the public. WSBA President Ellen Conedera Dial presented the award at the annual WSBA meeting on September 26.

“This award is especially meaningful to me,” said Andersen, “coming as it did from a component of the association which had made historic contributions to administrative justice in the state of Washington. It serves as a reminder of possibilities for service that exist and of the deep appreciation the bar has for this kind of collaboration.”

In remarks at the ceremony, C. Dean Little ’69, chair of the WSBA Leadership Council, noted that Andersen was instrumental in the drafting and enactment of the 1981 law which created the Office of Administrative Hearings. In the years following, Andersen worked with section members to redraft and secure passage of the 1989 Administrative Procedure Act—a 65-page statute that sets the framework for administrative procedure in all Washington administrative agencies. Since that time, Andersen has authored significant legal publications on Washington administrative law, frequently cited by the Washington courts and has contributed amicus briefs in several Washington State Supreme Court cases involving interpretation of the 1989 Act.

In addition, Andersen has been a highly sought-after and willing participant in continuing legal education programs for the state’s lawyers and judges and for administrative law judges locally and nationally.

LAW FIRM ANNUAL CHALLENGE IS OFF TO A GOOD START

The Law Firm Annual Challenge (LFAC) is strengthening relationships between the School of Law and alumni in law firms in Washington state. This new initiative is designed to increase opportunities for alumni to connect with their alma mater and strengthen the Husky network within the legal community. In addition, LFAC will seek to increase alumni giving to the law school and inspire some of the top firms in the legal community to fund initiatives that will serve not only students but the entire legal community.

LFAC has already enlisted the participation of individuals in these firms: Bennett Bigelow & Leedom, P.S.; Bendich, Stobaugh and Strong, P.C.; Christensen O’Connor Johnson Kindness PLLC; Davis Wright Tremaine LLP; Foster Pepper PLLC; Garvey Schubert Barer; Graham & Dunn PC; Heller Ehrman LLP; Karr Tuttle Campbell; Lane Powell; Lukins & Annis, P.S.; Miller Nash LLP; Paine Hamblyn Coffin Brooke Miller LLP; Perkins Coie; Peterson Young Putra Attorneys at Law; K&L Gates; Ryan, Swanson & Cleveland; Seed Intellectual Property Law Group; Stoel Rives LLP; Summit Law Group; Williams, Kastner & Gibbs PLLC; and Witherspoon Kelley Davenport and Toole.

Law firm gifts have already been made by Bendich, Stobaugh and Strong, P.C.; Seed Intellectual Property Law Group; Perkins Coie; and Summit Law Group.

For more information about how your law firm can participate, visit our website: http://www.law.washington.edu/Alumni/
Innocent or guilty? Juries decide, and judges hand down sentences. To the person who is innocent yet found guilty, the nightmare of prison unfolds. Thanks to new technology and the tenacity of students, faculty, and pro bono lawyers, that nightmare ended on September 13, 2006, for Ted Bradford.

For the first time in Washington state history, a judge ruled a criminal conviction should be reversed based on DNA testing not available at the time of conviction. The ruling by Judge H. Robert Hackett of Yakima Superior Court was made after the Court of Appeals sent the case to Superior Court for an evidentiary hearing.

That reversal of fortune would not have happened without the intercession of the UW School of Law Innocence Project Northwest Clinic, one of 11 clinics at the law school where students work with faculty to gain practical experience. Bradford's brother found out about the clinic; Bradford's sister made the initial contact with the clinic. Then the students took over.

Anne Beardsley ‘01 was the first to correspond with Bradford and his family. Steven Masada ‘04 and Patrick Trompeter ‘04 interviewed Bradford in prison and wrote the request for post-conviction DNA testing. They were joined by other clinic students who examined trial transcripts, and based on all their findings, the clinic took on the heavy task of seeking a reversal of Bradford's conviction.

In 1996, Bradford confessed to the crime of rape after eight hours of high-pressure interrogation. He was brought to trial even though he did not match the description of the rapist, co-workers verified that he was at work at the time of the crime, and there were glaring discrepancies between his confession and the victim's description of the attack. Found guilty, Bradford spent 10 years in prison.

Since his conviction, new technology has made it possible to extract DNA from very small samples. Crime scene evidence from Bradford's case, including a mask which the perpetrator forced the victim to wear, was submitted to the Washington State Patrol's crime lab for DNA testing in 2005. The lab concluded that male DNA on black electrical tape used to cover the eyeholes of the mask was not Bradford's. Theresa Connor '06 and Matt Ficcaglia '06 wrote the briefs that resulted in a hearing before Judge Hackett.

"In the ultimate pursuit of justice, the prosecutor was agreeable to DNA testing," said Professor Jacqueline McMurtrie, clinic director and an attorney for Ted Bradford. "He's thrilled with the result, and he's innocent," she added.

Bradford was also represented pro bono by Felix Luna ‘97, an attorney with Heller Ehrman LLP and one of McMurtrie's former students in criminal law. Luna represented Bradford at the hearing in trial court, presented evidence, and gave the closing argument. He argued eloquently and persuasively that the newly discovered DNA evidence was so powerful that the outcome of the case would have resulted in a different verdict. Judge Hackett agreed.

"The DNA was on the mask all along," Luna emphasized, "but the technology to test it wasn't available 10 years ago."

This year, the Innocence Project Northwest celebrates its 10th anniversary of providing free legal expertise for indigent individuals who are serving long prison time and who claim their innocence. Co-founded by McMurtrie and attorney Fred Leatherman, it was one of the first affiliates with the Innocence Project, established in 1992 by noted civil rights attorneys Barry Scheck and Peter Neufeld.

Luna, who first met McMurtrie as a 1L student, has worked with the law school and the Innocence Project Northwest since graduation.

"I believe the Constitution is a perfect document, and I believe in people's rights," he said. "I do pro bono work not only for those who need help, but also to prove my own belief in our system of justice."

The Innocence Project NW Clinic is open to 2L and 3L students who review requests for representation, conduct investigations, interview witnesses, and prepare motions and briefs.
When Professor Craig Allen ’89 was named Charles H. Stockton Chair in International Law at the U.S. Naval War College in Newport, RI, he exchanged a six-day workweek for a seven-day workweek. In addition to teaching international law to senior U.S. and foreign military officers, Allen has been the principal international law advisor to the Naval War College team charged with drafting a new, post-Cold War, maritime security strategy.

The numbers and the task are daunting. The oceans cover 70% of the earth’s surface, more than 360 million sq. km., and there are 90,000 ships in the world fleet.

“Maritime terrorism, piracy, smuggling of humans, slave trading, smuggling of weapons, illegal dumping, and drug trafficking all undermine security on the seas and the security of all nations,” he said. “They impact the ability of nations to engage in trade, protect vital resources, and prevent external threats to their security. However, to draft a maritime security strategy for the future, you need to understand what the legal order is going to look like in terms of international law, the rule of law, and compliance.”

Under the authority of the president of the Naval War College, Allen convened 42 legal experts from the United States and 10 other nations to assess what governance and international institutions would look like in 2020. Their work included looking at current trends regarding the law of the sea, the ability of international organizations to address compliance with international law, and treaties addressing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The team found that the future holds many challenges to international maritime traffic, including:

- the number of ships will grow significantly, including more recreational vessels and more merchant ships carrying oil and hazardous chemicals;
- increased population will put extreme pressures on fisheries and other marine resources;
- more nations will make additional claims in their adjacent waters—either to protect the environment or to enhance security;
- incidents around the world, like war or an environmental disaster, may trigger massive refugee flows that will require a global response.

Many nations do not have large coast guards and navies. Some are unwilling to carry out their own policing obligations; others, with limited resources, are unable to patrol their own waters. Australia, for example, “the great maritime sheriff in the Southern Ocean,” has stepped in to police fisheries to prevent the extinction of species. Liberia, on the other hand, has no navy and no ability to police the vessels of its significant merchant marine fleet.

In answer to the question of who is going to provide the level of enforcement needed, Allen mentioned the possibility of a global maritime partnership. A collaborative effort could provide enough enforcement to make up for the states that are unwilling or unable to carry out their own policing obligations.

Although politicians and policy analysts will define foreign policy and national security goals and how best to achieve those goals, the role of international law is a critical part. Allen believes that a global legal order founded on the rule of law will save lives, prevent conflicts, and provide a peaceful means to resolve conflicts that do arise.

“I’m a lawyer, not a policy analyst,” Allen added. “My work is to bring to light the benefits of a maritime security system that honors and is based on international law. That system, to be successful, must also address compliance.”

In addition to his work on maritime security, Allen serves on the U.S. Navigation Safety Advisory Council and chairs its Rules of the Road Committee. The council recently reviewed proposals for offshore wind energy farms and for changing the ship traffic lanes approaching Boston to reduce the incidence of vessels striking endangered northern right whales that feed near the northern end of Cape Cod. He also serves on the executive council of the Nautical Institute, which investigates merchant mariner working conditions.

Allen will chair the annual international law department conference at the Naval War College before returning to the UW where he is the Judson Falknor Professor of Law and an adjunct member of the Graduate School of Marine Affairs.
Professor of Law Paul Steven Miller is heading up the interdisciplinary UW Disability Studies Program. Asked to build upon the university’s existing undergraduate Disability Studies Minor by Phyllis M. Wise, UW provost and vice president for academic affairs, Miller is focusing on curriculum, scholarship, and outreach across the disciplines.

“Engaging the law school in this interdisciplinary, integrated program in disability studies makes a lot of sense,” Miller said.

The disability movement is rooted in the legal system, particularly in the areas of civil rights, employment law, and education law. The Americans with Disabilities Act was a critical public policy initiative that reshaped the economic, social, and physical environment for people with disabilities. Most recently, disability law has moved into the international arena with a United Nations treaty on the rights of people with disabilities.

The UW has had a series of disability courses since the 1980s, and Miller’s appointment takes the existing program to a higher level. Miller’s work will involve many of the schools and colleges at the UW, including law, medicine, public health, arts and sciences, education, urban planning, public policy, and engineering.

“By integrating with the broader academic community, we can better understand the experience of disability and see how that experience influences society,” he said. Miller’s research and writing have focused on how legal developments impact the lives of people with disabilities and their families.

Miller is charged with evaluating the current curriculum in the undergraduate Disability Studies Minor and making recommendations to strengthen the curriculum, raise awareness of disability studies as a new discipline, and create a scholarly environment around disability issues.

Before joining the law school faculty in 2004, Miller was one of the longest serving commissioners of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the federal agency that enforces employment discrimination laws. He also served as the White House liaison to the disability community during the Clinton administration.

Norma Rodriguez joins the law school as the first director of recruitment and diversity. She received her M.A. ’96 and Ph.D. ’01 from the UW and most recently worked as an assistant professor at California State University, Chico.

The daughter of farm workers, Rodriguez is the first in her family to attend college.

“My father emigrated from Mexico,” said the California native. “It was very important to my family that I go to college.” Her mother encouraged her to attend nearby California State University in Bakersfield, where she received her bachelor’s degree in political science.

Because of her background, Rodriguez has always incorporated race and ethnicity issues into her career, including writing it into her curriculum as a professor. She saw the law school position as a “perfect combination of what I was looking for: working with students and addressing diversity issues.”

Among her many tasks at the School of Law is working with high school and undergraduate students who may be considering a legal career.

“It’s important for underrepresented students to see their peers in the law school and legal field,” she said. “My job is to create opportunities for students who otherwise may not have access to them.”
Michele Storms is no stranger to the law school or to public service. She has been an advocate for children, youth, and families as a lawyer with Evergreen Legal Services. She was the first director of the law school’s Child Advocacy Clinic (1996-2001), chaired the statewide Access to Justice Board, and most recently was the statewide advocacy coordinator at the Northwest Justice Project. She knows first-hand the value and rewards of public service.

Appointed executive director of the Gates PSL Program last August, Storms hit the ground running. In addition to bringing Justice O’Connor to campus, the program has held lectures and seminars with legal scholars, executive directors of nonprofits, and state and federal attorneys general.

One of her main areas of responsibility is mentoring the first Gates scholars and working with internal and external committees to select the next class of five Gates scholars. Gates scholars, who receive full tuition and living expenses for three years of law school, commit to working in public service for five years upon graduation.

With her first year almost over, Storms is looking forward to developing joint programs with student organizations, practitioners, and alumni.

“The Gates program has given us a rare opportunity to raise the level of dialogue around public service, public policy, and the critical issues we face in our community,” she said. “I want to create a hub of activity that addresses public service from different perspectives, to show students and practitioners the wide range of options open to them as lawyers.”

STUDENTS CLAIM VICTORY AT NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION

On February 1, School of Law students Dustin Buehler (3L), Candice Tewell (2L), and Aaron Thomson (3L) took first place at the National Moot Court Competition organized by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the American College of Trial Lawyers. They defeated Texas Wesleyan School of Law in the championship round.

