

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF LAW, SCIENCE, AND TECHNOLOGY

December 2001

Arizona State
University
College of Law
FORUM is
published for
alumni, students,
faculty and friends.

Patricia D. White
Dean and
Professor of Law

Patrick M. Brennan
Associate Dean
for Academic Affairs
and Research and
Professor of Law

Gary E. Marchant
Executive Director
and Associate
Professor of Law

Andrew Askland
Director

Rosalind Pearlman
Administrative
Assistant

Jodi Weisberg
Director of
Communications,
Editor of the FORUM

Attention Alumni:
The FORUM is
looking for news
about you! Please
submit items such
as births, marriages,
job moves, awards,
etc. to the editor at
jodi.weisberg@asu.edu

We want to include
your news in
upcoming issues.

A Message from the Executive Director

As I assume the new position of Executive Director of the Center for the Study of Law, Science, and Technology, what impresses me most about the Center is the remarkable range of expertise and interests represented by its faculty. The fourteen faculty members of the Center encompass a broad range of subject areas that include the legal aspects of the internet, genetics, biotechnology, intellectual property, antitrust, scientific evidence, forensics, bioethics, health law, environmental and natural resources law, privacy, behavioral biology, communications, and family law. The Center brings together these diverse specialties for the systematic study of the ways that the law interacts with science and technology.

A broad, multi-disciplinary approach is needed for examining most major problems which have both a legal and technology component. A tragic yet vivid demonstration of how a single development can present a multitude of law/technology issues involving many different disciplines is the terrorist attacks of September 11 and their aftermath. The tensions between surveillance technology and legal rights such as privacy are at the forefront of the law/technology issues arising from this event. Law enforcement will understandably seek to employ intrusive electronic surveillance technologies to track down and prevent terrorist attacks, such as the FBI's "Carnivore" system for monitoring e-mails and internet use, the National Security Agency's Echelon system for monitoring global telecommunications, and various types of imaging and biometric technologies such as facial recognition software. These surveillance technologies will no doubt be key weapons in fighting terrorism, but may jeopardize fundamental privacy rights.

The September 11 attacks have also brought renewed calls for restricting encryption technology, either by limiting exports or requiring a "key escrow" accessible to law enforcement authorities. In response to suggestions that the September 11 terrorists may have used encryption technology to plan their activities, a provocative New York Times article questioned whether other new technologies that might be exploited by terrorists, such as nanotechnology, should be restricted or not developed at all.

Many other security measures have been proposed in response to September 11. These include: Remote overrides of airplane navigation systems. Digital ID cards. The removal of chemical and other potential hazard information that could benefit terrorists from government and industry web sites. New programs and safeguards to prevent cyberterrorism. Creation of a "cyber-court" to address the threat posed by electronic attackers. Even the establishment of a federal database of "brain fingerprints" to screen for terrorists. These and numerous other proposals raise many novel legal and technological issues.

Bioterrorism raises yet another set of issues. How can access to potential biological weapons be restricted without unduly constraining legitimate scientific research? How

should our health surveillance system be revamped to provide early detection of biological attacks, as well as other emerging public health threats? Should patents for drugs critical for early treatment of infections from biological weapons such as anthrax be overridden in times of national crisis?

The September 11 attack also provides useful lessons for how we assess and manage technological risks. The event teaches us that worst-case analyses sometimes do come true and should be taken seriously. On the other hand, the enormity of the tragedy of September 11 may help us put other risks in context. The unnecessary angst and resources expended on trivial or "phantom" risks that have not killed a single person are put into perspective compared with the "real" risks associated with September 11. On the other hand, and notwithstanding the enormity of the September 11 tragedy, many risk experts believe the public has overreacted to the events, passing beyond prudent precaution to excessive fear and paralysis. This overreaction is consistent with the "availability" heuristic, under which risk perception is governed more by the extent of media coverage than the actual magnitude of risk.

