

F O R U M

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

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Alan Matheson and the Friendly Law School by Franklyn Jeans '76

He was a tall man with a broad smile and a big hand extended toward me. He moved across the floor of the rotunda in giant steps but with the grace of an antelope: "Can I help you?"

Help me? It was July 1974 and I had just driven 2,300 miles from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in a two-door 1972 Mercury Marquis with a wife and three small children but no air conditioning. In the previous month I had completed my first year at Duquesne University School of Law and decided to come back "home" by transferring to a western law school for my second and third years.

The day before I had visited the University of Arizona in Tucson. The family and I wandered the Law College's halls for nearly an hour without meeting anyone who could or would tell us about the school. Today at 104°F, my wife and kids refused to go on another of Dad's follies. Instead, they stayed in the air-conditioned room by the pool at the Holiday Inn. No one needed more help.

I introduced myself and explained my purpose. The tall man hunched over slightly, resting his chin in his right hand while his elbow gathered support from his left arm. He listened intently. His piercing eyes reflected a total concentration. When I finished he said, "Come on, you need to meet the Dean."

Taking my elbow, he escorted me to a small anteroom in the northwest corner of the building. Behind a counter and a single secretary seated at a desk were two small offices. Without ceremony or salutation we marched into the office on the right. Dean Willard Pedrick was seated behind his desk. Ron Davenport, the Dean at Duquesne, told me before leaving Pittsburgh that I should try to meet this man, already a legend building a unique law school in the Arizona desert.

A month later and back in Pittsburgh, I learned that I had been admitted as a transfer student to Arizona State, the U of A, and the McGeorge School of Law in Sacramento, California. I picked ASU, the "friendly law school" as my kids were already calling it. Not only had I been thrilled by

the intellectual quality of the conversation with Pedrick and his associate, but also I had been overwhelmed by their friendliness and particularly the caring character of the big man, with the gentle gait, broad smile, big hands, and assured manner: Alan Matheson.

Alan Matheson was born in 1932 in Cedar City, Utah. His father was a lawyer who soon moved the family of three boys and one girl to Salt Lake City where he became United States Attorney. Alan pursued the study of Political Science as both an undergraduate and master's degree candidate at the University of Utah. During his studies, he fell under the spell of a forceful poli-sci professor named Homer Durham.

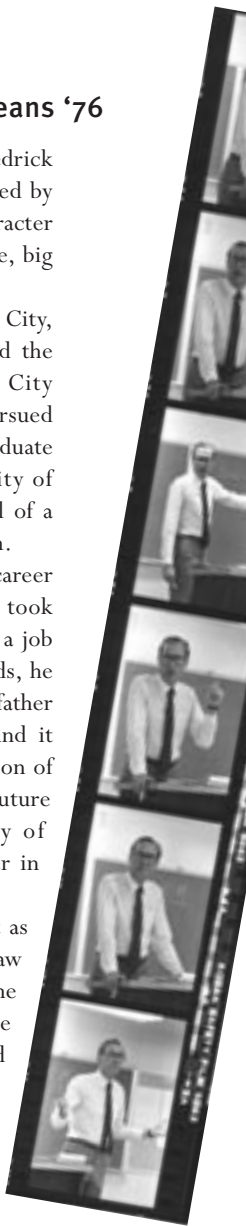
Alan wanted to pursue a foreign-service career with the United States Department of State. He took the qualifying exam and passed but couldn't get a job because of a hiring freeze. With time on his hands, he started law school at the University of Utah. His father had discouraged his studying law, but Alan found it challenging and satisfying. In fact, at the suggestion of one of his professors, Sandy Kadish who in the future would become the Dean at the University of California's Boalt Hall, Alan decided on a career in legal education.

Law school was followed by a two-year stint as an Associate in Law at Columbia University's Law School and some years of service as Assistant to the President at Utah State University. During the Korean War, he had the obligatory all-expense paid tour with the United States Army. On a trip home after discharge, his mother introduced him to one of her co-workers, a bright young lady named Milicent. Alan was smitten but Milicent was wearing an engagement ring. The calm and assurance that would mark his future career came to his rescue. He waited patiently until Milicent became unengaged and they married.

Six years later Homer Durham telephoned. Homer was now President of Arizona State University. He needed legal advice. Alan joined the President's staff as legal advisor and Assistant Dean of the law school after President Durham introduced him to Willard Pedrick, the Dean of a nonexistent law school.

