

# CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF LAW, SCIENCE, AND TECHNOLOGY

November 2003

Arizona State  
University  
College of Law  
FORUM is  
published for  
alumni, students,  
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## A Message from the Director

The Center for the Study of Law, Science, and Technology enters its 19<sup>th</sup> academic year at an exciting pace. We're attracting a growing and diverse number of students as Center Scholars and assisting the largest ever number of second and third year students to complete a Certificate Program. The Center is also adding new programs and conferences, hosting world renowned speakers, accepting new Faculty Fellows, and receiving research grants that expand the Center's efforts to stimulate dialogue between legal and scientific scholars, while promoting the legal community's engagement with scientific and technological developments.

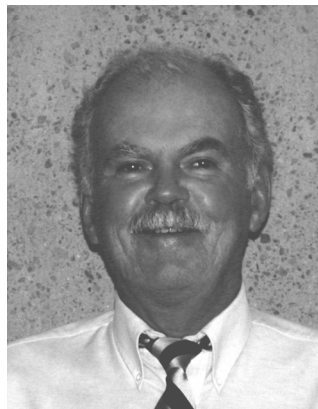
This year, the Center mentors 32 Center Scholars. Divided approximately equally between first, second, and third year students, Center Scholars receive scholarship support from the Center and work with Faculty Fellows to identify goals and methods for Center projects. As described more fully in a separate following article, Center Scholars are a highly motivated group who come from diverse backgrounds. In addition, eighty-five second and third year students are pursuing one of the Center's Certificate Programs. These students are divided about equally between applicants for Certificates in Intellectual Property, Environmental Law and Health Care Law.

The Center's Faculty Fellows are taking a lead role in developing a ground breaking new clinical program at the College. The Technology Venture Clinic, which opens in January 2004, will provide students with a unique opportunity to garner practical experience in intellectual property law generally and technology transfers specifically. Working with students from other Colleges in the University's new technology transfer group, Arizona Technology Enterprises, clinical students will help evaluate inventions made by University faculty and researchers, devise market strategies and appropriate protections, and participate in cutting edge technology transfers.

Two Faculty Fellows have received grants to research legal questions resulting from the sequencing of the human

genome. The United States Department of Energy has awarded a grant to Regents' Professor David Kaye and the National Human Genome Research Institute has awarded a grant to Center Executive Director and Professor of Law Gary Marchant. In addition, Dr. Denise Drumm has joined the Center as Grants Coordinator in order to facilitate additional grants to support the efforts of the Center's Faculty Fellows. Dr. Kaye's grant and Dr. Drumm's background are described in detail in this Forum. In addition, Sonja Quinones has joined the Center as Administrative Assistant.

James Weinstein, Amelia Lewis Professor of Constitutional Law and a national expert in First Amendment theory, has joined the Center as a Faculty Fellow, bringing the number of Fellows to 20. Professor Weinstein's recent focus has been on First Amendment implications for Intellectual Property issues and government restrictions on scientific research, particularly cloning. Myles Lynk, Kiewit Foundation Professor of Law & the Legal Profession, and Center Faculty Fellow currently serves as the Chair of the American Bar Association's Special Committee on Bioethics and the Law.



The Center's Fifth Annual Genetics and the Law Conference will be held in March, continuing a persisting commitment to issues and problems generated by the rapid advances and elaborations in genetic research. Details regarding the conference are in the story on the bottom of page 5.

When authorized by the Regents nearly 20 years ago, the Center was a novel, but logical, initiative for a law school with an unusual number of faculty members who not only recognized the critical importance of law's relationship to advances in science and technology, but who themselves had graduate training and ongoing interests in scientific and technical fields that uniquely equipped them to undertake such work. As the foregoing list of this year's developments demonstrate, the Center has more than fulfilled the hopes of its originators and is now poised to carry out its mission in an ever expanding capacity during its next 20 years.