The team argued before a panel of seven distinguished judges that included Wisconsin Supreme Court Chief Justice Shirley Abrahamson, U.S. District Court Judge Paul Crotty, New York City Bar Association President Barry Kamins, and American College of Trial Lawyers President David Beck. Immediately after the final round, the UW team was invited by the American College of Trial Lawyers to address their annual national meeting in Denver in March. In addition to the team’s national championship, Buehler was the second-place oral advocate in the competition.

To qualify for the national competition, the team first won the northwest regional National Moot Court Competition in November. They were coached by Shawn Griggs ’00 and Patrick Hinds ’03 with assistance from students Heather Bowman (3L), Adam Franklin (3L), and Anna Jackson (2L).
WITNESS TO HISTORY: ALBIE SACHS BRINGS HUMAN RIGHTS MESSAGE TO GATES HALL

If you’ve ever wondered what it would be like to be at the first meeting of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1789, then you should get to know Justice Albie Sachs of the Constitutional Court of South Africa.

Albie Sachs, freedom fighter, victim of a car bombing, and staunch supporter of human rights, returned to South Africa after 24 years of exile. He was chosen by President Nelson Mandela to sit on the first Constitutional Court, the nation’s highest court for constitutional matters.

In his visit to Seattle in January, Justice Sachs met with students and faculty before his major address. The embodiment of the very ideas etched in stone on the walls of the new courthouse, “human dignity, equality, and freedom,” Justice Sachs focused his remarks on the tremendous opportunity he witnessed as part of the new South Africa. He repeatedly referred back to the importance of taking negativity and transforming it into something positive. “Against all odds, we got our freedom and our democracy,” he said. “When the court began, we started with nothing, no books, no courtroom, no chairs. We could invent ourselves into what we believed a modern court should look like and feel like.”

In its first case, the Constitutional Court grappled with the constitutionality of capital punishment: was capital punishment consistent with the nation’s principles of humanity and dignity? The unanimous decision of the court ruled that it was not, and each justice wrote a separate opinion in the case.

More recently, the Constitutional Court found that it was unfair discrimination not to accord same-sex couples with the same benefits and responsibilities of heterosexual couples. The court did not prescribe a remedy but mandated that Parliament determine how best to correct this “defect” in the law. “Separate but equal is always unequal,” he concluded to resounding applause.

SANDRA DAY O’CONNOR KEYNOTES GATES SCHOLARSHIP EVENTS

A capacity crowd rose in a standing ovation to greet retired Justice Sandra Day O’Connor as she entered Kane Hall in her first visit to the UW. Few in that audience knew that O’Connor faced gender discrimination after graduating third in her law school class at Stanford University. Not being able to enter the private sector, O’Connor began a long and prominent career in public service, first as a deputy county attorney in California and later as an assistant attorney general, state senator, and state judge in Arizona.

In 1981, President Ronald Reagan appointed O’Connor as the first woman to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court, where she remained for 25 years. She is honored today as much for her fairness, integrity, and dedication to public service as for breaking the gender barrier at the nation’s highest court.

Brought by the law school’s Gates Public Service Law Scholarship Program, O’Connor spoke passionately about the importance of an independent judiciary. Because of public dissatisfaction of the judicial system, fueled by increased partisan activity, she called for better education in civics, history, and government so that the American public understands the role and responsibility of the judiciary.

She noted that the term “judicial activism” has crept into the political sphere, and recent events highlight threats to an independent judiciary. She recalled the Terri Schiavo case and how Congress passed a special law to deal with that case only. That law provided that the case be heard at the federal level. Following the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court not to accept the case for review after federal district and appeals courts upheld the state courts, some members of Congress called for mass impeachments of the judges involved at all levels.

In describing what she means by judicial independence,
O Connor spoke first of the framers of the Constitution, who created a government built on the separation of legislative and judicial functions. Their goal, she said, was for judges to “decide cases fairly and impartially relying on the facts of the case, Constitution, and applicable laws.” Federal judges are appointed and, barring malfeasance in office, decide when to step down. Judicial independence means the “freedom of judges in their decision-making from outside influence, political intimidation, or retaliation by the other branches of government.”

As a state senator in Arizona, O’Connor was unable to get legislative approval for a bipartisan approach to judicial selection, and she took her issue to the voters through the citizen initiative process. Arizona voters approved the constitutional amendment by a very narrow margin, a change, O’Connor said, that resulted in “one of the finest state judicial systems in the nation.”

Today, the election process for judges has changed dramatically because of enormous sums of money spent by special interest groups in the hopes of electing certain judges and by the increasing number of questions being asked of judicial candidates to office. In Republican Party of Minnesota v. White, a Supreme Court decision in which she participated, First Amendment rights were affirmed for judges. As a result, candidate questionnaires, including those that are politically motivated, are allowed. The simplistic nature of some of these questionnaires, she noted, points to the need for more education about the fundamental role of judges: to approach each case impartially and fairly and base rulings on fact and law.

O’Connor was strident in her remarks about ballot initiatives in the November 2006 election. A South Dakota initiative would have removed judicial immunity from judges and required grand juries to investigate judicial rulings. A Colorado ballot proposition would have cut in half existing terms of office for state appellate and Supreme Court judges and would have applied retroactively. Both the South Dakota “jail for judges” initiative and the Colorado amendment suffered resounding defeats.

“If I could wave a magic wand and make one change affecting judges,” she said, “I would get rid of partisan judicial elections.”

Responding to a law student asking her advice for those just entering the legal profession, she was emphatic: “Be involved. Don’t bury yourself in your work to the extent that you are not involved in your community and your state in some way. Be a voice for insisting on high standards for public officials.”

After lunch with UW President Mark Emmert, Dean Joe Knight, Regent Bill Gates Sr. ’50, Michele Storms, executive director of the scholarship program, and the Gates scholars, O’Connor toured Seattle’s new federal courthouse and visited with judges, law clerks, and 3L students who will be law clerks next year. That evening, she spoke at a dinner for alumni, students, faculty, and friends of the law school.

In his introduction, Casey Trupin ’96 noted that when O’Connor joined the Supreme Court in 1981, many of today’s 1L students were just born. Her appointment resulted in a dramatic shift in legal education. Today, women students outnumber men at the UW School of Law, and almost half of the faculty are women.

O’Connor emphasized the tremendous rewards of a career in public service with its opportunities and the pleasure “of doing something right for a reason that was good.”

She urged the audience to encourage young people to enter public service: “Young people need to know there is no purpose nobler than public service and no joy greater than that found in serving others.”

O’Connor concluded her visit to Seattle with strong words of praise for the leadership of the Gates Foundation in creating the Gates Public Service Law Scholarship Program: “This is precisely what is needed.”

Ivy Fioretti summed up O’Connor’s visit this way: “As a 1L, it is wonderful to have had this opportunity to gain inspiration from Justice O’Connor. Her thought-provoking concerns about the integrity and independence of the judiciary will stay with all of us as we begin to take our place in the legal community.”
ONE GREW UP IN A SMALL TOWN.
TWO SERVED IN THE MILITARY.
ONE WAS PRESIDENT OF THE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES’ ASSOCIATION.
ONE WAS PRESIDENT OF THE WASHINGTON STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.
FOUR STARTED OUT IN PRIVATE PRACTICE.
FIVE ATTENDED THE UW SCHOOL OF LAW.

Five UW law graduates make up a majority of the nine-member Washington State Supreme Court. Their personal histories, experiences, and philosophies create a dynamic work environment. They may not always agree, but Justices Gerry Alexander ’64, Richard Sanders ’69, Bobbe Bridge ’76, Tom Chambers ’69, and James Johnson ’70 share a passion for justice, an acute awareness of the responsibility of their offices, and a deep love of the law.

Chief Justice Gerry Alexander, who has been in the judiciary the longest, returned home from law school to spend nine years in private practice in Olympia before gradually making his way up to the Supreme Court, first as a Superior Court judge for Thurston and Mason Counties and then joining the Court of Appeals, Division Two.

“The appeals court is a high volume court. We were writing a huge amount of opinions on every conceivable subject,” he recalled. “It was a great training ground for the Supreme Court and a great transition from being a trial judge, where you’re the master of your own courtroom, to a collegial court with its collective decision-making process.”

Alexander has the distinction of being the longest serving chief justice in the state’s history. Ten years ago, the Washington Constitution was amended to allow Supreme Court justices to elect the chief justice for a four-year term. Alexander has held that position for the past six years. In this administrative role, he has been a champion for equal justice and equal access to justice. He is proud of his efforts to improve public funding for legal services for the poor and to ensure that the state’s courts are adequately funded.

“Few people realize that each public defender system is locally funded, and no two systems are the same,” he said. “For too many years, superior, district, and municipal courts have relied on local government funding, while appellate courts and the Supreme Court are fully state-funded. The state should adequately fund the lower courts, just as it funds elementary and higher education, to improve the entire justice system.”

Like Alexander, Justice Richard Sanders had a long career in appellate court, but on the other side of the bench. As a litigator in the Puget Sound area for 26 years, he had more than 100 appeals prior to joining the Supreme Court.

(above l to r) Thomas Chambers ’69, Richard Sanders ’69, Gerry Alexander ’64, Bobbe Bridge ’76, and James Johnson ’70.

Photos by Aric Becker.
in 1995. One of the most prolific writers on the court, he enjoys his position as the justice with the most dissents and finds it distressing that the state appeals court has a large percentage of unanimous decisions.

“We don’t need to compromise,” he said. “We work together, but we don’t necessarily agree with each other. It’s important for the litigant to know the argument didn’t end at the podium.”

Sanders sees the top priority of the Supreme Court as protecting constitutional guarantees: “If I can protect the rights of the most heinous sex offender, I can protect the rights of someone in their private property or the worker in the workplace. Average citizens understand that the judiciary is here to protect their legal rights.”

For Justice Bobbe Bridge, those protections take on a special meaning for juveniles. The first in her family to go to college, Bridge has advanced degrees in political science in addition to her J.D. In the early 1970s, she planned to go into academia, and as part of her graduate program at the University of Michigan, she did a study of juvenile courts to determine what difference, if any, did it make to the juvenile if he was afforded the same rights as adult criminal defendants. That was her first brush with juvenile law and with Charles Z. Smith ’55, then a King County Superior Court judge and later a Washington Supreme Court justice. Smith encouraged Bridge to go to law school.

“‘Why are you watching? Why aren’t you doing?’ he asked me,” she recalled. “That little push led me, married and with one child, back to the UW.”

Encouraged to try out a private firm before going into the public sector, Bridge joined Garvey, Schubert, Adams & Barer [now Garvey Schubert Barer] and was the first woman hired as an intern, associate, and partner.

“The firm was filled with people who were really committed to public service, community service, volunteerism, activism in the political arena, and advocacy,” she said. “It was one of the first firms to give credit against billable hours for volunteer work.”

Bridge joined King County Superior Court after 12 years in private practice to “make a dent in kids’ lives in this part of the world.” She is proud of her accomplishments in raising the prestige of juvenile court judges and establishing the Unified Family Court in King County, a model for other counties and states.

Following in the footsteps of her friend Justice Smith, Bridge joined the Supreme Court in 2000. A woman with boundless energy, Bridge remains active on community boards, teaches juvenile and family law to newly appointed and elected judges, and serves on numerous judicial committees.

Like Bridge, Justice Tom Chambers was also the first in his family to go college. While Bridge came from Seattle, Chambers grew up in Wapato, a small town in eastern Washington.

Unlike Bridge, Chambers always knew he was going to be a lawyer: “My mother would say, ‘Tommy, you have a gift of gab. You should be a preacher or a lawyer.’ As I got older, I was so mischievous, she gave up on the preacher part.”

Not only did Chambers have a gift of gab, but he had the conviction and integrity to make him one of the top trial lawyers in the state. He became president of the Washington State Trial Lawyers Association and president of the Washington State Bar Association.

After 34 years in private practice, Chambers sought a change. “When my father died, I’d been working 65 hours a week and never took a day off,” he said. “As I was going through his papers, I remembered when he took me to Olympia to be a governor’s intern in 1966. He was proud that I had made it to the state capital. Although it may not be the best reason to become a judge, I decided to run for the Supreme Court because I knew he would be proud of me. And because I had the credentials to be a good Supreme Court justice.”

Chambers enjoys working on the big issues of law instead of focusing on who wins and who loses.

“I find it intellectually challenging,” he said. “I like to take a thorny issue, roll up my shirtsleeves, debate and discuss, and hammer out a decision.”

Although the Supreme Court is collegial, consensus is
often difficult to achieve.

“We are a deliberative process, and it’s a good process that brings different perspectives to the table,” he said, “but it can be fascinating, rewarding, and frustrating all at the same time.”

Chambers enjoys scuba diving, a sport he and Justice James Johnson have in common. Unlike his fellow alumnus on the Supreme Court, though, Johnson began his legal career in public service, joining the state attorney general’s office after graduating from law school and serving in the Army.