A couple of years earlier, there had been a battle at the University's Board of Regents over where to place the State's medical school. The logical place was ASU with its proximity to the Valley of the Sun's growing

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Professor Alan Matheson in Action, Fall 1983

FACULTY NEWS

Myles Lynk delivered a paper at the American Trial Lawyers Association 2002 Annual Meeting on "Proposals To Amend Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Mandatory Appointment of Counsel in All Class Actions: Between Need and Desire." At his investiture, Professor Lynk spoke about "The Advocate's Search for Meaning: Legal Education and the Profession of Law." He also spoke to the Faculty Writing Workshop at Cornell University Law School on "Legal Education and the Organized Bar's Standards for the Practice of Law: Examples from the Model Rules of Professional Conduct."



Andrew Askland published "Floating Maximally Many Boats: A Preference for the Broad Distribution of Market Benefits" in the Journal of Business Ethics.



Robert Bartels began the new year with a few days of attempting to

cross-county ski in Marble, Colorado. We are not sure if he was successful. Professor Bartels has been teaching in the Academic Success Program and the Civil Practice Clinic and working on cases for the Arizona Justice Project, handling public lands cases for the U.S. Attorney's Office, and co-coaching the National Native American Law Student Association Moot Court teams. In February, the Arizona Supreme Court issued a favorable decision in McDonald v. Thomas, a Justice Project case litigated with Paul Bender, Jim Weinstein and three student volunteers.

Michael Berch received rave student reviews from Fordham, where he taught during the Fall semester. He also received the Maricopa County Bar Association Outstanding Faculty Award. He completed the third edition of his casebook Berch, Berch and Spritzer, Introduction to Legal Method and Process (West May 2002). Please feel free to hound him to find out where to purchase it. Professor Berch judged in all the moot court competitions including the National Moot Court, First Amendment, Environmental, Jessup, and Indian Law. He was the principal speaker in several CLE and other law related programs and chosen by this year's graduating seniors to be the graduation speaker. He was also the campaign manager for Justice Rebecca White Berch.

Charles Calleros published the latest edition of his book and his most recent article, "Legal Method and Writing" (4th ed. Aspen L. & Bus. 2002), and "Using Classroom Demonstrations in Familiar Nonlegal Contexts to Introduce New Students to Unfamiliar Concepts of Legal Method and Analysis." During the fall, Professor Calleros received two grants from the Institute for Law School Teaching to develop videos presenting hypothetical cases, one for use with new law students and the other for use in European classrooms whose students speak English as a second language. In December, Professor Calleros published his first report to the U.S. District Court in his capacity as Decree Monitor for the settlement decree in a discrimination case. This past April, Professor Calleros taught a two-week course on common law method and on selected issues of American and International Contract law to English-speaking upper-division students at the Universite Rene Descartes in Paris. While there, he presented three seminars to the faculty on American legal education and teaching techniques. He also led two faculty workshops on issues that arise in teaching a diverse student body, and another on innovative teaching techniques.

Ira Ellman, currently on leave at the University of California, will return to ASU next fall. The Journal of Family Psychology recently accepted an article Professor Ellman wrote with two members of the ASU Psychology Department, entitled "Relocation of children after divorce and children's best interests: New evidence and legal considerations." He is also preparing a paper on the relationship between visitation and child support for an interdisciplinary conference to be held this fall at the University

of California at Santa Barbara. The project he headed for the American Law Institute, The Principles of Law of Family Dissolution, ten years in preparation, finally appeared in May in its final hardbound edition.

Dale Furnish went to Iowa City to sit as a judge for the finals of the Van Oosterhout Moot Court competition. The three-judge panel included Hon. Diane Wood of the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals and Hon. Kermit Bye of the 8th Circuit. He was in Washington, D.C. for the Organization of American State's CIDIP VI (Inter-American Commission on Private International Law), as an observer designated by the U.S. delegation. They drafted and ratified three model laws for the Americas: Secured Transactions, Electronic Commerce, and Electronic Documents of Title. He participated in the drafting of the final version of the Secured Transactions law.