*Andrew  
Askland*

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Online privacy has been *the* hot-button media and legislative issue in e-commerce for more than a decade. Nary a week goes by without a survey or news story revealing escalating concerns or eroding protections. The intense attention paid to online privacy is, however, no accident. It has been purposefully thrust into public discourse by numerous institutional and private actors that have made it their business, and at times their mission, to make it so. Approaching online privacy as vigilantes, these actors have succeeded in exposing potential and actual privacy violators, raising alarms over the law's indifference, and, most often, exposing various e-commerce institutions as unrepentant promise-breakers. Their vigilantism has elevated online privacy to a level bordering on paranoia. In fact, various surveys reveal that consumers are more concerned about their eroding privacy than any other issue (including education, health care, or security).

As concern rises, the clamor for a solution grows. Privacy advocates have fought hard for a legislative solution—succeeding in the passage of federal laws on financial and health-related privacy and urging lawmakers to pass a comprehensive privacy law. On any given day there are dozens of privacy-related bills pending before federal and state legislatures. Indeed, a consensus seems to be forming among legislators, academics, and consumers that *only* a comprehensive legal solution can protect consumers from the prying eyes of e-business.

But there should be grave doubts about both the nature of the “problem” as it has been widely reported and the neutrality, efficacy, or wisdom of legislative solutions. Even more importantly, however, we should consider an element that is far too often ignored in these debates. Put simply, privacy comes at a cost. Some of these costs are obvious—privacy allows wrongdoers to hide their activities and identities and, often frighteningly, to move effortlessly within our society. Much of our cultural enterprise is, of course, dedicated to finding the right balance between freedom and security. Yet, the focus of recent privacy debates has been on economic information, and it is here that the balance we seek in other areas has been too often abandoned in favor of an excessive desire to protect anonymity.

Various studies have concluded that, were the US to adopt stricter privacy standards (in particular, a requirement that no information may be gathered or shared without explicit consumer opt-ins), it would cost business billions. Of course, maintaining a pro-business regulatory approach cannot be the *sine qua non* of our privacy approach. But what is often forgotten is how much American consumers benefit as a result of our pro-disclosure legal framework. The most obvious benefit is in lower prices for goods and services. Costs imposed by regulatory compliance will obviously be passed along to consumers. A more important but oft-overlooked benefit of shared data is cheaper credit. As a consumer nation, we are heavily dependent on cheap and available credit. Stricter privacy standards make it more difficult for lenders to differentiate between risky and safe borrowers—passing the costs along to all. It is precisely the lesser degree of privacy we

enjoy that keeps our credit substantially lower and freer than in Europe and Australia, for example. Numerous studies have concluded that lenders' access to credit information results in a system where credit is far easier to obtain and, compared to the UK, 50% cheaper.

In addition, there is every reason to believe that nascent industries (such as e-commerce) will suffer significant harm should legislation or other initiatives come to pass. E-Commerce companies enjoy significant advantages over their traditional brick-and-mortar companies. Chief among these is their ability to gather, analyze, and use consumer information to lower prices, target products, and increase customer satisfaction. As a result, e-commerce companies are deeply dependent on access to information. There is every reason to believe that privacy regulations will injure e-commerce companies far more than others. Just as we benefit from the convenience and value of e-commerce, so we will bear the costs associated with privacy legislation that takes these away.

In the end—lower costs, access, convenience, collaboration, security, and trust are all important benefits we derive from our current regulatory approach. As one government official recently remarked, much of the recent privacy approach:

*fails to pose and to answer basic questions that all regulators and lawmakers should consider before embarking on extensive regulation that could severely stifle the New Economy...there is absolutely no consideration of the costs and benefits of regulation; nor the effects on competition and consumer choice; nor the experience to date with government regulation of privacy.<sup>1</sup>*

Finally, there should be real doubts whether consumers that express a desire for “privacy” really know what they are asking. The question that must be asked is whether we want privacy at any cost. When consumers are asked “Do you want more privacy?” the quick and easy answer is, obviously, yes. Yet, were consumers asked “Are you willing to pay \$100 more for an item if your privacy is guaranteed?” we may safely assume that the answers would be far different.

There should be no suggestion that all our personal information is for sale, or worse, up for grabs. Privacy vigilantes perform a valuable service—policing the limits of the rough-and-ready cost-benefit system currently in place. But in the larger gray area—where consumers differ on how much they value privacy, and where we have only a limited understanding of how much other values we hold dear would be threatened by fundamental legal change—we would be wise to explore other options that better satisfy these myriad concerns before leaping for a legislative one.