With its broad array of expertise, the Center for the Study of Law, Science and Technology will be at the forefront in addressing many of these and other issues involving the intersection of law, science and technology, and engaging others in this dialogue. We encourage you to participate in this dialogue by contributing thoughtful commentaries on any of the above or other law-technology issues for publication on our website. Commentaries between 500 and 1500 words in length should be submitted to the Center's new Director, Andrew Askland, at sandy.askland@asu.edu.




CENTER
FACULTY
FELLOWS

GARY E. MARCHANT

Executive Director
of the Center

J.D., Harvard;

M.P.P., Harvard;

Ph.D. (Genetics),
B.S., University of
British Columbia

IRA MARK ELLMAN

J.D., Berkeley;

M.A. (Psychology),
Illinois;

B.A., Reed

JOSEPH M. FELLER

J.D., Harvard;

Ph.D. (Physics),
Berkeley;

B.A., Harvard

BETSY J. GREY

J.D., Georgetown;

B.A., Columbia

ROBERT A. GORMAN

LL.B., Harvard;

A.B., Harvard

OWEN D. JONES

J.D., Yale;

B.A., Amherst

DENNIS S. KARJALA

J.D., Berkeley;

Ph.D., M.S. (Electrical
Engineering), Illinois;

B.S.E., Princeton

DAVID H. KAYE

J.D., Yale;

A.M. (Astronomy),
Harvard;

S.B., MIT

JONATHAN ROSE

LL.B., Minnesota;

B.A., Penn

MICHAEL SAKS

M.S.L., Yale;

Ph.D. (Social
Psychology), Ohio
State University

B.S., Penn State

ANN M. STANTON

J.D., Stanford;

Ph.D. (Psychology),
Stanford;

B.A., Minnesota

The Arizona Court of Appeals, for the second time, has struck down legislation relinquishing the state's claims to Arizona's riverbeds. In *Defenders of Wildlife v. Hull* (2001), the court held that the legislature's latest attempt violated the public trust doctrine and the Arizona Constitution because it was based on flawed standards for determining whether rivers were navigable when Arizona became a state in 1912.

Under an 1845 decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, *Pollard v. Hagan*, each new state took ownership of the beds of all waterways within its borders that were navigable at the time of statehood. This rule, known as the "equal footing" doctrine, is based on the principle that ownership of land underlying navigable waterways is an incident of sovereignty, without which new states would not be equal to old ones. The Court later ruled in *Illinois Central Railroad v. Illinois* (1892), that the state owns these special lands as a trustee. Under this "public trust" doctrine, the state may not sell or give away these lands except for purposes that benefit public uses of the waterways.

Through most of Arizona's history, the equal footing and public trust doctrines were ignored. In 1985, however, the state filed a lawsuit claiming ownership of the bed of the Verde River, and then-Governor Bruce Babbitt indicated that the state might also assert rights to the beds of other rivers. Landowners turned to the legislature, which responded in 1987 with a statute that relinquished the state's claims to all of its riverbeds except for the Colorado. In 1991, in *Arizona Center for Law in the Public Interest v. Hassell*, the Arizona Court of Appeals held that the legislation violated both the public trust doctrine and the "gift clause" of the Arizona Constitution, which forbids the state from making "any donation or grant, by subsidy or otherwise, to any individual, association, or corporation."

In *Arizona Center*, the court made clear that the legislature was not free to abandon the state's claims to its riverbeds. But the court also recognized that those claims are contingent; the state owns the bed of any given river only if that river was navigable when Arizona became a state in 1912.

Legislation enacted in 1992 and 1994 created a commission to make findings as to which rivers were navigable in 1912. But the 1994 legislation also adopted a set of presumptions, which, as later described by the court, "ma[de] it almost impossible for an Arizona watercourse to be determined navigable." Applying these presumptions, the commission found every river it examined – including the Gila, the Salt, and the Verde – to be non-navigable. The legislature then passed laws ratifying the commission's findings and once again disavowing the state's claims of title to the riverbeds.