David Kader is spending summer 2002 in Cambridge and Cambridge. He attended the Harvard Law School conference on "Equity in Jewish Law" in May, by way of additional preparation for a course he offers in July at Cambridge University in England, entitled: "The Merchant of Justice: Shakespeare and the Law of Elizabethan England." The law and equity theme will also be part of his mini-course, "Why Shylock?," for the Bureau of Jewish Education in Phoenix in June. In the coming fall semester, Professor Kader will offer, in addition to his Religion & the Constitution seminar, a new seminar on State Constitutional Law. In the past academic year, Professor Kader, with the students of the Arizona State Law Journal, published his second annual survey of the opinions of the Arizona State Supreme Court. Beyond the university, Professor Kader provides pro bono assistance to holocaust

survivors in their on-going effort to receive reparations. He presently is serving his sixth term as president of the Phoenix Holocaust Survivors' Association. Plans to ride a Harley-Davidson to the southern tip of South America were aborted due to the failure of Professor Bartels to advance the necessary funding.



Dennis Karjala has just completed a major article entitled

"Distinguishing Patent and Copyright Subject Matter," arguing for the importance of insuring that functional works remain the province of patent law, notwithstanding the blurring of the borderline that digital technologies has effected. He has also completed an article, together with Professor Robert Paterson of the University of British Columbia, entitled "Legal Rights in Indigenous Cultural Heritage," suggesting that intellectual property rights are not a socially optimal way of protecting cultural heritage and that we should look for solutions better tailored to meet legitimate grievances in particular problem areas. Professor Karjala was active in opposing the 1998 congressional extension of the copyright term of protection and has continued his efforts by supporting the judicial challenge to the constitutionality of the legislation (the Sonny Bono Copyright Term Extension Act of 1998). In February 2002, the United States Supreme Court agreed to hear the constitutional case, which likely will be argued in the fall. Professor Karjala is working on an article for a cybersymposium sponsored by Loyola University in Los Angeles. This article will argue that the language

of the Constitution's intellectual property clause (giving Congress the power to adopt patent and copyright laws) and the nature of the legislative process concerning term extension (tightly focused benefits on a small number of copyright owners and much larger but more diffuse costs to the public) necessitate judicial review that goes beyond "rational basis" and inquires into the quality of the congressional reasoning.



David Kaye spoke on "Misunderstandings of Probabilities of Identification Evidence" at a meeting of the Law,

Science, and Technology Panel of the National Academy of Science and Institute of Medicine, on "The Human Genome Project, DNA Science, and the Law," at American University Washington College of Law, and on "Developments in Expert and Scientific Evidence" at the Phoenix offices of Bryan Cave and Robbins & Green. Professor Kaye's recent law review publications include "The Dynamics of Daubert: Methodology, Conclusions, and Fit in Statistical and Econometric Studies," "The Constitutionality of DNA Sampling on Arrest," "Two Fallacies About DNA Databanks for Law Enforcement," "Bioethical Objections to DNA Databases for Law Enforcement: Questions and Answers," and "Is a DNA Identification Database in Your Future?" (With M.S. Smith & I.J. Imwinkelried). Together with Professor Michael Saks and two colleagues at other universities, he completed a new edition of the four-volume treatise, Modern Scientific Evidence: the Law and Science of Expert Testimony. In March, he was selected as a Fulbright Senior Specialist to teach in response to requests from foreign universities over the next five years.

Betsy Grey has an article to be published in Washington & Lee Law Review entitled "The New Federalism Jurisprudence and National Tort Reform."

Owen D. Jones has been appointed Professor of Biology in the ASU Department of Biology, and Willard H. Pedrick Distinguished Research Scholar, at the law school. In March, Professor Jones spoke on the subject, "Evolutionary Analysis in Law," in the University of Texas Program on the History and Philosophy of Science. Professor Jones also gave the President's Address at the 4th Annual Scholarship Conference of the Society for Evolutionary Analysis in Law (SEAL) in Tallahassee and spoke on how patterns in cross-cultural legal history reflect shared neural architecture.

Gary Lowenthal led the first Sentencing Workshop in November, January and February. Participants in the workshop included 12 law students and eight judges from the Maricopa County Superior Court. Each judge submitted several cases presenting difficult sentencing issues, and the most challenging were chosen for discussion at the workshop sessions. Each participant independently determined an appropriate sentence, and the sentencing decisions were debated at the workshop sessions. Professor Lowenthal plans to offer it again next year with eight different judges and 16 law students.