By age 29, Johnson had already argued his first case in the Washington Supreme Court and in the U.S. Supreme Court. His work focused on elections, Indian treaty rights, and environmental issues.

“I did seven U.S. Supreme Court cases in my first six years,” Johnson recalled. “It was just what I wanted to do when I went to law school.”

In 1981, with more than 20 cases in federal courts of appeal under his belt, Johnson moved into the special litigation unit where he worked with 20 state agencies, including the Office of the Secretary of State. His appellate work was severely tested when Washington almost lost its ninth congressional seat.

“Following the redistricting process after the 1990 census, Massachusetts and Montana had each lost a seat, and they wanted ours,” he recalled. “Washington lost in two courts of appeal, but we successfully argued for Washington’s ninth congressional district before the U.S. Supreme Court. I joined Solicitor General Ken Starr and his co-counsel, John Roberts, now Chief Justice of the United States.”

As an assistant attorney general, Johnson worked mainly on cases concerning environmental, tribal, and constitutional issues, including ones involving elections initiatives. Thirteen years ago he went into private practice.

Now on the Supreme Court, Johnson went from being an aggressive advocate to being part of a group. His appellate experience served him well.

“For a half-hour argument at the U.S. Supreme Court, you do a thousand hours of research and preparation,” he said. “You can’t leave any stone unturned.”

That preparation and the experience of writing more than 300 appellate briefs were invaluable to this newest alumnus on the bench, and he clearly enjoys the change from private practice.

“There’s a definite advantage of having nine people on the court,” he said. “The deliberative process turns out to be a darn good system.”
Broken pieces of glass make up an award that sits on the coffee table in her office overlooking Seattle. As the 1992 recipient of the Margaret Brent Women Lawyers of Achievement Award, The Honorable Betty Binns Fletcher ’56 not only broke the glass ceiling but reached new heights as the first woman from Washington to join the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

Married, living in Tacoma, and with four children ranging in age from nine months to nine years, Fletcher enrolled in the UW School of Law. “When you have all those responsibilities, you use your time wisely,” she said.

And use her time wisely she did, graduating first in her class of 1956. Finding a job at a law firm was another matter. In the mid-1950s, some women became solo practitioners, and only a handful worked in law firms.

A breakthrough came at Preston, Thorgrimson, & Horowitz (now K&L Gates): “The firm had a reputation for quality and hiring the top graduate, and there I was.”

Fletcher had walked in with her resume and met first with Jim Ellis ’49 and later with several partners. Ellis was supportive and enthusiastic, but he and the partners doubted that Charles Horowitz, who was absent, would hire a woman, let alone one with four children. It was Professor Warren Shattuck at the law school who told her to come to the law review annual banquet and he’d make sure she’d sit next to Horowitz. During that dinner, Horowitz told her that he wouldn’t have gotten a Rhodes scholarship without the support of her father, attorney John Binns. Fletcher was hired. “It was really the old boy network that got me the job,” she said.

That was just step one. Once hired, she worked behind the scenes and did not meet with clients until a vice president from Metropolitan Life Insurance unexpectedly walked into the office on a sunny Friday afternoon. He asked to talk to a lawyer about their work, and Fletcher was the only lawyer there. Because she worked with Preston on the account, Fletcher knew the issues and gave him a full status report.

“That was my breakthrough. When I was in New York to deliver a bond issue for Thorgrimson, I met with executives at Metropolitan Life. From that time forward, there was never any suggestion that I’d have trouble with any clients,” she recalled.

By the time 10 new judgeships were created in the Ninth Circuit in 1979, Fletcher had more than 23 years in private practice and been active in women’s issues. She chaired the statewide committee that successfully gained passage of the state’s abortion rights act and the Equal Rights Amendment to the Washington State Constitution as well as Washington’s ratification of the federal Equal Rights Amendment. She was also the first woman president of the Seattle Bar Association and the first woman on the Washington State Bar Association Board of Governors.

When President Jimmy Carter put out an executive order emphasizing the need for judges to reflect the face of America, the president of the state bar called Fletcher urging her to apply. Fletcher joined the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in 1979. She remains on senior status, riding the circuit to Pasadena, San Francisco, Honolulu, Portland, and Anchorage. Some recent cases involved the environment, immigration, cultural landmarks, and sentencing guidelines. Her opinion in USA v. Kwan was especially significant because it clarified the difference between coram nobis and habeas corpus.

Acknowledging that women are still underrepresented as law firm partners, Fletcher voiced her concern: “We need to have a better understanding that women can contribute fully but differently. We all need to maintain the right balance between family, community service, and the profession.”
“I was looking for a place that was beautiful and that I’d never visited. I came here purely to have an adventure.”

Fifty years later, that adventure continues to unfold for Judge J. Jerome Farris ’58, the first black appointed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

Farris grew up in Birmingham, Alabama, and attended college in Atlanta. When he wanted to go into law, the University of Alabama law school wasn’t an option. Because Seattle had a better weather than Denver, J. Jerome Farris landed at the UW in the fall of 1955.

He approached law school with the intent of getting a good legal education and then moving on to New York. He didn’t talk to anyone for three weeks.

“I was from Atlanta, and I thought I was in hostile territory. I came here not to be friends but to get a legal education.” he said.

Farris had the good fortune to sit next to Jerry Johnson ’58:

“Jerry went out of his way to talk to me. He found my name on the professor’s seating chart, and then called out to me, ‘Joe.’ My name on the seating chart was my full name, but I go by Jerome; my father is Joe. I knew the trouble he had gone to find out who I was, and I turned, smiling. We became close friends. Law school was the best thing I ever did. It was a wonderful experience, an unbelievable experience.”

Farris was one of two black law students in his class and one of three in the entire school. He made law review and was elected president of the student body. Farris decided to stay in Seattle when he graduated, and like female classmates at that time, he encountered many locked doors in the private sector.

“Marty Falsberg, who had been chief of staff at the Juvenile Court, invited me for dinner without telling me that I was being interviewed for a job. Len Schroeter [of Weyer, Roderick, Schroeter & Sterne in Seattle] would ask questions, and I would answer them. Leonard asked me if I was interviewing, and I said no, I didn’t want to be in the back room. I wanted to be an attorney. I assumed the firm’s doors were closed.”

Soon after, Farris had a formal interview at the law firm and landed the job.

“There had been one black in a downtown law firm, but he traveled the state. I became very visible because I was in Seattle. We were the beginning in integrated law firms,” he said.

Looking back on that time, Farris remembered that his clients were primarily white: “It didn’t bother any of the clients. It may have, but it never came to my attention, and they never handed me a file and had a person come in and take it back. One person told me, ‘I have never seen a black lawyer before.’ ‘I’m sure you haven’t,’ I replied. That was the end of the discussion, and we went back to the interview.”

Farris became a partner in 1959. In addition to his legal work, Farris went on to a long, distinguished career in service to the community, including serving as president of the UW Board of Regents, the Seattle Jaycees, and the Washington State Jaycees; chair of the Fellows of the American Bar Foundation and Appellate Judges Conference of the ABA; and boardmember of many local, state, and national organizations.

In 1969, Governor Dan Evans appointed Farris to one of the 12 seats on the newly created Washington State Court of Appeals where he was unanimously elected as its first presiding chief judge. He served on that court until his appointment by President Jimmy Carter to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

“Carter appointed 10 blacks from around the country to federal appeals courts. That was revolutionary,” Farris emphasized.

“He changed the face of the judiciary.”

Noting that “all cases are important to the parties,” Farris highlighted Hirabayashi v. United States as one that particularly stands out. Hirabayashi, an American citizen of Japanese descent, was convicted of violating the World War II curfew for people of Japanese ancestry. He was incarcerated for three months in addition to the nine months he served pending trial and appeal. Thirty-five years later, the appellate court vacated the curfew conviction.

“I had been on the panel,” he said. “Horrible things were done to the Japanese in this country. We made the right decision.”

Now on senior status, Farris works mainly with the 9th Circuit and the 11th Circuit, which sits in Atlanta, Jacksonville, Miami, and Montgomery.

“It’s a constant high. It’s wonderful to be able to make a decision and then watch how it fares,” he said.
Her undergraduate counselor advised her not to enroll in law school. Of the seven women in her law school class, only three went on to graduate. “I never dreamed of applying at a law firm,” Judge Carolyn Dimmick ’53 recalled. “Public service was the only show in town.”

The times certainly had changed by 1981 when Dimmick was appointed the first woman on the Washington Supreme Court. It was the same year that Sandra Day O’Connor became the first woman on the U.S. Supreme Court.

Judge Dimmick, now on the U.S. District Court for the Ninth Circuit, remembered the influential role Judge Betty Taylor Howard played in her career. “I met her when I was a law student, and she was a divorce proctor in King County District Court,” she said. “She encouraged me and became my mentor and friend. We spent every Christmas Eve together for the rest of her life.”

Judge Dimmick began her career as an assistant state attorney general right after law school, went on to be a deputy prosecuting attorney in King County, and later joined the judiciary, first in the Northeast District Court, King County and then in King County Superior Court. When Supreme Court Justice Charles Wright died in 1980, Dimmick was appointed to fill his term by Governor Dixie Lee Ray.

“Dixie Lee Ray was definitely looking to appoint a woman to the state’s highest court,” Dimmick said. “I was in the right place at the right time.”

Dimmick had little difficulty joining the all male group. “When I joined the Supreme Court, I already knew the judges as classmates or as personal friends,” she remembered, “but the Supreme Court had only one bathroom.” When Justice Hicks told her that it would cost $50,000 to put in a second bathroom, “not on my watch” was her answer.

She completed Wright’s term and successfully ran for re-election in a campaign that cost only $26,000. Today, a Supreme Court justice might spend more than a quarter of a million dollars on a campaign. “We couldn’t use the prestige of the office to raise funds, and I had a strong track record,” she emphasized. A campaign committee handled all finances.

Living during the week in Olympia and returning to Seattle on weekends, she stayed on the Supreme Court until her appointment to the Ninth Circuit by President Ronald Reagan in 1985.

Looking at today’s judicial elections, Dimmick believes that campaign contributors who think that money can buy judicial opinions are in for a surprise. “They won’t get their money’s worth,” she said. “We have reputable people running for office. We do what we do based on the facts and stare decisis.”

Dimmick’s concern over costs involved in capital improvements when joining the Supreme Court foreshadowed her involvement in building the new federal courthouse in downtown Seattle. Chosen by her fellow district court judges to be their representative, Dimmick was the liaison between the court and the architects, designers, and builders of the towering $225 million courthouse with its treed plaza and state-of-the-art courtrooms.

In her office with its commanding view of Puget Sound, she remembered fondly the excitement of her days as a prosecutor — investigating, litigating, and picking a jury: “I was doing all those good things that litigators do; being a judge was not part of my long-range plan.”

But she quickly added, “I never met a legal job I didn’t like. Each one had its own aura and interest. It’s been a wonderful career.”
I will share with you a deep secret that I rarely admit publicly: I never wanted to be a lawyer. I went to law school under duress.”

So began Charles Z. Smith '55, the first man of color on the Washington Supreme Court in a presentation before recent law school alumni on how to become a judge.

Beneath Smith’s warm smile, charm, and self-deprecating humor lies a man with a keen intellect and deep-seated love of the law. His rise to the state’s highest court was only partly serendipitous.

Few people realize that Smith, the son of a Cuban immigrant father and an African-American mother, was chosen at age 14 to be part of an educational experiment geared to exceptional students. Instead of completing high school, Smith took college courses in Florida and Pennsylvania. After graduating from Temple University and serving in the armed forces, he was set to enroll in the University of Pennsylvania law school. On a visit to his mother in Seattle, he walked into the UW law school, met with Associate Dean A. John Nicholson, presented his college transcript, and was admitted on the spot.

“Of the 120 people in the incoming class of 1955, 68 graduated,” he recalled. “At our 50th reunion, more than 50 were still around. We remain good friends to this day. Law school was a wonderful experience for me.”

Like Sandra Day O’Connor and Carolyn Dimmick, the doors to private practice in a law firm were closed to Smith. He clerked for Washington Supreme Court Justice Matthew Hill and then went to work as a deputy prosecuting attorney in King County, Washington, where he met a young Robert Kennedy. Kennedy was chief counsel for the Senate Labor and Racketeering Committee, also known as the McClellan Committee. The McClellan Committee was investigating Teamster President Dave Beck, a resident of King County. Smith was part of a team that developed a grand larceny case against Beck. Although convicted by a King County jury in 1957, Beck was pardoned by Governor Albert Rosellini before serving any of his 15-year sentence.

In 1961, Kennedy became U.S. Attorney General and asked Smith to join his staff in the Justice Department. Smith moved to Washington, DC, to work in the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section in the Criminal Division, although “we were actually known in the department as the Hoffa Squad,” Smith recalled.

“I supervised grand juries in Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, Miami, Atlanta, New Orleans, Detroit, Las Vegas, and San Juan. Our task was to investigate mismanagement of the Teamsters Central State Pension Fund. We eventually got an indictment against Hoffa and five others for mail fraud and wire fraud that resulted in federal jury convictions in 1964.”