In February of this year, in *Defenders of Wildlife v. Hull*, the Court of Appeals slapped the legislature again. It held that the assessment of navigability for the purpose of determining title to land under watercourses is a matter

of federal law, and that the presumptions in the legislature's instructions to the commission were inconsistent with the federal test for navigability. The court concluded that the state's disclaimer of title to riverbeds, based on the commission's findings, violated the public trust doctrine and the Arizona Constitution's gift clause. It is now up to the legislature to craft a

Legislature Once Again Tries, and Fails, to Give Up State's Claims to Its Riverbeds



BY JOE FELLER

new process for assessing navigability, and it seems fair to assume that the results of that process will again be challenged by the Arizona Center for Law in the Public Interest and other environmentally-oriented organizations.

But what about the water? Water is the crucial element that distinguishes rivers from dry lands. Many of Arizona's rivers, even if navigable in 1912, have since been dried up by dams, diversions, and groundwater pumping and now provide little or none of the values that the public trust doctrine should protect. Without water in the rivers, the doctrine could prove an empty shell.

A 1983 California decision, however, applied the public trust doctrine to water. In *National Audubon Society v. Superior Court*, commonly known as the Mono Lake Case, the California Supreme Court held that the public trust doctrine is an inherent limitation on water rights. According to the California court, the state has the power and duty to re-examine old water rights that were initially granted without consideration of the public trust, and to modify those rights if necessary to protect trust values.

A 1999 decision of the Arizona Supreme Court, in a case challenging another attempt by the legislature to quash the public trust doctrine, also suggests that the doctrine does have a role to play in Arizona water law. In *San Carlos Apache Tribe v. Superior Court*, the court struck down a statute that declared that the public trust "is not an element of a water right" and that ordered courts adjudicating water rights "not [to] make a determination as to whether public trust values are associated with any or all of the river system or source." In striking down the statute, the court declared that "[t]he public trust doctrine is a constitutional limitation on legislative power to give away resources held by the state in trust for its people. The Legislature cannot order the courts to make the doctrine inapplicable to these or any proceedings."

The question left open by the court's decision is whether the "resources held by the state in trust for its people" include the water, as well as the beds, of navigable rivers. If the court eventually adopts the affirmative answer given by its California counterpart in the Mono Lake Case, then the struggle over the ownership of Arizona's river beds could be a prelude to a larger struggle over whether water should be returned to some of those beds that are now dry.

Andrew Askland published *A Criticism of the Libertarian Account of Political Values and Market Practices* in the INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF POLITICS AND ETHICS.

Ira Ellman has written several chapters for forthcoming books: *Ambiguous Father Families* in ALL OUR FAMILIES, *Strengths – Building Public Policy for Children of Divorce* in INVESTING IN CHILDREN, YOUTH, FAMILIES, AND COMMUNITIES: STRENGTHS-BASED RESEARCH AND POLICY, and *Divorce Law* in CROSSCURRENTS: FAMILY LAW IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES SINCE WORLD WAR II. He also published *Contract Thinking Was Marvin's Fatal Flaw* in the NOTRE DAME LAW REVIEW.



Ira Ellman

Joseph Feller is on sabbatical leave this academic year, studying the Gila River water adjudication. This is a massive court proceeding intended to resolve water rights claims to the Gila River and all of its tributaries, which include the Salt and Verde Rivers and nearly all other surface water streams in southern Arizona. His article *The Supreme Court Refuses to Move Public Range Law Backward, But Will the BLM Move Public Range Management Forward* was published in the ENVIRONMENTAL LAW REPORTER.

Robert Gorman (along with co-author Professor Jane C. Ginsburg, Columbia Law) will be publishing the Sixth Edition of the casebook, *Cases and Materials on Copyright* (Foundation Press) this



Dennis Karjala

December. Last spring, he delivered the annual Horace Manges Lecture at Columbia Law School, titled "Copyright Courts and Aesthetic Judgments: Abuse or Necessity?" and is in the process of converting the speech into an article which will be published in the Columbia-VLA Journal of Law and the Arts. This past August, he delivered a series of lectures on U.S. Copyright Law and New Technologies to some 50 Singaporean attorneys in a continuing legal education program co-sponsored by the National University of Singapore and the Singapore Academy of Law.