<sup>1</sup> FTC, Privacy Online: Fair Information Practices in the Electronic Marketplace, Dissenting Statement of Commissioner Orson Swindle 16, available at <http://www.ftc.gov/reports/privacy2000/swindledissent.pdf> (last visited July 22, 2003).

## CENTER FACULTY NEWS

**Andrew Askland** published *Patenting Genes: A Fast and Furious Primer* in the INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF APPLIED PHILOSOPHY.

**Guy Cardineau** was an invited speaker at the American Association of Cereal Chemists Annual Meeting in Portland, OR, where he delivered a talk entitled *Plant Based Production of Vaccines in Food Crops*.



**Ira Ellman** is a visiting scholar at the Center for the Study of Law and Society at the University of California at Berkeley during the fall semester. He is currently serving on the State of Arizona Child Support Guidelines workgroup, and completing an article, with Sandy Braver of the ASU Psychology Department, examining economic analyses of child support guidelines as well as data on how people assess the fairness of child support awards. He made presentations based on this work in October at the Hastings College of Law and as part of a symposium held at the University of Chicago, "The Public and Private Faces of Family Law." He is currently completing the manuscript for the fourth edition of *FAMILY LAW: CASES, TEXT, PROBLEMS*. The lecture he gave at his investiture as Willard Pedrick Distinguished Research Scholar, *Why Family Law is Hard*, will be published this year in the ARIZONA STATE LAW JOURNAL. His most recent published article, *Relocation of Children after Divorce and Children's Best Interests: New Evidence and Legal Considerations* (with Sanford Braver and William Fabricius), which appeared in the JOURNAL OF FAMILY PSYCHOLOGY, is an empirical study of the effects on divorced children of their parents'



post-divorce relocation to different cities. It has drawn considerable attention in the press both here and abroad, and has figured prominently in the briefs on both sides of a relocation case now pending in the California Supreme Court.

**Owen Jones** spoke at the Yale University Department of Molecular, Cellular, and Developmental Biology on the subject *Behavioral Biology and Law*.



In recent months, he presented papers on the utility of evolutionary analysis in law at the University of Michigan Law School's Law and Economics Seminar, a faculty seminar at Vanderbilt University Law School, and the 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Scholarship Conference of the *Society for Evolutionary Analysis in Law*, held at Indiana University School of Law. Jones has a forthcoming chapter in a book on evolutionary perspectives in psychology edited by psychologist David Buss, and is finishing an article on evolutionary analysis in law for a symposium issue on *Law and the Brain*, for the British science journal *PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS*. He participated in a two-day invitational forum in Washington, D.C., on *Neurobiology and Law*, sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) and The Dana Foundation. Jones recently completed a pilot empirical study on the endowment effect and is currently Visiting Professor of Law at the University of Vanderbilt School of Law.

**Dennis Karjala** published *Distinguishing Patent and Copyright Subject Matter and Legal Rights in Indigenous Cultural Heritage* (with University of British Columbia Law Professor Robert K. Paterson) in 35 *CONN. L. REV.* 439 (2003) and



11 *CARDOZO J. INTERNAT'L & COMP. L.* (2003), respectively. A shorter version of the Connecticut piece appears as "*Functionality*" as the *Distinction Between Patent and Copyright Subject Matter*, in *RETHINKING RIGHTS AND REGULATIONS* (L. Cranor & S. Wildman, ed.). In September, Karjala visited the University of British Columbia in Vancouver to present a paper entitled *Biotech Patents and Indigenous Peoples* at an international conference on biotechnology and globalization. He was an invited attendee at the Focus on Trade Assembly, held this fall in Sundance, Utah, to discuss the World Trade Organization and its implications for United States trade policy. He is also offering a new course in the Fall semester entitled "Intellectual Property in Cyberspace."