Hoffa was pardoned by President Nixon before serving any of his 15-year sentence.

In 1964, Seattle Mayor J. Dorm Braman appointed Smith to Seattle Municipal Court, and he returned to the Pacific Northwest with his wife and four children. A year later, Governor Daniel Evans appointed Smith to King County Superior Court where he served until 1973 when he returned to the law school as associate dean and professor of law for “10 wonderful years.”

Although he had previously declined an opportunity to serve on the Washington Supreme Court, in July 1988 he accepted an appointment from Governor Booth Gardner to fill an unexpired term of two years. Smith ran unopposed in the September election and was re-elected in 1990 and 1996 without opposition. Smith sat on the Supreme Court until 2002 when he reached the mandatory retirement age of 75.

Still active in legal and community organizations, Smith plans to write a book about his experiences on the bench and offered this perspective: “The kind of life that I live in my profession and in my community is significantly important. It means being actively involved in the community and helping to accomplish change. I consider it a great privilege to have served on the courts in our great state of Washington.”
First in his family to go to college. First in his family to go to
law school. First non-Asian to receive the Outstanding Judge
Award from the Asian Bar Association. First male to receive the
Outstanding Judge Award from Washington Women Lawyers.
First Latino judge in a Washington state federal court. Being first
is something Judge Ricardo Martinez ’80 is rightfully proud of.
Appointed by President George Bush in 2004, Martinez had
a steady rise to the federal bench. Although one of the newest
members of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of
Washington, Judge Martinez joined the court with years of judicial
experience, first as a judge in King County Superior Court and
later as a U.S. magistrate judge.

“I'm a firm believer that merit, skill, and personality get you a
long way in life, but you've got to get lucky,” he said. “Becoming
a federal judge at the Article 3 level is akin to being struck by
lightning. Unless you put yourself out into the field during that
lightning storm, you’re never going to be struck by lightning. A lot
of things have to break your way to be lucky enough to get one
of these positions.”

During his 10 years in the King County Prosecuting Attorney’s
Office, Martinez recognized the importance of a Latino presence
in the courtroom. When appointed by Governor Booth Gardner
to King County Superior Court, he easily transitioned from pros-
secutor to judge in 1990.

“Once you put that robe on for the first time, the realization
hits you that you are no longer an advocate,” he said. “My back-
ground as someone who cares about community, cares about
the law, and cares about being a good trial judge affects every
Latino who walks into my courtroom. That person can expect a
district judge. I decided to show the judges of the court and the
federal bar that I could do the job, and then if a position ever
opened up, I’d be ready to take the next step.”

Ricardo Martinez

FIRST LATINO JUDGE IN A WASHINGTON STATE FEDERAL COURT

level playing field, not a break, but a fair hearing. That’s what we
all want and expect of our judicial system.”

His most difficult case involved the death penalty for a man
charged with aggravated first-degree murder, State v. Brown, tried
in King County Superior Court in 1993.

He recalled the impact on the jurors when they were brought
in and told they would be deciding a case involving the death
penalty: “We brought in 12 total strangers from the district, and
I saw the impact on those jurors when we told them it was a
death penalty case, the looks on their faces, the palpable emotion
that I could feel from the bench. The stakes don’t get any higher
than that – an individual’s life is on the line.

“The facts of the case were so horrible,” he went on, “that
after they came back with a verdict and voted for the death
penalty, we had to debrief the jurors. We brought in a psycholo-
gist who met with any who wanted to talk about what they went
through listening to these horrible facts.”

When the opportunity arose to become a U.S. magistrate
judge, Martinez carefully deliberated his future: “As a trial judge, I
wanted to be at the highest possible level, and that’s a federal
That step came on June 16, 2004. Today, in addition to his
courtroom responsibilities, Martinez mentors new judges and is
active in the community. He particularly enjoys talking to high
school and college students, equating being a judge with a
genre they’re familiar with.

“Every case is an amazing story with a plot line and with
built-in characters and all the different witnesses that come
into the courtroom. It’s the best reality TV you could ever
see,” he tells them.

As a young child of migrant workers who left Texas for a
better life in Washington, Martinez credits his parents’ hard
work and perseverance for giving him the opportunities that
led to his appointment: “Thanks to them, I can do not only
public service in helping my community, but I can follow my
heart and soul. This is my community – I have a responsibility
for what happens here, to the people in the entire district. I
have been one of the luckiest people in the world. I wouldn’t
change one minute.”
In the United States, you go to law school and become a judge after working for many years as an attorney. In Japan, you take a bar exam and then train to become a judge.

“I had been a philosophy major at the University of Tokyo and went to work in sales for a company founded by my grandfather. Part of my job was collecting unpaid debts, and I began to read up on the law,” Shin Motoki LL.M. ’68 recalled. “My father had been a lawyer and a judge, and so I decided to take the bar exam.”

At that time, Japan’s bar exam was notoriously difficult, with a 1 to 3% pass rate. Motoki took a year off to study full time and passed the bar in 1957. After two years at the Supreme Court Training Institute, Motoki became a judge and sat on district and family courts in Sapporo and Tokyo before being selected for study in the United States.

Motoki came to the UW in 1966 at the directive of Judge Takaaki Hattori [who later joined Japan’s Supreme Court]. Hattori was a close friend of UW Professor of Law Dan Henderson, and those personal ties resulted in Motoki becoming the first Japanese judge to study at the UW after World War II.

“You have to remember that this was shortly after the war. It was a big event for the Japanese judiciary,” Motoki emphasized. “A special room was set aside at Narita Airport, and 30 judges and staff from the Supreme Court came to see me off.”

At that time, Japan was still a developing economy, and Motoki relied on a scholarship to attend the UW: “I was given a monthly stipend which covered living costs. I had come alone, but my local attorney host, C.C. Chambers ’59, soon insisted that I bring my wife and daughter. It was really tough. We were the wartime generation, so we had been forbidden to speak English.”

“Henderson worked us very hard,” Motoki recalled. “I was reading until 10 p.m. each night and writing reports every two days. Even as a student at the University of Tokyo, I had never studied like this, and it made me think – America really is different.”

Motoki’s study of corporate law at UW was to prove important later in his career. After several judicial and administrative positions, he joined the Ministry of Justice Civil Affairs in 1976. He worked for six years under Takeo Suzuki, a commercial law scholar and driving force behind code reforms.

“We were doing the first large-scale revisions to the commercial code after World War II, and the key issue was how to squeeze out and penalize the sokaiya [organized criminals who blackmailed companies],” he said.

This major effort in serial code reform sought to roll back the heavy influence of criminal organizations over corporations. “These initial reforms were controversial,” he said. “Each time the parliamentary session opened we would be nervous, waiting for questions from politicians. Crime gangs would make threatening phone calls. The years between 1976 and 1982 were very intense.”

Appointed a judge of the Tokyo District Court in 1982, Motoki was administratively responsible for coordinating both civil and commercial matters. As a judge, he had to implement the code revisions that he had helped shape. He became the chief judge of the Tokyo District Court in 1989, retired later that year, and began a second career in private practice and as a law school professor at Toyo University. He received his doctorate in laws from Toyo University in 1998 and wrote over 20 books on Japanese corporate law and comparative corporate law. In addition, Motoki prepared students for the bar and advised clients with consumer finance problems pro bono.

Ten years ago, Motoki was awarded the Order of the Sacred Treasure (zuihosho) for outstanding contributions as a public servant.

When asked about his memories of the time spent in the United States, he spoke fondly of Professor Henderson, C.C. Chambers, and fellow students like Gene Lee J.D. ’66, LL.M. ’68, who became a lifelong friend, as well as one particular experience.

During a weeklong tour of Eastern Washington organized by the Asian Law Center, the students had home stays each night along the way.

“World War II was still very recent, but American warmth to us, their former enemies, was genuine,” he recalled. “The kindness we experienced was unforgettable.”

By Professor Veronica Taylor, Director of the Asian Law Center
Not everyone who grows up in the house of a lawyer becomes a lawyer, and not everyone whose parent is a judge becomes a judge. When you live in the small town of Elma, WA, population 3200, the likelihood that you will follow your father to the same law school and get elected to the same court is even more rare. Meet L. Edward Brown, class of 1952, and Stephen Brown, class of 1980.

The Browns have in common a deep appreciation for small town life, love of the law, and a clear moral compass. Ed became an ordained Episcopal minister after retiring from the bench, and Stephen served for eight years on the Judicial Conduct Commission.

“It was a real eye-opener,” Stephen said. “I saw how people view the courts and judges and the types of complaints they make. If your only goal is to make a lot of money, you can really make a lot of wrong choices.”

Both were in private practice early in their careers. Working in a small town with very few lawyers, they handled a wide variety of cases involving family law, real estate, and business. They also gained valuable trial experience as public defenders and part-time prosecuting attorneys. Eventually, Ed successfully ran for county prosecutor, an office he held for 12 years until his appointment by county commissioners to the Grays Harbor District Court. He ran for election and served on the bench for 12 years until his retirement in 1986.

Enter Stephen Brown, who was elected to his dad’s vacated seat and has remained on the court for 20 years. As one of two district judges in Grays Harbor County, the younger Brown hears civil cases in Aberdeen and criminal cases in Montesano. The judges, not the staff, switch venues every other week.

The father and son have one case in common. As a prosecutor in the late 1960s, Ed worked on a permit for an outdoor rock festival, the Satsop River Fair and Tin Cup Races. They brought in a visiting judge, Judge Charles Z. Smith ’55 of King County, to hear the issues, and the organizers posted a $25,000 bond to get a permit.

Fast forward to 1980 when the county auditor’s office found the uncashed cashier’s check for $25,000 sitting in a drawer. The sponsors had disappeared after the event and left no forwarding address, and the statute of limitations had run on any claims they might have had. It was up to Stephen Brown to file an action in Superior Court to pay the contractors who were still waiting for payment.

Unlike cases in large towns and cities, in their small community, individuals often appear in court without lawyers.

“When people represent themselves, you get to be a lawyer for both sides in a way,” Ed said. “You look at the case from one side, then the other side, and then look at it impartially. Many times, particularly in Small Claims Court, people just want to be heard. The parties know that they both can’t win, but they want their time in court.”

“In a small town, you may not recognize people, but they recognize you,” Stephen said, “and you get feedback. They come up to you and say, ‘I don’t know if you remember me, but I’m doing really great.’”

“And if they’re doing really bad, you do remember them,” added Ed Brown.

As judges and as prosecutors, the Browns have been involved in a few high-profile cases. In one case, a disgruntled employee blew up a local building. In another, individuals trying to prevent trains carrying nuclear bombs from getting to Bremerton by sitting on the railroad tracks were brought before the court.

For the Browns, though, their careers are not defined by an event but by the steady administration of justice and the fulfillment of their obligations to the people of their community. Stephen successfully gained funding to restore the probation department, terminated at the end of his father’s judicial career because of budget cuts. More recently, the court secured funding for a local dispute resolution center and an increase in staff at the courthouse, which is having its busiest year ever.

“It’s really the little stuff, the thanks you get from a person on the street, that makes it all worthwhile,” said Stephen. Ed added, “Not everybody can be a big city lawyer. The whole rest of the state needs small town lawyers.”
Week 3:
In May 2003, 19 people died inside of a truck trailer in Victoria, TX, about 125 miles southwest of Houston. The truck wasn’t refrigerated, although it could have been. With soaring temperatures and no air circulation, the outcome was tragic. Fourteen different defendants were charged in the smuggling operation, and this morning, three were sentenced.

It was interesting to see so many supporters of the defendants in the courtroom, many who told the media that the sentences were too harsh. When 19 people lose their lives because of the defendants’ actions, it’s hard to understand the family’s disbelief with the sentences.

Weeks 4-7:
We have been in trial on a massive Medicare fraud case which has been full of surprises. The U.S. Attorneys alleged that the four defendants engaged in a conspiracy to defraud Medicare out of more than $21 million. After testimony from more than 50 witnesses, the jury returned a guilty verdict as to all defendants, but not on all counts alleged in the indictment.

During the trial, we had one juror who was held in contempt, another suffered a miscarriage, and a third who experienced major health problems and had to be released from jury duty. We dealt with building construction that interfered with witness testimony. The spouse of a defendant blurted out comments during the trial and had to be removed from the courtroom. After all of this, everyone was ready to see this trial come to an end—the attorneys, the jury, and the defendants. Another trial down, many more to go.

Excitement is typical of this job. One minute, I’m working on an order, and in the next, a temporary restraining order is filed and needs to be dealt with immediately. There’s so much that needs to be done, and time flies by. It’s an up tempo, stimulating environment. This is justice in motion.

Week 18:
This afternoon, the judge authorized a wiretap on the cellphone of an individual suspected of being involved in a substantial drug enterprise. The legal paperwork on the wiretap was filed under seal, and the decision to grant or deny the wiretap all took place behind closed chambers.