Owen Jones recently published *Time-Shifted Rationality and the Law of Law's Leverage: Behavioral Economics Meets Behavioral Biology* in the NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW, and *Realities of Rape: Of Science and Politics, Causes and Meanings* in the CORNELL LAW REVIEW. His forthcoming works include: *Proprioception, Non-Law, and Biolegal History – The Dunwody Distinguished Lecture in Law* in the FLORIDA LAW REVIEW and *Evolutionary Analysis in Law: Some Objections Considered* in the BROOKLYN LAW REVIEW (DNA Symposium Issue). Jones was recently named to the editorial board of the journal EVOLUTIONARY PSYCHOLOGY, and was named an Associate of the journal BEHAVIOR AND BRAIN SCIENCES. He is currently Visiting Professor of Law at the University of Texas School of Law in Austin.

Dennis Karjala is on sabbatical leave as a visiting research scholar at the Faculty of Law, University of British Columbia, in Vancouver, Canada. Karjala addressed the UBC Legal Studies Seminar on October 10, 2001, on the topic *Information as Property: Legal Databases, Scientific Information, and Who's Running in the Second Race at Ascot?* He spoke to the UBC Law Faculty on November 2, 2001, on the topic, *Distinguishing Patent and Copyright Subject Matter in an Age of Digital Technology*, which is the subject of an article on which he is now working. His review of the National Research Council's book THE DIGITAL DILEMMA appears in a recent issue of JURIMETRICS, and a review of Professor Jessica Litman's DIGITAL COPYRIGHT will be published soon.

David Kaye recently published *The Constitutionality of DNA Sampling on Arrest* in the CORNELL JOURNAL OF LAW AND PUBLIC POLICY, *Two Fallacies About DNA Databanks for Law Enforcement* in the BROOKLYN LAW REVIEW, *DNA Typing: Neglected and Lingering Issues* in the WASHINGTON LAW REVIEW and *Choice and Boundary Problems in Lugerquist, Hummert and Carmichael* in the ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY LAW JOURNAL. Forthcoming work includes the article *The Dynamics of Daubert: Methodology, Conclusion, and Fit* in STATISTICAL AND ECONOMETRIC STUDIES, the book EXPERT,



David Kaye

DEMONSTRATIVE, AND REAL EVIDENCE, WIGMORE ON EVIDENCE (with three co-authors), and the book chapter *DNA Databases for Law Enforcement: The Coverage Question and the Case for a Population Wide Database*, in THE TECHNOLOGY OF JUSTICE: THE USE OF DNA IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.



Michael Saks

Gary Marchant recently published *A Regulatory Precedent for Hormesis in Human & Experimental Toxicology* and *The Precautionary Principle: An 'Unprincipled' Approach to Biotechnology Regulation* in the JOURNAL OF RISK RESEARCH. His article on *Genetic Susceptibility and Biomarkers in Toxic Injury Litigation*, originally published in JURIMETRICS, was republished in the ABA's SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE REVIEW Monograph No. 5.

Jonathan Rose published *Unauthorized Practice of Law in Arizona* in THE NEW ZEALAND LAW JOURNAL, *Learning to Be a Legal Historian: Reflections of a Non-Traditional Student* in the JOURNAL OF LEGAL EDUCATION, and *Of Ambidexters and Daffidownillies: Defamation of Lawyers, Legal Ethics and Professional Reputation* in the UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO ROUND-TABLE. His article *Doctrinal Development: Legal History, Law and Legal Theory* is forthcoming in the OXFORD JOURNAL OF LEGAL STUDIES.

Michael Saks was one of two scholars asked by the ABA to review empirical research that concluded (incorrectly) that political bias dominates the judgments of the ABA's permanent committee on judicial evaluations. The research, prepared by James Lindgren (Northwestern) for the Federalist Society, and its critique by Saks and Neil Vidmar (Duke Law) will appear soon in the JOURNAL OF LAW AND POLITICS. Saks also delivered the Presidential Plenary at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology on *A New Look at Old Forensic Science* and gave the principal lecture on the law of expert witnesses at the National Conference in Science and the Law – Emerging Trends: Scientific Evidence in the Courtroom sponsored by the National Institute of Justice. Saks also testified as an expert witness in a Daubert hearing in Federal District Court in Anchorage concerning asserted, but unproven, claims of expertise in handwriting identification by forensic document examiners. That evidence was excluded in its entirety. Saks recently published *The Impact of Jury Instructions on the Fusion of Liability and Compensatory Damages* in LAW AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR and *Equal Protection after Bush v. Gore* in JUDICATURE.