Gary Marchant spoke on the Legal Implications of Toxicogenomics at the National Institutes of Health/ National Institute of Environmental Health Science Symposium on Gene Expression and Proteomics in Environmental Health Research in Bethesda, MD in December 2001. In April, Professor Marchant gave presentations on toxic torts and genetics to the ABA Section of Litigation Annual Meeting in Boston and on genetically modified foods to the Arizona Bioindustry Cluster. He also spoke on environmental federalism to the Arizona State Bar Environmental and Natural Resources Law Section Conference in May. Professor Marchant has recently published an article entitled "Genetics and Toxic Torts" in the *Seton Hall Law Review*, an article on occupational health and safety exposure databases in *Applied Occupational and Environmental*

Hygiene, and an article on the legal implications of hormesis in *The Science of the Total Environment*.

Alan Matheson became a member of the Board of Directors of the Arizona Bar Foundation this spring and will serve a three-year term.

Jeffrie Murphy Co-Chaired (with Associate Dean Patrick Brennan) the ASU Conference "Religion and the Criminal Law" in February 2002. His paper, "Christianity and Criminal Punishment," along with the other papers for the conference, will appear in the journal *Punishment and Society*. Professor Murphy Co-edited (with psychologist Sharon Lamb) the book BEFORE FORGIVING: CAUTIONARY VIEWS ON FORGIVENESS IN PSYCHOTHERAPY that appeared from Oxford University Press in May 2002. He also presented, as ASU's 2002 Lincoln Public Ethics Scholar, the public lecture "Responding to Evil: Forgiveness, Vengeance, and Reconciliation". This is now available from the Lincoln Center of Applied Ethics as an occasional paper. Another Center occasional paper, "September 11: Some Philosophical Reflections," will appear later this month. Also appearing later this month in the journal *Philosophical Studies* will be the essay "Jealousy, Shame, and the Rival."



Jonathan Rose spent his sabbatical in Oxford in 15th century buildings reading 15th century documents written

in 15th century Latin and English relating to controversy over the 1459 will of Sir John Fastolf and to the extensive litigation before his death involving his land. He will use this research to identify ethical and other behavioral norms regarding 15th century lawyers and judges. He will also study the testamentary issues raised by the will contest. He will present some of his findings in his inaugural lecture as a Willard Pedrick

Distinguished Research Scholar on September 19, 2002.



Michael Saks supervised an undergraduate honors thesis on the evolution of the American jury; also on that thesis

committee were Professor Cathy O'Grady and Justice Ruth McGregor. Professor Saks co-authored, The Daubert/ Kumho Implications of Observer Effects in Forensic Science: Hidden Problems of Expectation and Suggestion, 90 U. Cal. L. Rev. 1 (2002) and co-edited a new edition of the leasing treatise on law and science, *Modern Scientific Evidence: The Law and Science of Expert Testimony* (Four volumes) (2nd ed., 2002), and wrote the article on *Evidence* in *The Oxford Companion to American Law* (2002). In addition, the model act drafted by Professor Saks and a seminar of ASU law students was published: *Model Prevention and Remedy of Erroneous Convictions Act*, 33 Ariz. State L. J.665 (2001). Professor Saks was an expert witness in two cases: one concerning the validity of a mayoral election in Compton, California, the other involving a challenge to the admissibility of forensic handwriting identification testimony.

Ralph Spritzer spoke to the annual conference of California Defense Counsel in San Diego on the topic of "The Current U.S. Supreme Court and Criminal Procedure."

James Weinstein is writing an article on the history of personal jurisdiction and its ramifications for modern doctrine. He remains active in the pro bono case involving Mr. Mullally and the LAPD. (A brief has been filed in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit), and he gave a talk at Washington & Lee law school entitled, "Public Discourse Theory and the First Amendment."

Empathy Does Not Supplant Reason

Following is an excerpt from Professor Catherine O’Grady’s talk, with footnotes omitted. The complete talk, including footnotes and attributions, can be found at www.law.asu.edu/Events/forum/2002/ogrady.pdf. Professor O’Grady is the Executive Director of Clinical Programs at the College of Law where she teaches Civil Procedure, Lawyering Theory and Practice, and Civil Practice Clinic. In addition, this spring she will teach an upper-class seminar on the United States Supreme Court.