In my first few months as a clerk, I’ve written orders on a wide range of legal issues, witnessed the sentencing of Enron CEO Jeff Skilling, and seen excellent as well as poor lawyering, occasionally side by side. I’ve heard hilarious testimony, watched the media frenzy surrounding several high-profile cases, and sat in on closed-door sessions. I’ve learned an enormous amount about how justice works from the inside and still have another year to go. I can’t imagine a better experience than this.

“I uprooted myself and took a chance. It was one of the best things I’ve ever done,” said Elizabeth Richardson ’06 about her externship last year with Judge Randall Rader of the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. Now an attorney in the Seattle office of Darby & Darby, P.C., Richardson plans to return to Washington, DC, to clerk for Judge Rader, “the patent judge in the United States,” in August.

As a 3L, Richardson spent eight weeks in DC. Under the supervision of law clerks, she sat in on conversations with the judge, drafted opinions and bench memos, attended oral arguments, saw the practical side of patent law, and read a lot of appellate briefs.

Like many patent lawyers, Richardson has a scientific background and holds bachelor’s and master’s degrees in biology from Kansas State University. She came to the UW School of Law because it’s a “heavyweight in international and comparative patent law.”

Richardson had not planned on an externship.

“I really didn’t understand the magnitude of the experience beforehand,” she said from her downtown Seattle office. “I learned so much from Judge Rader and the law clerks. I now appreciate what goes on in the federal circuit, not just as someone who wants to be a lawyer, but as a citizen.”

Richardson is looking forward to returning to Judge Rader’s court as a law clerk, an experience she already knows will be invaluable.

“I’m not sure what will come after that,” she said, “but the UW set me up well for whatever career I want to pursue.”
Judson Falknor, dean of the law school during World War II, opened a door for women in general and for Lucile Lomen ‘44 in particular. Thanks to Falknor, Lomen, first in her class and editor of the law review, became the first woman to clerk at the U.S. Supreme Court.

When U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas looked for clerks, he relied on law schools in the Ninth Circuit. For the 1944-45 term, Douglas approached Falknor. No woman had ever clerked at the Supreme Court, and Falknor knew that might be a problem. Lomen, however, was his best student, and because she had gone to Whitman College, Douglas’ alma mater, he felt she had a good chance.

In recommending Lomen, Falknor wrote to Douglas on behalf of the faculty: “In our opinion, she is absolutely first-rate in every respect.”

As Falknor suspected, Douglas was concerned that a woman wouldn’t be able to handle the job and went to S.B.L. Penrose, Whitman’s retired president, and some faculty members for their opinions on how she would do. He also asked Vern Countryman ‘42, a former clerk who knew Lomen: “I wonder if you would give me your reaction as to how you think a girl would fare as a law clerk in these surroundings which you know so well.”

With glowing recommendations, Lomen began her clerkship at the U.S. Supreme Court in September 1944. She maintained a grueling schedule, working 16-hour days and sometimes through the night to complete assignments. At the end of the year, Lomen returned to Seattle to work in the office of Washington State Attorney General Smith Troy.

In 1948, Lomen applied to work at the General Electric Company and again faced concerns because of her gender. Justice Douglas’ recommendation reassured GE executives. Lomen worked at GE for more than 30 years.

Lucile Lomen died in Seattle on June 21, 1996. She was 75.

Photo courtesy of the Lucile Lomen Papers, Stanford University Archives.
ELENA AGARKOVA, Legal Fellow, presented “The East Siberian-Pacific Ocean Oil Pipeline: the Impact on the Rights of Buryats and Other Peoples Along the Pipeline’s Right-of-Way” at the colloquium titled “Eurasian Pipelines and East Asia: A Path to Integration or a Marriage of Convenience?” sponsored by the Harriman Institute, Columbia University.


WILLIAM ANDERSEN, Emeritus Professor of Law, gave two presentations at the University of Botswana in October 2006: “Drafting the Modern Constitution” and “Selecting High Court Justices -- the American Experience.”

Assistant Professor HELEN ANDERSON spoke on “Ethical Issues in Written and Oral Advocacy” before the Washington Women Lawyers, Snohomish County Chapter.

ROBERT ANDERSON, Associate Professor, co-chaired the 29th Annual Indian Law Conference sponsored by the Federal Bar Association last year.

Associate Professor SAMUEL DONALDSON gave the presentation “Grantors Are From Mars, Grantor Trusts Are From Venus” at the 40th Heckerling Institute on Estate Planning, sponsored by the University of Miami School of Law. The Heckerling Institute is the largest estate planning conference in the country with more than 2,000 attendees.

JULIA GOLD, Senior Lecturer and Director of the Mediation Clinic, presented “Mediation and Cultural Values” for the King County Bar Association. She also spoke about the Uniform Mediation Act at the National Association of Administrative Law Judges conference in Seattle last September.

ROBERT GOMULKIEWICZ, Professor and Director of the Intellectual Property Law and Policy Program, presented “Copyright and Contract” at the Copyright Society U.S.A. mid-winter meeting; “Commercial Law Meets the Computer Revolution: Complexity, Creativity, Controversy” at the Association of American Law Schools Section on Computers and the Law; “Licensing: The Interface of Intellectual Property and Contract” at the
Washington State Bar Association; and “Intellectual Property LL.M. Programs After the Big Bang” at the Association of American Law Schools Workshop on Intellectual Property.

Professor PENNY HAZELTON, Associate Dean for Library and Computing Services, presented “Turn That Music Down: A Conversation Across Generations” at the Law Librarians of Puget Sound meeting last October and “Relating to Your Colleagues: or, Faculty Relations for Law Library Directors” at the Association of American Law Schools meeting in Washington, DC, in January. She also presented “Exploring Uncharted Territory: The Culture and Context of the University” at the American Association of Law Libraries meeting in St. Louis.

Associate Dean for Faculty and Academic Administration GREG HICKS was in Beijing last October as a speaker and consulting expert at the workshop on water conservation legislation sponsored by the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) State Council, Office of Legislative Affairs/Yale Law School China Law Center. He gave a presentation on property and licensing regimes for water resources, discussing their impact on resource conservation and on the maintenance of regulatory control. In addition to making formal presentations on topics chosen by the Office of Legislative Affairs of the PRC State Council, Hicks and fellow consulting experts Lee Travers of the World Bank, Shimon Tal, who is the recently retired chief of Israel’s Water Commission, and Mary Ann Dickson, head of the California Urban Water Conservation Council, offered comments on China’s proposed water conservation legislation.

While in Beijing, Hicks was also a guest lecturer at Renmin University of China Law School where he presented on the challenges posed to effective law and regulation of natural resources. He focused on the need to reconcile stability and adaptability in the writing of laws and regulation particularly in settings where the understanding of the physical properties and dynamics of resources may lag behind the writing of laws.

This past summer, Hicks presented “Pluralism and Accommodation on an American Water Law Frontier -- the Acequias of the United States Southwest” for the panel “El Acesco al agua en la Historia de America” at the 52nd International Congress of Americanists in Seville, Spain.

PATRICIA C. KUSZLER, Professor of Law and Director of Multidisciplinary Initiatives, was a featured presenter at several international and national conferences. In Toulouse, France, she presented on “Newborn Genetic Screening: Evolving Technologies and Public Health Policy” at the International Congress on
Assistant Professor CLARK LOMBARDI presented “Nineteenth-Century Free Exercise Jurisprudence in Context: Rethinking Reynolds v. United States” at the University of Oregon and on “Islam in National Constitutions: Iraq and Beyond” at the University of Puget Sound. The American Constitution Society, American Civil Liberties Union, and the Federalist Society sponsored his speech on “The New Supreme Court and Your Civil Liberties” at the University of Washington last year.

Assistant Professor ANNA MASTROIANNI presented “The Ethics of Research and the Growth of Bioethics in the United States” at Keio University Medical School in Tokyo, Japan.

JACQUELINE McMURTRIE, Assistant Professor and Director of the Innocence Project Northwest Clinic, gave two talks at the “Memory on Trial: The Role of Memory in the Courtroom” research symposium held at the University of Otago in Dunedin, New Zealand: “Memory’s Victims – The Wrongly Convicted” and “Reforming Methods of Collecting and Preserving Memory Evidence.”

Professor PAUL STEVEN MILLER presented on “The Consequences of Law” at Haverford College and spoke before the drafting committee at the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws held in Washington, DC, last year.

Assistant Professor JOEL NGUGI presented “It Is Not About the Cut: The Balancing Act in Protecting the Human Rights of the Girl-Child in Communities That Practice Female Circumcision” at the American Public Health Association Annual Meeting in Boston, MA. He also spoke on “Undo-
SEAN O’CONNOR, Associate Professor and Director of the Entrepreneurial Clinic, has presented in Japan, Switzerland, India, and throughout the United States this past year. In Japan, he spoke on “Issues in Training Lawyers for Practice in Intellectual Property, Technology Transfer and Commercialization” at the Osaka University conference “Legal Education and Ethical Issues in Science and Technology - Exploring New Approaches” in December and on “Using Research in the History and Philosophy of Science to Redefine Patentable Subject Matter Under the Progress Clause of the U.S. Constitution” at a conference co-hosted by the UW School of Law’s Center for Advanced Study and Research in Intellectual Property and the Research Center for the Legal System of Intellectual Property (RCLIP) of Waseda Law School, Waseda University. He also presented “The Need for Cradle to Grave Management of Funding, Biological Materials, and IP in University Research and Technology Transfer” to faculty and staff at Keio University and to participants at the International Conference on Efficient Alliance for Commercializing Upstream Inventions with a Focus on Co-Inventions and Co-Ownership, hosted by the Institute for Innovation Research at Hitotsubashi University. O’Connor also presented “History of Bayh-Dole Act” at Tokyo Medical and Dental University.


Associate Professor ANITA RAMASASTRY currently serves as a special advisor to the International Commission of Jurists on Corporate
Complicity, chair of the Pro Bono Committee, National South Asian Bar Association, and chair and commissioner of the Washington Uniform Law Commission. She is also the principal law reform advisor to the Commercial Law Development Program, U.S. Department of Commerce. Ramasastry spoke on “Translating Unocal?” at the Amnesty International Legal Network Conference “The Legacy of Nuremberg” in Seattle in 2006 and on legal issues in corporate security breaches at the Washington State Attorney General’s annual program on responsible corporate leadership.

Professor WILLIAM RODGERS made several presentations on his book, The Si’lailo Way: Indians, Salmon, and Law on the Columbia River, including one at Celilo Village in anticipation of the 50th anniversary of the destruction of the Celilo falls caused by the construction of The Dalles dam. An episode of Dan Rather Reports featured Rodgers and Environmental Law Clinic work on the Reopener and aftermath of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska.

Acting Assistant Professor SALLIE SANFORD was elected to the board of the Washington State Society of Healthcare Attorneys. At the November 2006 WSSHA Hospital & Health Law Seminar, she presented “Medicare Part D.”

SCOTT SCHUMACHER, Assistant Professor and Director of the Low-Income Taxpayer Clinic, presented “Circular 230 and Covered Opinions” at the 51st Annual Estate Planning Seminar in Seattle.

Prior to the start of the legislative session, Affiliate Professor HUGH SPITZER gave a presentation on the Washington State Constitution to new lawmakers in Olympia as part of “Law School for Legislators,” sponsored by the Washington State Bar Association and the Office of the Administrator of the Courts.

Assistant Professor KRISTEN STILT gave the following presentations on Islamic and Middle East legal issues: “Punishment in Law and Practice by the Mamluk-Era Muhtasibs,” at the Middle East Studies Association Annual Meeting in November; “Global Insights: The Current Situation in the Middle East” at the UW Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies; “The Power of the Muhtasibs of Early Mamluk Cairo and Fustat in Cases of Food Availability and Pricing” at the American Research Center in Egypt/Institut Francais d’Archeologie Orientale du Caire conference “Exercising Power in the Age of the Sultanates: Production, Manifestation, Reception Part II,” held in Cairo, Egypt, last year; “Constitution Under Fire: Understanding the Iraqi Constitution” at San Diego State University; and “Islamic Law and Female Judges in Egypt” at the annual meeting
of the Association of American Law Schools this past January.

Professor TOSHIKO TAKENAKA, Director of the Center for Advanced Study & Research on Intellectual Property (CASRIP), taught intellectual property and competition policy at the University of Tokyo and U.S. patent law at the Osaka Institute of Technology last summer. She also spoke on patent policy in the U.S. Supreme Court and Congress at Santa Clara University. Under her direction, CASRIP joined the Research Center for the Legal System of Intellectual Property of Waseda Law School in sponsoring an international innovation policy conference in Tokyo in December. In addition, Takenaka presented “Legal Issues in Upstream Inventions” at the Institute of Innovation Research at Hitotsubashi University and spoke at Keio University, Tokyo Medical Dental University, and the Japan Intellectual Property Association.