Dan Strouse taught Health Law and Public Health Law this semester and will teach Bioethics, as well as a new course on Legislation, in the spring. He recently presented cases on life-sustaining care for disabled newborns and drug testing of pregnant women at the Arizona OB-GYN Biomedical Ethics Retreat.

Lessig to Deliver Inaugural Hogan & Hartson Presentation



The Arizona State University College of Law is pleased to announce that Professor Lawrence Lessig of Stanford Law School will present the inaugural Hogan & Hartson Jurimetrics Lecture, in Honor of Lee Loevinger, on February 14, 2002. Hogan & Hartson, LLP, a major Washington, D.C. law firm, is providing an endowment to the College of Law to support a lecture series on Jurimetrics, the scientific study of law. That series celebrates the contributions of Lee Loevinger, a former partner with Hogan & Hartson, to the field of Jurimetrics over the course of his career. Prior to his association with Hogan & Hartson, Loevinger served as an Associate Justice on the Minnesota Supreme Court, as the Assistant Attorney General for the U.S. Department of Justice in charge of its Antitrust Division, and as a Commissioner for the Federal Communications Commission.

Professor Lessig is the nation's foremost scholar on law and cyberspace. He recently formed the Center for Internet and Society at Stanford Law School; the Center examines the relationship between the architecture of cyberspace and the basic constitutional and public policy values that define our democratic order. Lessig is the author of many articles in the field of Internet regulation exploring the nexus of regulation and cyberspace and the book *Code and Other Laws of Cyberspace*. He recently published *The Future of Ideas: The Fate of the Commons in a Commercial World* with Random House. Business Week lists Lessig among the twenty-five most influential people in electronic business.

Lessig holds bachelor degrees in economics and management from the University of Pennsylvania, an M.A. in philosophy from Trinity College, Cambridge and a J.D. from Yale Law School. He clerked for Judge Richard Posner of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals and Judge Antonin Scalia on the Supreme Court. He was a Professor of Law at the University of Chicago from 1991 to 1997 and at Harvard Law School from 1997 to 2000 before joining the Stanford faculty.

Certificate Program Imminent

The Center is pleased to announce the introduction of a Certificate Program in Law, Science, and Technology. A Certificate Program will enhance the recruitment of students with scientific and technological aptitudes and interests to the College of Law, promote more effective legal training by encouraging a systematic approach to the study of science and technology law, foster a community of students with related interests to enrich their social and educational experience as law students, and assist the placement of graduates who have acquired specialized knowledge and technical training. The Certificate Program will entail substantive course work, a grade qualification, a substantive writing requirement, and mentoring relationships with Center Fellows. In addition to the general certificate, there will be three options for concentration: Intellectual Property, Health Care Law or Environmental Law. The proposal has been approved by the faculty of the College of Law and forwarded to the University's Graduate Council, Curriculum and Academic Programs Committee and Academic Senate and the Vice-Provost for their approval.

LASSA

The Law and Science Student Association is led this year by 2Ls Laura Bates, Jami Butler and Co Horgan. Among its activities for the autumn term, LASSA sponsored several speakers, including:

Charles J. Arntzen, Florence Ely Nelson Presidential Chair, Professor of Plant Biology and Founding Director of the Biomedical Institute at Arizona State University (Future Trends for Genetically Modified Foods).

Jane Maienschein, Professor of Philosophy and Biology and Director of the Biology and Society Program at Arizona State University (Cloning, Stem Cells and Such: Who Knows What We Are Really Talking About?).

David Kaye, Regents's Professor of Law at Arizona State University (DNA Evidence: What's Up With That?).