III. Empathy Does Not Supplant Reason — It Requires Reason and Provides Information.

Turning now to the second objective of my talk this afternoon, what about judicial empathy’s impact on objectivity and neutrality? In the burgeoning interdisciplinary study of Law and Emotions, scholars recognize the special challenges of integrating the study of emotions with law, given law’s traditional grounding in formality, neutrality, and rationality, which seem inconsistent with emotion of any kind. With respect to empathy in particular, its role in the judicial process is controversial because employing empathy in decision making “seems to conflict with the ideal of judging as a rational and objective activity.” As Chief Judge Richard Posner [of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit] has noted, empathy in judging is “easily misunderstood as inviting the judge to show partiality to whichever party to the case tugs harder on [the judge’s] heartstrings.” I contend that these concerns about empathy as a part of the judicial decision making process are based on a misapprehension of empathy’s core definition and use in judging. We need not fear accepting empathy as an integrated component to judicial decision making for at least two primary reasons: (1) although it is an emotion, it is not the kind of emotion that may override rational thought, leading directly to an outcome; in fact, the empathic process substantially requires thought; and (2) it is employed as a judicial tool of discovery, early in the process of learning about a case, before a judge then moves beyond empathy to decide the case objectively on the law.

On the first point, empathy is not the kind of emotion that we need worry will supplant reason. Empathy is recognized as “one of the best examples of the cognitive character of emotion.” Indeed, it seems to me that unlike other emotions identified by emotion theorists, such as rage, disgust, or pride, empathy cannot even arguably be conceived as a cognitive shortcut or heuristic because the empathic process is almost entirely about cognition. Perceiving others as having their own goals and interests, consciously imagining their situations, and purposefully obtaining their perspective requires thought. It is a cognitive effort. It is an effort that

results, of course, in feelings — feelings that are congruent with the other’s situation — and it is these feelings that mark empathy as an emotion. But even the *feeling* of empathy is different from the feeling of other emotions because it is vicarious. It is derived from primary events that have occurred in the life of another person and, under the recent psychological thinking on empathy discussed earlier, the empathic feeling need not match in depth or intensity the feelings of the affected person. Thus, empathy’s fundamental characteristics distinguish it from other primary emotions and link it most intricately and logically to a conscious and thoughtful process.

Moreover, as a component of judicial decision making, empathy must not be confused with sympathy or pity. Empathy does not mean experiencing sympathy or pity for another and allowing that sympathy to shape an outcome. Although both empathy and sympathy/pity involve the taking of the sufferer’s perspective and the sharing of his affect, only sympathy includes the appraisal that the sufferer does not deserve his suffering and that something should be done for the person to relieve the suffering. The empathically informed decision maker need not get to that conclusion. Interestingly, sympathy has been defined by one scholar as “effectively a gift from those in power and thus a reinforcer of hierarchy” in contrast to empathy which interprets or assigns “meaning to reality” and then allows the judge to issue a finding on the basis of legality. This is another way of saying that sympathy based decision making suggests a results orientation, and thus it has no place in judicial decision making, but empathy in judging is not predictive of outcome. It is one part of a process, but it does not carry the day. When a judge proceeds to apply the law and judicially assess a case that is empathically understood, the fact that the judge has achieved empathic understandings may or may not affect the eventual outcome of the case. With respect to judicial decision making, empathy is an important part of the process, not because it may have an impact on the result, but because the incorporation of empathy in judicial decision making will provide a judge with new understandings and enhanced knowledge of case facts and context with which to assess the case.



On May 31, 2002, Professor Catherine O’Grady gave a talk at the 2002 Law & Society Association’s Annual Meeting on “The Role of Empathy in Judicial Decision Making.” Her talk was based on and expanded principles developed in her previous work, Catherine Gage O’Grady, *Empathy and Perspective in Judging: The Honorable William C. Canby, Jr.*, 33 *Ariz. L.J.* 4 (2001).

The article is available online at www.law.asu.edu/Events/forum/2002/ogrady.pdf or please email alexandra.parker@asu.edu if you would like a reprint of this article.

Announcements

Legal Writing Conference Big Success

For the first time in its history, the Arizona State University College of Law hosted a regional legal writing conference. Intended to help writing teachers in the Rocky Mountain states of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming, the conference drew more than 40 participants from across the country including New York, Connecticut and Florida.