**David Kaye** published *DNA Identification Databases: Legality, Legitimacy, and the Case for Population-wide Coverage*, *WISCONSIN LAW*



*REVIEW*, Vol. 2003, No. 3, pp. 414-459. (with M.E. Smith), *Two Theories of the Civil Burden of Persuasion*, *LAW, PROBABILITY, AND RISK*, Vol. 2, Issue 1, March 2003, pp. 9-13, and a Book Review, *The Science of Conjecture: Evidence and Probability Before Pascal*, *LAW AND HISTORY REVIEW*, Vol. 21, 2003, No. 3, pp. 623- 626. Kaye is teaching evidence and scientific evidence at Wuhan University School of Law, P.R. China, as a Fulbright Scholar. He recently delivered lectures at Tsinghua University in Beijing, one of China's leading research universities, on *Expert and Scientific Evidence in the United States* and *Using DNA Evidence to Free the Innocent and Convict the Guilty*.

**Gary Marchant** published an article entitled *Genomics and Toxic Substances: Part II—Toxicogenetics* in the September 2003 issue of the



*ENVIRONMENTAL LAW REPORTER* and an article entitled *From General Policy to Legal Rule: The Aspirations and Limitations of the Precautionary Principle* in the November 2003 issue of *ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PERSPECTIVES*. He has given recent presentations on *Genetic Susceptibility and Environmental Exposures* to the ABA Special Committee on Bioethics in San Francisco, on *How Genomics Will Change Environmental Regulation* to EPA Region 10 in Seattle, on *Hopes and Hypes of the Biomedical Revolution: Genetic Testing* to the Ninth Circuit Judicial Conference in Hawaii, on *Genetics and Toxic Torts* and *Risk as a Tort Injury?* at a conference entitled *Toxic Torts* held in Big Sky, Montana, and on *Risk in the Republic* to the World President's Association and to the Greater Phoenix Humanist Association.

**Michael Saks** recently published *Commentary on "Individuality of Handwriting,"* at 48 *J. FORENSIC SCIENCES* 916 (2003), *The Legal and Scientific Evaluation of Forensic Science (Especially Fingerprint Expert Testimony)* (Symposium: Expert Admissibility: Keeping Gates, Goals and Promises), at 33 *SETON HALL L. REV.* 1167 (2003), a Review of *ETHICS IN FORENSIC SCIENCE: PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS FOR THE PRACTICE OF CRIMINALISTICS*, at 43 *JURIMETRICS J.* 359 (2002), *On Capping General Damages in Medical Malpractice Cases*, a syndicated op-ed column (August 2003), and the *Foreword* in Douglas D. Koski (ed.), *THE JURY TRIAL IN CRIMINAL*



JUSTICE (2003). Saks also addressed *A Forensic Science Conference: From Crime Scene to Courtroom*, on panels with forensic scientists Henry Lee and James Starrs in Wash., D.C. and an ABA continuing legal education program on Psychological and other Scientific Evidence in Civil and Criminal Litigation, on a panel with attorney George Castelle (who exposed massive fraud in crime laboratories in West Virginia) in Chicago.

**Douglas Sylvester** is co-teaching, with Guy Cardineau, a new course on "Technology Transfer in the Life Sciences." The course prepares students for participation in the College of Law's newly formed "Technology Ventures Clinic" by providing a broad-based theoretical and rigorously skill-enhancing classroom experience in technology transfer dealmaking. In addition, Prof. Sylvester has moderated debates on the Iraq War, Gay Marriage, and Globalization, and is scheduled to present a paper on *International Approaches to Head-of-State Immunity and US Developments* at the 5th International Congress of the Cuban Society for Criminal Sciences in Havana, Cuba.



**James Weinstein** published *Database Protection and the First Amendment*, 28 DAYTON L. REV. 305-50 (2003) as part of Symposium entitled *The Constitutionality of Protecting Factual Compilations*. He also gave a talk at the University of Pittsburgh on free speech as part of their Distinguished Faculty Scholars Program.



**Laurence Winer** was a Visiting Professor at Brooklyn Law School during the 2002-03 academic year. While there he taught Constitutional Law and a course on Telecommunications Law and Policy dealing with the electronic mass media in the digital age. He plans to teach this course at ASU in the Spring.