Gail Thackeray, Special Counsel, Technology Crimes, Arizona Attorney General's Office. (Prosecuting Computer Crimes.)

Justice Abrahamson to Visit College

Shirley S. Abrahamson, Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, will visit the College of Law in April, 2002 and deliver several talks to faculty and students. She will discuss the role played by the National Institute of Justice's National Commission on the Future of DNA Evidence, for which she served as Chairperson, and describe the recommendations that were promulgated by the Commission. Judge Abrahamson has served on the Wisconsin Supreme Court since 1976, before which she practiced in Madison and taught at the University of Wisconsin Law School. She received her law degree from Indiana University Law School and a doctorate of law in American legal history from the University of Wisconsin Law School. She is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and an elected member of the American Philosophical Society.

Jurimetrics

The Spring, 2001 issue of *Jurimetrics* contains selected papers from the November, 2000 Conference on Law, Behavioral Biology, and Economics, co-sponsored by the Center and the Gruter Institute for Law and Behavioral Research. That conference explored the rapidly accumulating contributions of behavioral biology, economics and the emerging field of behavioral economics to improved understanding of human behavior and better informed strategies for law and regulatory policies.

The issue, Volume 41, Number 3, includes articles by Owen Jones (ASU-Law), *The Evolution of Irrationality*; Russell Korobkin (UCLA-Law), *A Multi-Disciplinary Approach to Legal Scholarship: Economics, Behavioral Economics, and Evolutionary Psychology*; Paul H. Rubin (Emory-Economics), *How Humans Make Political Decisions*; and Michael S. Gazzaniga and Jacob R. Waldbauer (Dartmouth-Neuroscience), *The Divergence of Neuroscience and Law*, and commentaries by Jeffrey J. Rachlinski (Cornell-Law), Owen Jones, and Jeffrey Evans Stake (Indiana-Law).

The issue also includes an unrelated article by David E. Bernstein (George Mason Law School) entitled *Frye, Frye, Again: The Past, Present, and Future of the General Acceptance Test*. For further information about this or other issues of *Jurimetrics*, please visit the website at www.law.asu.edu/Jurimetrics.

New Career for Todd Weaver

Like many students today, Todd Weaver came to law school later in life, after pursuing another career.

Weaver received his B.A. in biology from Indiana University in 1992, but was uncertain about what to do after graduation. He decided to accept a position with a medical research laboratory at Indiana University Medical School, where he worked for two years.

Thinking that he would like to work in the area of conservation, he came to Arizona State University in order to work with Glenn Walsberg, a noted scholar in the field of physiological ecology.

"When I entered graduate school, I went in to get a Ph.D. and then I realized I didn't want to do a Ph.D. program," Weaver said. "So I got a Master's degree, still unsure of exactly what I was going to do."

The laboratory in Indiana, where he had worked before, invited him to return and run the lab. He spent the next two years there working with opportunistic pulmonary pathogens, in particular the organism *pneumocystis carini*, a lung pathogen present in immune systems which have been suppressed by AIDS or by organ transplants. It was in that job that Weaver got an introduction to law.

"My employer's wife was an environmental lawyer, and I spent a couple of days with her at her job, and I thought it was really interesting," he said.

She noticed his interest, and coupled with his science background, encouraged him to go to law school and pursue environmental law. Now in his third year, Todd has not changed his mind and is still pursuing a career in environmental law.

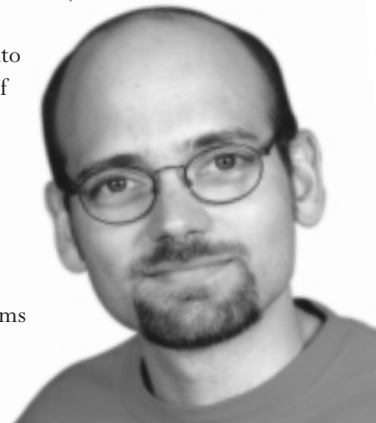
During his first two years, he was president of the Environmental Law Student Association, was on the executive committee of the Law and Science Student Association, and did an externship with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. Weaver is currently an editor of *Jurimetrics*, and this past summer he worked for a small environmental firm, von Oppenfeld Hiser Freeze, and has continued to work there part-time this semester.