Randall Howe Wins ASU Alumni Award

The ASU Alumni Association has awarded Randall Howe the prestigious 2002 Young Alumni Award. He is the first College of Law graduate to be honored with this award, which is given to alumni based on their achievements and outstanding contributions to the community. Although he was born with cerebral palsy, Howe has never let it slow him down. He earned two degrees from ASU — a B.S. in General Business Administration, summa cum laude, in 1985 and a J.D. degree in 1988, cum laude. For the past 13 years, Howe has worked for the Attorney General's Office and has been Chief Counsel of the Criminal Appeals Section for the last year. He has handled more than 300 appeals and orally argued more than 30 cases.

Mediation Team Wins!

At the regional ABA Section of Dispute Resolution's "Representation in Mediation" Competition, the ASU team of Chuck Oldham (3L) and Diane Targovnik (3L) won! (This same team also won the regionals last year!) Also, our other ASU team — Lindsay Glenn Mellen (3L) and K Royal (1L), came in third, missing a chance to compete in the final round by one point! Thank you to everyone who participated!

NALSA Moot Court Competition Wins!

The final four teams were Columbia, Columbia, Michigan and ASU. ASU and Columbia advanced to the finals. ASU won the final round and the competition by beating Columbia in a 2-1 decision. The final panel was made up of Professor Clinton who wrote the problem, Judge Canby of the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, Jill Tompkins who is the Director of the Indian law clinic at University of Colorado, and Vicki Limas who is on faculty at the University of Tulsa College of Law. Because of the conflict, Professor Clinton's scores were not used. The winning team was made up of Marnie Hodahkwen and Monica Garcia, both 3Ls. Marnie and Monica also received 3rd Place Best Brief! Special thanks to Bob Bartels, Judy Stinson, Tamara Herrera, Zig Popko, Chad Noreuil and Rebecca Tsosie for helping prepare our ASU teams!



Rebecca Tsosie, the Lincoln Professor of Native American Law and Ethics and the executive director of the Indian Legal Program (ILP) at the Arizona State University College of Law, has received the 2002 Spirit of Excellence Award from the American Bar Association. The award is presented annually to honor lawyers who have demonstrated outstanding achievement.

Tsosie received her J.D. from UCLA in 1990, clerked for Justice Stanley Feldman of the Arizona Supreme Court and worked at Brown & Bain as a litigation associate before joining the ASU law faculty as an associate professor in 1994. She became a full professor in 1998.

Alan Matheson *Continued from Page 1*

medical community and hospitals. But politically motivated decisions are not made logically and the medical school went to the UofA in Tucson. In conciliation President Durham received the State's second law school.

To bring it about, President Durham selected Willard Pedrick to be the new school's Dean. Pedrick was a visionary but he needed someone to deal with the realities of implementing his plans. Pedrick chose Alan, making him Assistant Dean and then Associate Dean. The faculty numbered five and the first class, 120 strong, Alan calls "brave souls" for placing their future in the hands of an untried and untested school. Classes met during the first semester at an old library building in the middle of the campus, but in February, the school moved to the hooghan shaped building with the curved classrooms that now forms the core of a larger facility.

When the first class moved up to 2L status, Alan got his chance to teach: administrative law. Then in 1972, William Canby, the school's charter constitutional law professor and now a Judge on the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in senior status, went on sabbatical to Africa. Alan was called upon to teach Constitutional Law, which portfolio along with Community Property he continues to teach at present.

In 1975, Dean Pedrick decided to retire. A new dean was appointed but left within two years. Alan was appointed Acting Dean while a search committee scoured the nation for a permanent appointee. At the conclusion of their efforts, the committee settled on the



quiet man with the assured sense of the school's future: Alan A. Matheson. In all Alan has served as Dean of the College more often than anyone else. He was Dean from 1979 through 1984, again in 1989, a third time during the 1997-98 academic year, and finally during the fall of 1998.

His contributions to the College of Law have been profound. He not only assisted in its founding, he served as Dean and Professor of Law during the College's growth and transformation into a law school of national renown with a student body exceeding 500, a faculty of 50 scholars and specialized programs affecting the community, state, and nation within which it lies.