VERONICA TAYLOR, Professor and Director of the Asian Law Center, is a consultant with USAID. Her work focuses on a survey of commercial legal and institutional reform in Southeast Asia and on commercial legal and institutional reform training.

Professor JANE WINN has given presentations throughout the United States. She spoke on “Does XML Mean Never Having to Click on I Agree?” at the XML 2006 Conference in Boston; “The Emerging Law of Information Security - Technology and Governance Challenges” at the ICAIR Technology Policy Speaker Series, Center for Information Research at the University of Florida College of Law; and “Changing Roles - Consumers as Sellers and Producers” at FTC hearings in Washington, DC. She also presented “Legitimate Authority in the FOSS Community” at the Works in Progress Intellectual Property Colloquium 2006 at the University of Pittsburgh and “The Emerging Law of Information Security” at the Oregon State Bar Association Computer Law Seminar in Portland. Winn also spoke on “Information Security Governance” at the Lewis & Clark Faculty Colloquium in Portland, OR; “Signature Standards: Competing US and EU Legislative Solutions to the Problem of Online Authentication” at the International Academy of Commercial and Consumer Law in Austin, TX; “Law of Electronic Commerce” at the 42nd Academy of American and International Law, Center for American & International Law in Dallas, TX; “Electronic Contracting Update” at the 39th Annual UCC Institute in Chicago, IL; and “Ambivalence & Authority Within the Free & Open Source Software Community” at the Cardozo Law School Intellectual Property Speaker Series in New York City.
TENURE AWARDED TO GOMULKIEWICZ

Professor Robert Gomulkiewicz was promoted to full professor last September. Since joining the faculty in 2002, he has been the director of the graduate program in intellectual property law and policy. Prior to coming to the law school, Gomulkiewicz was associate general counsel at Microsoft where he led the group of lawyers providing legal counsel for development of Microsoft’s major systems software, desktop applications, and developer tools software, including Windows and Office. He also served as chair of the Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act Working Group of the Business Software Alliance. He joined Microsoft from the law firm of Preston, Gates & Ellis where he represented developers and users of software and information products.

THREE ELECTED FELLOWS OF THE AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION

TENURE AWARDED TO GOMULKIEWICZ

Three faculty members received the high honor of becoming fellows of the American Bar Foundation. Only one-third of one percent of the lawyers in the state are invited to become members of this elite group. Elected by the foundation board, they have demonstrated outstanding dedication to the welfare of their community and to the highest principles of the legal profession.

Penny Hazelton, Professor and Associate Dean for Library and Computing Services, manages the Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library and the Computing Services Department of the UW School of Law. In addition to her administrative duties, she teaches legal research and Indian Law at the law school and teaches in the UW Information School. She serves as the director of the Law Librarianship Program, a program leading to an M.L.I.S. for lawyers interested in careers in law librarianship. Before coming to the UW in 1985, she was the assistant librarian for research services and acting director at the Library of the U.S. Supreme Court. She also served as president of the American Association of Law Libraries and has been the general editor of Specialized Legal Research since 2001.

Paul Steven Miller is an internationally renowned expert in disability law. Miller joined the law faculty in 2004 after spending 12 years in public service in Washington, DC, where he was one of the longest serving commissioners of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), the federal agency which enforces employment discrimination laws. While at the EEOC, Miller spearheaded the development of the agency’s successful mediation program. He has also served as the White House liaison to the disability community and as deputy director of the U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs. Miller currently directs the UW Disability Studies Program and is a member of the UW Graduate School faculty, a faculty associate of the UW Harry Bridges Center for Labor Studies, and a faculty advisor to the UW School of Law Health Law Concentration Track. He is also an investigator for the UW Center for Genomics and Health Equality.

Anita Ramasastry, Associate Professor and Director of the Shidler Center for Law, Commerce & Technology, joined the faculty in 1996. Her research interests include commercial law, banking and payments systems, law and development, and comparative law. In 1998-99, she served as a special attorney and advisor to a special claims resolution tribunal in Zurich, Switzerland, established to resolve claims to World War II-era bank accounts. Currently, Ramasastry is a commissioner and chair of the Washington state delegation to the National
Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. She has been a consultant to the U.S. Agency for International Development, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the U.S. Department of Commerce Commercial Law Development Program, the European Commission, The Open Society Institute, and the International Commission of Jurists. In 1998, Ramasastry received the UW Distinguished Teaching Award, and in 2002, she received the UW Outstanding Public Service Award for her work with battered immigrant women and children.

NEW BOOKS BY FACULTY


Kokusai Chiteki Zaisan Funso Shori No Horitsu Sodan [Legal Advice On The Management Of International Intellectual Property Disputes], Toshiko Takenaka and Yamagami Kazuonori, eds. (Seirin Shoin, Tokyo, 2006).


Richard Zerbe and Allen Bellas, A Primer for Benefit-Cost Analysis (Edward Elgar, 2006)
Alumni and friends of the law school establish professorships to support the academic achievements of faculty. These endowments highlight the academic excellence that is the foundation for legal education at the University of Washington School of Law. Recently, nine members of the faculty were honored through named professorships.

Craig H. Allen, Judson Falknor Professor of Law
Craig Allen, one of the nation’s foremost authorities on maritime law, joined the UW law school faculty in 1996. His teaching and research interests include maritime and international law, national and homeland security law, and constitutional law issues in the conduct of international relations. During the 2006-07 academic year, as the Charles H. Stockton Chair in International Law at the U.S. Naval War College in Newport, RI, he focused on ways nations can engage in trade, protect vital resources, and prevent external threats to their security.

The Judson Falknor Professorship of Law was established by the graduating classes of 1948, 1949, and 1950 in honor of their law school dean, Judson Falknor (1936-51).

Robert Aronson, Betts, Patterson & Mines Professor of Law
Robert Aronson is a nationally recognized expert in professional responsibility, and his book, The Law of Evidence in Washington, is one of the leading treatises on the subject. Aronson, who joined the UW law school faculty in 1975, has served as chair of the Association of American Law Schools Section on Professional Responsibility and president of the Pac-10 Conference and chair of its Compliance & Enforcement Committee, among many other committees and organizations involved in legal education, ethics, and professional responsibility. His teaching and research interests include evidence, professional responsibility, criminal law, and sports law.

The Betts, Patterson & Mines Professorship of Law was created by Frederick V. Betts ‘33 and named for the Seattle law firm of Betts, Patterson & Mines, P.S.

Lisa Kelly, Bobbe & Jon Bridge Professor in Child and Youth Advocacy
Lisa Kelly, Director of the Children and Youth Advocacy Clinic, began her legal career practicing civil rights and family law for the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund. As a legal educator in Arkansas, West Virginia, and now Washington, she has championed the rights of children and families. She joined the law school faculty in 2003 and teaches family law and child advocacy. She is the co-author of Adoption Law: Theory, Policy, and Practice, to be published during the 2006-07 academic year.

The Professorship in Child and Youth Advocacy is named for Washington Supreme Court Justice Bobbe Bridge ’76 and Jon Bridge ’76, her husband. The Bridges, active members of Seattle’s professional, academic, and charitable communities, are leading advocates for the well-being of children.

Paul Steven Miller, Henry M. Jackson Professor of Law
An internationally renowned expert in disability law, Paul Steven Miller joined the faculty in 2004 after spending 12 years in public service in Washington, DC. He was one of the longest serving commissioners of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), the federal agency which enforces employment discrimination laws, and is currently involved in national and international disability rights issues. He is a member of the UW Graduate School faculty and a faculty associate of the UW Harry Bridges Center for Labor Studies. He was recently appointed to head the UW’s undergraduate disability studies minor.

The Henry M. Jackson Professorship was created from a gift made by the law school class of 1935 at their 50th class reunion in honor of their classmate, U.S. Congressman and Senator Henry “Scoop” Jackson.

Peter Nicolas, Jeffrey and Susan Brotman Professor of Law
Peter Nicolas, who joined the UW law school faculty in 2000, is an expert on federal and state rules of evidence. He has authored several
textbooks, and his scholarship has been cited by the U.S. Supreme Court, U.S. Courts of Appeal for the Second, Sixth, and Eighth Circuits, and lower federal and state courts in Indiana, New York, and Tennessee. His teaching and research interests include federal courts, international civil litigation, evidence, conflict of laws, constitutional law, and sexual orientation law.

The Brotman Professorship was created by a gift from Jeffrey Brotman ’67, the founder and president of Costco, and Susan Brotman, his wife and former chair of the UW Foundation Board.

**Veronica Taylor, Dan Fenno Henderson Professor of East Asian Law**

Veronica Taylor, Director of the Asian Law Center, joined the faculty in 2001 and is responsible for the J.D., LL.M., Ph.D., and visiting scholar programs in Asian law and in comparative and development law. She directs the center’s research and policy on Central Asia, Indonesia, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, the People’s Republic of China, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam. She also administers the Afghan Legal Scholars program as well as a new federally funded program to increase access to legal services in rural China. Taylor specializes in commercial law and society in Asia, regulation, and law reform in transition economies and is a frequent presenter at colleges and universities throughout Asia.

The Henderson Professorship supports the outstanding quality of the Asian Law Program that was created by School of Law Professor Dan Fenno Henderson.

**Pat Kuszler, Charles I. Stone Professor of Law**

Director of Multidisciplinary Initiatives and Director of the Center for Law, Science and Global Health, Pat Kuszler oversees an interdisciplinary J.D. concentration track in health law as well as its J.D./M.P.H. program and collaborative efforts with the UW Institute for Public Health Genetics and the Global Health and Justice Project. She is recognized throughout the world for her work on global health, human rights, bioethics, and health law. Kuszler, who holds an M.D. from Mayo Medical School, is an adjunct professor in the UW School of Medicine and School of Public Health and Community Medicine.

**Jane K. Winn, Charles I. Stone Professor of Law**

Jane Winn, Co-director of the Shidler Center for Law, Commerce & Technology, is a leading international authority on electronic commerce law and technological and governance issues surrounding information security. She joined the faculty in 2002. Her current research interests include electronic commerce law developments in the United States, the European Union, and China.

**Louis Wolcher, Charles I. Stone Professor of Law**

Director of Faculty Development Louis Wolcher joined the law school in 1986. His primary research interests include philosophy of law, legal and political theory, philosophy of language, and human rights. He has taught in Uzbekistan, Slovenia, and Japan and received a lectureship at the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg, France. He is a recipient of the UW Distinguished Teaching Award.

The Charles I. Stone Professorships were created from a bequest of Evelyn Egtvedt in honor of Charles I. Stone ’39, who was the Egtvedt family attorney. Stone was a partner at Perkins Coie Stone Olsen & Williams.
**FACULTY SCHOLARSHIP**


**CRAIG ALLEN** Craig Allen, *The Limits of Intelligence in Maritime Counterproliferation Operations*, 60 NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW (2007).


**DEBORAH MARANVILLE** Deborah Maranville et al., *Findings From the University of Washington School of Law Gender Study*, WASH. ST. B. NEWS, Feb. 2006, at 16.


JacquelineMcMurtrie, Incorporating Elizabeth Loftus’ Research on Memory into Reforms to Protect the Innocent, in DO JUSTICE AND LET THE SKY FALL: ELIZABETH LOFTUS AND HER CONTRIBUTIONS TO SCIENCE, LAW, AND ACADEMIC FREEDOM, Mary-anne Garry & Harlene Hayne, eds. (Lawrence Erlbaum Asso., Inc., Publishers, 2006).


BEYOND THE BOOKSHELF

LAW BOOKS ON DEMAND, NEW PROGRAM FOR ALUMNI

UW law school alumni have always received great service from the staff of the Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library. In addition to having reference librarians help with challenging legal research questions, alumni can conduct research in numerous commercial databases and indexes and check out many items from the library’s collection. But what if you need a book and cannot come to the law library in person?

Law Books on Demand, the library’s new service exclusively for alumni, is an easy way to obtain a book from the Gallagher Law Library:

1. Identify the books you want. Search the law library catalog directly from its website (http://lib.law.washington.edu) or from the alumni home page.

2. Copy and paste the information about the books directly into our web form, adding your personal information, and send it to the law library. We’ll handle it from there.

The library will mail the books you request at no charge within two working days. You mail the books back to us by the due date at your expense. Couldn’t be easier!

The Law Books on Demand program includes most items in the Gallagher Law Library. Hundreds of thousands of books, reporters, briefs, and law reviews are available.

LIBRARY SERVICES FOR VIRTUAL VISITORS

Virtual visitors to the library can access many of the library’s features including emailing reference librarians for research assistance, obtaining copies of articles, briefs, and other material using the fee-based Copy & Send service, finding links to authoritative and reliable sites for Washington state and federal legal research on the Internet Legal Resources page, and getting expert advice on dozens of topics in our online collection of legal research guides. In addition, you can check your library account to find out when Gallagher books are due, renew books, and place holds.

Remember, staff at the Gallagher Law Library want to share their expertise and collections with alumni. Whether you visit in person or virtually, they can enhance the quality of the work you do for clients.