"I see myself being a lawyer for a while, and I would certainly work there, but I went into law school thinking that I wanted to get into something like the EPA or the Department of the Interior – something more regulatory and policy oriented," Weaver said.

Even though his family is in Indiana, where he was born and raised, he would like to stay in the southwest, preferably working at an agency's regional office.

"I still have the conservationist bent to me, but I don't know that I would want to work for a public interest group unless it was a large one. My boss's wife worked for the Indiana Regulatory Agency, so I think I would like to work for an agency too," he said.

Outside of law school, Weaver plays darts every Monday night and has been on five teams that have won league championships.



DANIEL S. STROUSE
J.D., Wisconsin;
S.M. (Health Policy),
Harvard;
A.B., Harvard

PATRICIA D. WHITE
*Dean of the
College of Law*
J.D., Michigan;
M.A. (Philosophy),
B.A., Michigan

LAURENCE H. WINER
J.D., Yale;
Ph.D., M.A.
(Mathematics),
B.A., Boston
University

CENTER AFFILIATED FACULTY

JAMES P. COLLINS
*Chair and Professor,
Department of
Biology*
Ph.D., M.S., Michigan;
B.S., Manhattan

SHARON LOHR
*Professor,
Department of
Mathematics*
Ph.D., Wisconsin;
B.S., Calvin

JANE MAIENSCHIN
*Professor, Department
of Philosophy*
*Director, Biology
and Society Program*
Ph.D., M.A., Indiana;
B.A., Yale

KATHLEEN MATT
*Associate Professor,
Department of
Exercise Science and
Physical Education*
Ph.D., Washington;
M.S., B.A., Delaware

KENNETH L.
MOSSMAN
*Professor,
Microbiology*
Ph.D., Tennessee,
M.Ed., Maryland,
B.S., Wayne State

VINCENT PIZZICONI
*Associate Professor,
Department of
Bioengineering*
Ph.D., M.S.E.,
Arizona State;
B.S., Lowell

Calendar of Events

January 14, 2002

Classes Begin for Spring Semester

January 17, 2002

First Annual Kiewit Foundation
Lecture on Business Law
E. Norman Veasey, Chief Judge
Delaware Supreme Court

“The Future of Corporate Law”

ASU College of Law, Room 105

4:00 p.m.

For further information, call 480.965.6405

February 7-8, 2002

Religion and the Criminal Law –
Legal & Philosophical Perspectives

Outside Speakers:

R.A. Duff, *University of Stirling*

Stephen Garvey, *Cornell Law School*

Joseph Vining, *University of Michigan
Law School*

John Witte, *Emory University Law School*

University Club

For further information, call 480.965.6405

February 11-22, 2002

Merriam Judge in Residence
Honorable Nancy Gertner, U.S. District
Court for the District of Massachusetts

For further information, call 480.965.6405

February 14, 2002

Hogan & Hartson Jurimetrics
Lecture in Honor of Lee Loevinger
Professor Lawrence Lessig,
Stanford Law School

“Architecting the Innovation
Commons”

ASU College of Law, Room 105

7:00-8:30 p.m.

For further information, call 480.965.2465

February 21, 2002

Investiture of Professor Myles Lynk
as the Kiewit Foundation Professor
of Law and the Legal Profession

“The Study of Law and
The Practice of Lawyering”

4:30 p.m.

For further information, call 480.965.6405

Arizona State
University
College of Law

Please send
correspondence to:

Arizona State
University
College of Law
PO Box 877906
Tempe, AZ
85287-7906

Tel: 480.965.6181
Fax: 480.965.2427
www.law.asu.edu

Every effort has been
made to ensure that
information in the
FORUM is correct.
If you see an error,
please accept our
apologies and let
us know so we can
correct our records.

© 2001
Arizona State
University
College of Law

All rights reserved.



College of Law
PO Box 877906
Tempe, AZ
85287-7906

NONPROFIT ORG
US POSTAGE
PAID
ARIZONA STATE
UNIVERSITY