We encourage you to join the Center ListServe for periodic updates on Center activities. Please provide your preferred email contact address to Andrew (Sandy) Askland at [sandy.askland@asu.edu](mailto:sandy.askland@asu.edu)

CENTER STUDENT NEWS  
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

The Intellectual Property Student Association held a reception for Valley tech companies and law firms with IT practice groups on October 29. Over 30 College of Law students mingled with representatives from Go Daddy Software, Steptoe & Johnson, Intel, The Etherton Law Group, and Snell & Wilmer. Center Fellows Doug Sylvester and Dennis Karjala, as well as Director Andrew Askland, also attended.

"The valley has plenty of high-tech companies, and it makes perfect sense for The College's IP students to get to know the people who might eventually need their services and expertise," said David Burkett, IPSA's 2003-2004 President. "The firms attending also got further evidence that The College of Law is turning out bright minds interested in intellectual property. It was also great to see Professors Karjala and Sylvester come out, with [Director] Sandy Askland. We're fortunate to have faculty whose interests mesh so well with our students'."

On November 18th, IPSA hosts guest speaker and College of Law alumnus George Chen, an attorney with Bryan Cave, LLP. Chen, who also holds an engineering degree from MIT, practices in the areas of intellectual property and commercial litigation. The event will be held at 12:15 pm, in Armstrong Hall's room 119. The event is free and open to the public.

LASSA

The Law and Science Student Association sponsored the following speakers during the fall semester:

**Sheila Jasanoff**, Pforzheimer Professor of Science and Technology Studies, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University: *Civic Epistemology: Putting the "Public" back into the Public Understanding of Science*

**Theresa C. Olsen**, Director of New Business Development, Translational Genomics Research Institute: *The Genomics Revolution at TGen: A Career in Law and Sciences*

**Helene S. Fenlon**, Assistant General Counsel, Spinelli Corp., and Andrew Jolley, Vice President for Computer Forensics, Spinelli Corp.: *Introduction to Computer Forensics*

**Michael Pearce**, Partner at Fennemore Craig: *Groundwater Based Development in Central Arizona and the Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District*

**Sir Crispin Tickell Visits College of Law**

**Sir Crispin Tickell**, Chancellor of Kent University at Canterbury, lectured a standing-room only crowd at the College of Law on "*Global Warming: Science and Policy*." Sir Crispin cautioned against overuse of the phrase 'global warming,' instead encouraging attendees to think more in terms of 'climate change.' "When we use the phrase 'climate change,' we allow the discussion to focus on the heart of the matter: namely, the consequences of human activity on the ecosystem." He outlined the current state of the global environment and various regulatory regimes aimed at curtailing harmful environmental activity. "A visitor from outer space, visiting at regular intervals, would see more climate change in the past two hundred years than in the previous two thousand, and more in the past twenty than in the previous two hundred." He stated that this view is acknowledged by most of the Western world, save Washington policy makers.



Sir Crispin is an internationally recognized expert on global environmental issues. He is the author of *CLIMATE CHANGE AND WORLD AFFAIRS* (1977 and 1986), a book written long before the effects of greenhouse gases were publicly debated and one of the first to study the importance of climate issues in the realm of international politics. He is the Director of the Green College Centre for Environmental Policy and Understanding, an organization which seeks to bridge the gap between science and policy making in matters of the environment; Trustee of the Natural History Museum and the Royal Botanical Garden, Edinburgh; Chairman of the Climate Institute of Washington, D.C.; and President of the Earth Centre in South Yorkshire, England. Sir Crispin spent many years in the British Diplomatic Service and served as the Chef de Cabinet to the President of the European Commission, British Ambassador to Mexico, Permanent Secretary in the Overseas Development Administration, and Permanent Representative to the United Nations and its Security Council. He has been decorated as a Knight of Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (GCMG) and a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (KCVO).

## Jurimetrics

The third and fourth issues of Volume 43 of *Jurimetrics* have been published and released: Number 3 includes articles by Michael O. Finkelstein and Bruce Levin (*On the Probative Value of Evidence from a Screening Search*), by Mary Anderlik (*Assessing the Quality of DNA-Based Parentage Testing: Findings from a Survey of Laboratories*), and by Mary De Ming Fan (*Governing Copyright in Cyberspace: The Penalty Default Problem with State-Centric Sovereignty*). Number 4 includes an article by David J. Herring (*Child Placement Decisions: The Relevance of Facial Resemblance and Biological Relationships*) and several Developments in Science and Technology Law Notes.