By Professor Penny A. Hazelton, Associate Dean for Library and Computing Services.

Complete information about the services the library offers to alumni is found on the alumni home page: http://www.law.washington.edu/Alumni
LIBRARIAN BOOKS AND BRIEFS


Assistant Librarian Richard Jost co-presented “Mystery Solved: How to Make Sense of Load Profiles!” with Owen Rogers, his former law library intern, at the Northwest Innovative Users Group annual meeting at the University of Portland in October.

HAVEN’T HEARD FROM US LATELY? CHANGED YOUR EMAIL ADDRESS?

Keep in touch and stay informed about events and activities at the UW School of Law. Update your contact information and leave a class note for friends and colleagues at the alumni website: [http://www.law.washington.edu/Alumni/](http://www.law.washington.edu/Alumni/)

You can sign up today for our free electronic newsletters:

**eBriefs:** This quarterly e-letter for alumni and friends of the law school has news about students, faculty, and alumni and gives advance notice of upcoming events.

**CASRIP newsletter:** The Center for Advanced Study and Research on Intellectual Property (CASRIP) e-letter comes out three times a year and includes feature articles and updates on case law, faculty scholarship, and CASRIP activities.

**Shidler Journal of Law, Commerce & Technology:** This online journal for practicing lawyers and business managers features timely, concise articles on emerging issues in technology law.

If you haven’t seen these in your inbox, we can deliver them when you subscribe at our website: [http://www.law.washington.edu/Alumni/](http://www.law.washington.edu/Alumni/)

Be sure your ISP doesn’t filter out your newsletters as junk mail by adding us to your email contacts or safe senders list.
OUR ASIAN CONNECTION

1. Visiting Afghan Scholars and Asian Law Center faculty and staff
2. Dean Joe Knight and Associate Law Librarian Jonathan Franklin with Taiwan Yunlin District Court Chief Judge Hung Chao-Lung
3. Korean Law Institute participant and Afghan Scholar Humayoun Rahimi
4. Professor Toshiko Takenaka (r) in Taiwan
5. UW President Mark Emmert (2nd from l) and Dean Joe Knight (far right) in Taiwan
6. Korean Law Institute participants
7. Professor Sylvia Kang'ara (l) with two Afghan Scholars
8. UW School of Law faculty visiting Sunkyungkwan University Law School (Taipei, Taiwan)
9. Korean Law Institute participants with law school faculty and staff
10. Transnational Institute participant Eri Yoshida with Associate Dean Gregory Hicks
11. Korean University law professors Kyung-Sin Park, Chao-Kyung Chang, and Huyng-Hyun Yoo with UW law professor Paul Steven Miller
12. UW law school faculty in Taiwan.
CLASS REUNIONS

2. Reunion Day 2006
3. Class of 1986
4. Members of the Class of 1996
5. Dom Driano ’56, Shannon Stafford ’56, Sandra Craig, and Gene Craig ’56
6. Bob Anderson ’61 and Frank Owens ’61
7. Members of the Class of 1996.
THE YEAR IN PICTURES, 2006-07

1 Professors Michael Robinson-Dorn and Scott Schumacher
2 CAYAC 10th Anniversary Celebration
3 Dean Joe Knight with Future of the Law Institute 2006 participants
4 Katherine Sadlon ’06, Richard Sanders ’69, and Magnus Chang (2L)
5 Professor Alan Kirtley with Mediation Moot Court Competition participants
6 CAYAC 10th Anniversary Celebration
7 South Africa Constitutional Court Justice Albie Sachs (center) with UW law school faculty
8 Law professor Sam Donaldson prepares for an interview with National Geographic.
1 Washington State Supreme Court Chief Justice Gerry Alexander ’64, Justice Susan Owens, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O’Connor, and Justice Barbara Fairhurst.

2 Dean Joe Knight and Charles Z. Smith ’55.

3 Ivy Fioretti ’09 at the Recent Graduates Networking event honoring C.Z. Smith ’55.

Olympia Quarter 2007.

5 Law school faculty and staff with quilts they made for the Public Interest Law Association Auction.

6 UW President Emmert, Justice Sandra Day O’Connor and William H. Gates ’50.

7 Nathan Garnett ’04, Sarah Tilsta ’04, Jolene Marshall ’05, and Brian Free ’04.

8 3L Scott Fitzgerald and his family at the 2006 Fall Festival.

9 Judge Betty Binns Fletcher ’56 and Justice O’Connor.

10 Christina Smith ’01 and Michele Storms.

11 Dean Joe Knight and Harvard University Professor of Law Charles Ogletree.

12 Justice O’Connor, Dean Joe Knight and Washington State Supreme Court Justice Richard Sanders ’69.
Class of 1941
James M. Stewart is retired and living in Montesano. He had served in World War II and the Korean War.

Class of 1950
Correction: We sincerely apologize to Samuel Rutherford and his family and friends for listing him in the obituaries in the last issue of UW Law. We are happy to report that Samuel Rutherford is alive and well.

Class of 1953
Byron A. Samuelson, who decided disability and Part B Medicare cases under the Social Security Act, retired in 2000. He now lives in Brownsville, TX.

Class of 1962
Earl M. Hill of Parsons Behle & Latimer in Reno has been recognized in Best Lawyers in America 2007 in the following categories: energy law, environmental law, mining law, natural resources law, and water law. Hill is a member of the firm’s environmental, energy and natural resources department and practices in the areas of natural resources, mining law, and public lands. Behle & Latimer is Utah’s largest law firm with offices in Reno, Las Vegas, and Salt Lake City and more than 100 lawyers.

Class of 1965
John G. Bergmann, partner in Helsell Fetterman LLP, Seattle, was named Trial Lawyer of the Year by the Washington Chapter of the American Board of Trial Advocates. Bergmann frequently serves as mediator and arbitrator in litigation cases seeking alternative dispute resolution. His trial practice focuses on commercial disputes, construction issues, products liability, mass torts, environmental claims, and insurance defense. Bergmann is also a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers.

Class of 1969
Chuck Blumenfeld has been named executive director of the UW Alumni Association. He had served on the association’s board of trustees for many years and was president during the 2005-06 academic year. He had been a partner at Perkins Coie LLP in Seattle.

Class of 1970
Thurston County District Court Judge Clifford L. Stilz Jr., who was recently re-elected, was given the Local Hero Award by the Washington State Bar Association in January. The award is presented to lawyers who have made noteworthy contributions to their communities. He became a member of the Thurston County District Court bench in 1985. Most recently, Stilz took on the project of designing, establishing, and implementing a mental health court. The Mental Health Court works with mentally ill offenders to help them maintain their treatments and prevent recidivism.

Dan Phillips was re-elected judge in Kitsap County District Court.

Class of 1974
Steve Crane (LL.M.) wrote that he has been working for two years as the managing principal and developer of one of the largest mixed-use projects ever proposed in the state of Washington. The so-called “urban center” consists of high-density residential units and retail components adjacent to I-5 in southwest Snohomish County.

Class of 1975
Kathy A. Cochran was voted Outstanding Defense Trial Lawyer for 2006 by Washington Defense Trial Lawyers.

Class of 1976
Jon and Bobbe Bridge were honored by the YWCA with the Isabel Colman Pierce Award for Excellence in Community Service. The award, given to individuals in the Puget Sound region who have helped shape the community through dedicated service and philanthropy, recognizes their commitment to improving educational and enrichment opportunities for children and youth regardless of background, aptitude, or circumstance. Jon Bridge, of Ben Bridge Jeweler, is chair of the Alliance for Education. Bobbe Bridge, a Washington State Supreme Court justice, helped create the first daycare center in a justice facility. Most recently, the Bridges worked together to start the Center for Children and Youth Justice, which strives to divert children from the juvenile justice system and help those already involved become successful community members.

Michael E. Cavanaugh, a full-time arbitrator and mediator of labor and employment disputes since 1997, has been admitted to membership in the National Academy of Arbitrators.

Linda Kelley Ebberson marked her 30th anniversary of her admission to the Washington State Bar Association and 30 years of practice this year. She works at Lasher Holzapfel Sperry & Ebberson, PLLC.
Class of 1978

Linda Larson joined Marten Law Group in Seattle as a partner on October 1. She is helping the firm expand in the areas of project development and environmental litigation. Marten Law Group has 10 attorneys focused exclusively on the practice of environmental and land use law and litigation.

David Kurtz was appointed by Governor Christine Gregoire to a seat on the Snohomish County Superior Court in January 2006 and ran unopposed in the fall 2006 election. Kurtz will thus complete through 2008 the unexpired term of Judge Stephen Dwyer, who was elected to the Court of Appeals in 2005.

Sally Clark, who had been appointed to fill a vacancy on the Seattle City Council in 2006, was elected to finish that term in office, which will end this year.

Sally Harpole is serving as co-chair of the Arbitration Committee of the International Bar Association.

Class of 1979

Marlin J. Appelwick was re-elected to the Washington Court of Appeals and received the James Nevins Award by the Washington Judges Foundation for service in public legal education. He co-chairs the Washington State Bar Council on Public Legal Education.

Class of 1981

John C.W. Bennett (LL.M.) was recently appointed a distinguished visiting research professor at the University College of Florida Institute of Technology.

Class of 1983

Since September, Stanley A. Bastian has been the president-elect of the Washington State Bar Association. Bastian, who ran unopposed for the office, is a shareholder in Jeffers, Danielson, Sonn & Aylward P.S. of Wenatchee. His practice focuses on civil litigation, employment law, labor negotiations, and municipal defense.

David Neslin of Arnold & Porter LLP in Denver won a $39.8 million judgment against the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). The U.S. Court of Federal Claims found that Neslin’s client, the Sacramento Municipal Utility District, incurred these damages due to the DOE’s failure to timely remove spent nuclear fuel from the District’s Rancho Seco power plant under a contract entered into pursuant to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act. Neslin specializes in environmental law and litigation.

Class of 1984

Kristi Mathisen has joined Laird Norton Tyee, a wealth management firm, as managing director of tax and financial planning. Previously, she was director of estate and gift planning services and co-director of the tax practice at Bader Martin. Mathisen is immediate past president of the Estate Planning Council of Seattle and a member of the Seattle CPA Tax Roundtable. She is a member of the Washington Society of Certified Public Accountants, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the taxation and real property and probates sections of the Washington State Bar and King County Bar Associations, and the Washington Planned Giving Council. She also serves on several advisory committees of local charitable organizations.

Class of 1987

Mary Lee Moseley and her family recently relocated from Berkeley, CA, to Winthrop, WA. She has been with Deloitte Tax, LLP, for 10 years and will telecommute, working from the Seattle office about eight weeks each year and from her home office the rest of the time. She focuses on estate, gift, and trust tax in Deloitte’s Private Enterprise Group and enjoys hiking, cross-country skiing, and mountain biking from her doorstep.

Dianne Winter Brookins wrote that she has become a director and shareholder of Alston Hunt Floyd & Ing in Hawaii. Her practice focuses on health care law.
Class of 1991

Katherine White has been named associate dean of the Judge Advocate General’s Legal Center and School, which is authorized by Congress to award a Master of Law degree and has full ABA accreditation. The school began during World War II, was briefly disbanded, and was re-established at the University of Virginia in 1951. White, a registered patent attorney, joined Wayne State University Law School in 1996, and since 1998 she has served on the Board of Regents for the University of Michigan.

Michael Strand, CEO and general counsel for Montana Independent Telecommunication Systems, has been elected chairman of the Montana Council of Cooperatives for 2007. The MCC represents nearly all of the cooperative businesses in the state, including telephone and electric cooperatives, credit unions, commodity cooperatives, and farmers’ cooperatives.

Class of 1992

Shauna Martin Ehlert of Cozen O’Connor in Seattle was named a 2006 Washington Rising Star by Washington Law & Politics. She concentrates her practice in insurance litigation, including property, subrogation, insurance coverage and property liability claims.

Class of 1994

Benes Zapanta Aldana was recently promoted to commander, U.S. Coast Guard. He currently serves as the deputy district legal officer for the 13th Coast Guard District in Seattle. He was also elected to the ABA House of Delegates at the ABA’s Annual Meeting in Honolulu.

Vai Io Lo (Ph.D.) has joined the law faculty at Bond University, Queensland, Australia, as an associate professor. She also co-directs its Fischer Center for Global Trade and Finance.

Class of 1995

Howard F. Jensen and his wife Jessica ’99 announce the birth of their second child, Eli Matthew Jensen, on January 20, 2006. He shares his birth date with his 2-year-old brother, Noah Michael Jensen.

Linda Sferra wrote that she is sorry to have been out of town for her 10-year class reunion and sends greetings to all. She is currently chair of the Equine Advisory Board for the College of Veterinary Medicine at Washington State University and lives on a horse farm on Vashon Island with her husband and two children, Forrest, age 9, and Virginia, age 8.