Alan has decided to go on a half-time schedule next year. He doesn't call it "retirement." After 35 years, he can't; there is too much of the place in his soul. He still has contributions to make. But there are broader considerations now, those that come with "maturity." Foremost, there is Milicent. Then there are their three sons, two lawyers and a doctor, and their growing families and the fact that none lives in the Valley of the Sun anymore.

As I sat across from him at his desk and he explained these factors, I could still see the piercing earnest eyes. The hair has thinned and grayed and the shoulders are a bit more stooped, but Alan Matheson still has the caring countenance of the big man, with the gentle gait, broad smile, big hands, and assured manner that befriended and helped a younger man, now also with thinning graying hair and stooping shoulders, become a part of the "friendly law school" nearly 30 years ago.

1972

Thomas E. Collins serves as the preceding judge for Cochise County, AZ.

Elizabeth Finn has served as a municipal judge in Phoenix for more than 22 years and has worked in the area of domestic violence. Finn was one of 10 women honored in the YWCA 2002 Awards.

Van O'Steen is the founding partner of Van O'Steen and Partners, Phoenix, AZ specializing in personal injury and products liability.

1977

Richard K. Mahrle was unanimously selected as Paradise Valley's new Planning and Zoning Commissioner.

Richard S. Platter has been listed in the 2000-2001 Woodward/White edition of The Best Lawyers in America. He is practicing all aspects of plaintiff's tort law.

Michael D. Ryan was named by Governor Jane Dee Hull as a justice of the Arizona Supreme Court and will be stepping down as Vice Chief Judge of the Arizona Court of Appeals.

1982

Loren Molever is with the Scottsdale, AZ law firm of Hymson & Goldstein, P.C., specializing in mediation and arbitration.

Stephen R. Smith is with Fromm Smith & Gadow, P.C., Phoenix, AZ, specializing in family law.

Susan R. [Sternberg] Gilman is a shareholder with Jaburg & Wilk, P.C. practicing real estate, lending and workout law, with an emphasis in affordable housing and government guaranteed lending.

1987

Alex B. Vakula is a founding member of the law firm of Vakula & Huber in Prescott, AZ.

Roberta F. Mann is Associate Professor at Widener University School of Law in Wilmington, DE. She is currently teaching Tax Aspects of International Transactions in Geneva, Switzerland for the summer.

1992

Lisa Duran is a partner with Quarles & Brady Streich Lang LLP, Phoenix, AZ, specializing in commercial litigation and immigration law.

James P. Hernandez is with the City of El Mirage as city prosecutor.

Timonie X. Hood works on waste reduction, recycling, and sustainable building issues in AZ, NV, CA, and HA for the U.S Environmental Protection Agency in San Francisco.

Julie A. Pace is a partner with Morrison & Hecker LLP, Phoenix, AZ, practicing in labor and employment counseling and litigation, commercial litigation, OSHA, and administrative law.

Russell R. Rea is a partner with Jennings, Strouss & Salmon, PLC, Phoenix, AZ, concentrating in health care contract disputes, and construction related litigation.

Save the Dates

Investiture of Jonathan Rose as Willard H. Pedrick Distinguished Scholar

Thursday, September 19, 2002. Professor Rose has authored numerous articles on antitrust, economic regulation, and legal ethics. His current scholarly interests involve legal history and his research has focused on the history and regulation of the legal profession, particularly in medieval and early modern England. For more information please contact: Amanda Breaux, amanda.breaux@asu.edu, or call 480-965-6405

Current Issues in Legal History Conference

Some of the foremost scholars in legal history will convene in September for the Second ASU College of Law Conference on Current Issues in Legal History. The Conference will be held September 20-21, 2002 at the ASU University Club. For more information and on-line registration please visit our website www.law.asu.edu/Events/Calendar/2002Calendar/September/September.asp or contact: Amanda Breaux, amanda.breaux@asu.edu, or call 480-965-6405

ASU College of Law Class Reunions '72, '77, '82, '87, '92

On Saturday October 19, 2002, Dean Patricia White and the ASU College of Law faculty will welcome the classes of 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, and 1992 back to campus for class reunions. For more information please call 480-965-6405 or visit our website <http://www.law.asu.edu/Alumni/Reunion2002/>

www.law.asu.edu

Visit our website for event updates, information about the College of Law, or to view previous issues of the FORUM.

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