After 20 years in the United States, Kim Do returned to Vietnam in 2003 and married her childhood friend Nam Nguyen. Last November, they were thrilled to have a healthy boy David, who follows 2-year-old sister Maxine. Kim, of counsel to YKVN in Ho Chi Minh City, practices transactional commercial law.

Class of 1997

Christopher Alan Evans (LL.M.) wrote that after serving for six years as U.S. general counsel to a publicly-traded Japanese technology company, he has established his own practice, Venture Counsel Law International PLLC in Bellevue, WA. The practice provides entrepreneurial-focused legal services related to private equity financing in the United States and Asia, cross-border joint ventures and strategic alliances, intellectual property licensing, and other emerging company issues.

Kelly Crow has been practicing tax law and accounting at her company, Keystone Accounting & Tax, Inc., for four years. She is married and has three children, Kayla, 7; Madeline, 5; and Ryan, 2.

Class of 1998

Edward L. “Ted” Simpson (LL.M.) has been named a partner at Samuels Yoelin Kantor Seymour & Spinrad LLP in Portland, OR. He joined the firm in 2001.

Class of 1999

Eron M. Berg was elected treasurer of the Washington State Bar Association last fall. He opened the Law Office of Eron M. Berg, PLLC, in Mount Vernon in 2000, where he continues to practice with an emphasis on civil law, and he serves as city attorney for the City of Sedro-Woolley. He is a former mayor of La Conner and served as chair of both the Skagit Council of Governments and the Skagit Regional Transportation Policy Organization in 2001-03. He is currently the president of Youthnet, a nonprofit corporation that serves Skagit, Island, Whatcom, and Snohomish counties by providing youth and family services, including an alternative high school, foster placements, a teen shelter, and other social-service programs.

William Herbert has joined the international section of Smith, Gambrell & Russell, LLP, as counsel to develop Japanese business. He had previously worked in the legal department of the Tokyo offices of Sankyo Company,
Limited, and at Lexwell Partners, a Tokyo-based law and patent firm. Herbert resides in Atlanta.

Class of 2001

Ramona N. Hunter, an associate at Cozen O’Connor in Seattle, was named a 2006 Washington Rising Star by Washington Law & Politics. She concentrates her practice in the areas of employment, medical malpractice, and insurance litigation.

Aleksandr D. McCune (LL.M.) was named Volunteer of the Year by the Housing Justice Project of Kent, WA, a homeless prevention program for low-income tenants in King County. Volunteer attorneys and legal assistants staff walk-in clinics at the King County Courthouse and Kent Regional Justice Center. McCune is an insurance coverage paralegal in the Seattle office of Cozen O’Connor.

Caroline R. Suissa moved her office to the heart of downtown Seattle and enjoys being a solo practitioner focusing on estate planning, adoptions, trusts, probate, and real estate. Although she has “the best dog in the whole wide world,” she also fosters puppies for the King County Animal Shelter.

Class of 2003

Jim Denning (LL.M.) has joined the Charleston, SC, offices of McNair Law Firm, P.A., as special counsel focusing on business transactions, mergers and acquisitions, and project development and finance.

Class of 2004

Timothy E. Allen received the Washington Defense Trial Lawyers Outstanding Litigation Associate of the Year award at their annual judicial reception last October. Allen, an associate at the Seattle firm of Bennett Bigelow & Leedom, practices in the areas of medical malpractice defense and insurance bad faith litigation (both plaintiff and defense). He is married to Sarah S. Rice ’94, who practices as a child custody and adoption Guardian ad Litem in Skagit, Snohomish, and King counties. In addition to their law practices, the couple is kept busy at their home in Arlington raising two children, two horses, three dogs, and four cats.

Captain Nick Anderson, a prosecutor in the Army J.A.G. Corps, can been seen in the Army’s web campaign at www.goarmy.com/strong.

Class of 2005

Nanae Terazaki (LL.M.) has joined Schwabe Williamson & Wyatt in Portland, OR, as a patent agent. Her practice focuses on patent prosecution and client development in Japan.

Sarah (Shirey) MacLeod became an associate in the trusts and estates group at Miller Nash LLP in Seattle in November.

Hannah Saona has been hired as legislative counsel for the ACLU of Idaho. Previously, she clerked in Seattle for King County Superior Court Judge Sharon S. Armstrong.

Class of 2006

Eric J. Wieland (LL.M.) has joined the Portland, OR, firm of Samuels Yoelin Kantor Seymour & Spinrad LLP. Wieland will focus on estate, tax, business, and trust law.

Alison G. Jones has joined the Seattle law firm of Hills Clark Martin & Peterson, P.S., as an associate focusing on business and litigation matters.

Submit your class notes by updating your information: http://www.law.washington.edu/Alumni
Joe Diamond ’31
First law alumnus to give to Students First scholarship campaign

Just weeks prior to his passing on March 3, 2007, and three days shy of his 100th birthday, Joe Diamond along with his wife Muriel made a $100,000 gift to the School of Law to create the Josef and Muriel Diamond Law Student Scholarship. This is the first gift to the law school as part of the UW Students First campaign and, because the donation qualifies for matching funds, (equal to 50% of the contribution), the gift is considerably enhanced. The fund will provide need-based scholarships to students seeking a J.D. from the School of Law and was made in honor of Josef Diamond and his lifelong passion for the law.

Although Diamond was most often associated with business, real estate, and banking — Diamond Parking, Northwest Bank, Budget Rent A Car of Washington and Oregon, the Symons Building in Seattle, the Coeur D’Alene Hotel in Spokane — Joe Diamond’s biography is titled, “Joe Diamond Lawyer.”

Born on March 6, 1907, Josef Diamond, was no stranger to “firsts.” He was the first in his family born in the United States. He was in the first graduating class at Garfield High School in Seattle. He was the first in his family to go to college (UW class of ’28) and then law school (UW class of ’31). He was not the first to encounter the hard times of the Great Depression.

When Diamond graduated from law school, getting a job was his first priority. Jobs were scarce, and he went from one law firm to another leaving his resume, talking to receptionists, and trying to get an interview. He had set his sights on Caldwell and Lycette, one of Seattle’s prominent law firms.

“Caldwell had been the mayor of Seattle,” Diamond recalled “The firm had a reputation for integrity but no jobs.” Nonetheless, Diamond found a way to get an interview and then made Caldwell an offer he couldn’t refuse: “I just wanted to learn the practice of law, and I didn’t want to be paid. He agreed to let me work from the library for 30 days.”

On his way out one month later, Caldwell stopped him, and Joe Diamond joined the firm. Starting at $100 a month, a large salary at that time, Diamond worked long and hard. Four years later, he was a partner in Caldwell, Lycette and Diamond.

Diamond went on to a distinguished career in law, served in the Army in World War II, and thrived in business. The first one at the office in the morning and the last one to leave, Diamond focused on business and real estate, but he made quite a stir when he challenged his alma mater all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court in DeFunis v. Odegaard.

Marco DeFunis had been denied admission to the UW School of Law in 1971, and as his lawyer, Diamond challenged the school’s admissions policy. Working pro bono, Diamond secured a spot in the law school for DeFunis while the case went through state and federal courts. By the time the case reached its conclusion, DeFunis had graduated and passed the bar exam. The issue was moot.

Prior to his death, Diamond recalled his many years as a practicing attorney: “Practicing law was fun for me. Law is a fascinating field, and you get the opportunity to get things done.”

“Joe loved everything about the law,” said Muriel Diamond. “Now we hope to make it a little easier for a deserving student.”
OBITUARIES

DANIEL MAGNUSONREAUGH  Daniel Magnuson Reaugh ’36 died on November 9 in Bellevue at the age of 95. He taught law at the Wyoming Law School and the University of Washington School of Law. Reaugh also practiced law in Seattle and for 20 years was a court-appointed member of the Washington State Judicial Council.

HOWARD VINCENT DOHERTY SR.  Howard V. Doherty Sr. ’37 of Port Angeles died on September 9 at the age of 94. He had served in the U.S. Navy as a lieutenant commander. Doherty practiced law in Port Angeles and was a Clallam County prosecutor and a U.S. magistrate for Whidbey Island Naval Air Station.

JOHN N. RIESE  John N. Riese ’37, who was a founding member of Emery, Howe, Davis and Reise, which became Davis Wright Tremaine, died on December 3 at the age of 97. He was a founding trustee of Casey Family Programs where he served as president and chairman of the board of trustees for many years. Riese also served in the Navy during World War II and helped establish the Washington State 4-H Foundation.

Class of 1948
John Veblen, Sr., June 17, 2006

Class of 1949
John E. Swanson, Jr., April 13, 2006
John W. Baird, Nov. 2005
Kenneth L. Johnson, June 22, 2005

Class of 1950
C. Frederick Barker, May 8, 2006

Class of 1951
C. Ray Cory, Jr., Aug. 10, 2006

Class of 1952
Raymond J. Petersen, July 2, 2006

Class of 1953
John A. Henry, July 9, 2006

Class of 1954
Loren D. Prescott, Nov. 19, 2006

Class of 1960
Efrem Z. Agranoff, June 22, 2006
David T. Ellis, April 17, 2006

Class of 1963
Hans C. Jensen, Sept. 14, 2006

Class of 1971
Bruce F. Miller, Aug. 18, 2006

Class of 1966
Lamar M. Faulkner, May 27, 2006

Class of 1986

Class of 1989
Christopher Lee Stamos, LL.M., July 21, 2006

Class of 2003
Thomas Sellman, Aug. 8, 2006

FRIENDS
Lyla Lant, widow of Harold Lant ’32, Oct. 4, 2006
For crimes against peace, for war crimes, and for crimes against humanity, high-ranking members of the Nazi regime stood trial at Nuremberg. From August 8, 1945, until the trial ended on October 1, 1946, the world listened and held accountable those responsible for the Nazi killing machine. Few people realize that Walter B. Beals, who was in the first UW law school graduating class (1901), presided over another trial that had equally important implications. United States of America v. Karl Brandt, later known as the Doctor’s Trial, brought to justice 23 German doctors, scientists, and medical professionals who committed murder, mutilation, and other atrocities in the course of human medical experiments on civilians and prisoners of war. The trial, heard in Nuremberg before an American military tribunal, lasted 9 months and included the testimony of 85 witnesses and the submission of almost 1,500 documents.

Beals was 70-years-old and had a distinguished career in Washington state when President Truman appointed him to the military tribunal. He had been elected to the Washington Supreme Court in 1926 and re-elected four times. In 1946, he took a leave of absence from his position as chief justice to preside at Nuremberg. He rejoined the Supreme Court upon his return in 1948. Beals died in 1960.

Beals’ desk notebook from the trial is a lasting legacy to the legal profession, the rule of law, and justice.

Also involved in the Nuremberg trials was William Tru- lock Beeks ’32. Upon graduation, Beeks entered private practice, specializing in maritime law. He joined the U.S. Army in 1942 and defended black soldiers court-martialed at Ft. Lawton in Seattle in 1944. The prosecutor was Leon Jaworski. As head of the trial section of the war crimes branch of the Judge Advocate General’s Department, Jaworski enlisted Beeks’ help to investigate war crimes and prosecute Nazi war criminals at Nuremberg. Beeks resumed his maritime law practice in Seattle in 1947.


Thanks to the efforts of UW alumni, the Gallagher Law Library is fortunate to have in its collection trial documents from the Nuremberg Tribunal: a set of the original transcripts of proceedings and English translations of documents submitted to the International Military Tribunal (Nov. 1945 - Oct. 1946) and the United States Nuremberg Military Tribunal Subsequent Proceedings (Nov. 1946 - Nov. 1948). This set of over 1200 bound volumes includes trial transcripts, procedural material, and exhibits, including translated documents and photographs.

The library set, one of only 13 copies bound to preserve their fragile mimeographed pages, is kept in a nonpublic area; however, alumni can make special arrangements to use them. The chair Beals used when he was a judge at Nuremberg, also owned by the library, is currently located in Professor Eric Schnapper’s office.

Photos courtesy of the (l) U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum and (r) U.S. Western District Court.
Have you considered withdrawing money from your IRA to support something meaningful at the University of Washington, but were afraid of the tax consequences? Now, under a recently enacted law, individuals who are at least 70 ½ years old may contribute up to $100,000 from their IRAs in 2007 to a charitable organization of their choice and not be taxed on the funds withdrawn. You decide how you want to direct your support — whether to students or faculty, or to a law clinic, center or program.

Together, with your support, we’re creating futures.

To learn more contact the UW School of Law Development Office by calling 206.543.2964 or by emailing cyen@u.washington.edu
There’s still time to RSVP for the Alumni Recognition Banquet

Tuesday, May 22, 2007
6:30 p.m
Fairmont Olympic Hotel

Honoring these distinguished law school alumni:

Polly McNeill ’87, Seattle
Jerry McNaul ’68, Seattle
Chang Rok Woo ’83, Korea
Todd Larson ’88, New York

RSVP
Online: http://www.law.washington.edu/Alumni/
By phone: 206-543-8707