## DOE / HGP Grant

Regents' Professor David Kaye has been awarded a grant from the Department of Energy's Human Genome Project. This grant will fund Kaye's research on "Bioethical Biobanks: Three Concerns in Designing and Using Law Enforcement DNA Databases." Professor Kaye is a world renowned scholar in the areas of scientific and statistical evidence and has written extensively and authoritatively on the subject of DNA evidence. A list of his publications and activities is available at [www.law.asu.edu/hompages/kaye](http://www.law.asu.edu/hompages/kaye).

## Dr. Denise Drumm Joins Center as Grants Coordinator

**Dr. Denise Drumm** has joined the Center as Grants Coordinator / Senior Research Associate. Drumm left her position as Director of Research at the Scottsdale Healthcare Hospitals to take the position. She remains an Adjunct Professor in the Gerontology Program at ASU. She holds a Ph.D. in Educational / Psychological Foundations earned at the University of New Mexico. Her research has focused on clinical diagnosis, treatment and research in the areas of clinical neuroscience, cerebrovascular and cardiovascular disorders associated with cognitive and behavioral disorders, aphasia, and the dementias. She previously served as Staff Scientist with the Sun Health Research Institute and as Clinical Researcher with the Barrow Neurological Institute. She is a Board Member of the Governor's Advisory Council on Aging.



## Wendy Wagner To Visit College of Law

**Wendy E. Wagner**, Professor of Law at the University of Texas School of Law, will visit the Center in early April of 2004. Wagner is the nation's leading authority on the use of science by environmental policy-makers. She is a prolific author and fecund thinker in this area. Among her areas of current interest are Trading Heuristics, The Use and Abuse of Non-profits as Surrogates for the Public, and Informed Environmentalism. She received a Masters of Environmental Studies and her law degree from Yale. Before entering teaching, she practiced for several years, first as an Honors Attorney in the Enforcement Division of the Department of Justice's Environmental and Natural Resources Division, and then as Pollution Control Coordinator with the Department of Agriculture's Office of the General Counsel. She is currently one of seven lawyers serving on the American Bar Association's National Conference of Lawyers and Scientists.



## Technology Venture Clinic Starts in January

The AZTE Technology Venture Clinic is officially a reality. The Clinic will be up and running in January, 2004 and will focus on technology assessment, technology marketing, technology commercialization and development transactions. The Clinic will involve students from law, business, engineering and the life sciences. It will permit students to follow a real ASU invention from initial disclosure to commercialization. Along the way, students will be exposed to business valuation concepts, intellectual property protections, client interviewing, negotiation, and licensing.

## Genetics and the Law Conference Set for March 19<sup>th</sup>

The Fifth Annual Genetics and the Law Conference will take place on March 19<sup>th</sup> at the College of Law. The topic for this year's conference is Human Genetic Samples: Legal, Ethical, and Policy Considerations. It will focus on the legal and ethical issues that need to be resolved before entities pursuing genetic research and therapies can collect and use gene samples. The conference will be co-sponsored by the Translational Genomics Research Institute (TGen) and its Director, Jeffrey Trent, will help coordinate the conference program. For more information, contact Andrew (Sandy) Askland at 480-965-2465 or [sandy.askland@asu.edu](mailto:sandy.askland@asu.edu).

## CENTER FACULTY FELLOWS (con't.)

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

**SAM SUTTON**  
J.D., George Washington  
B.A., B.S., Arizona

**DOUGLAS SYLVESTER**  
LL.M., NYU  
J.D., Buffalo  
B.A., Toronto

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

**JAMES WEINSTEIN**  
J.D., Pennsylvania  
B.A., Pennsylvania

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

## CENTER AFFILIATED FACULTY

**JAMES P. COLLINS**  
Virginia M. Ullman  
Professor of Natural  
History and the  
Environment, School of  
Life Sciences  
Ph.D., M.S., Michigan  
B.S., Manhattan

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

**JANE MAIENSCHIN**  
Regents' Professor of  
Philosophy and Biology,  
Department of  
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**KATHLEEN MATT**  
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Ph.D., Washington  
M.S., B.A., Delaware

**KENNETH L. MOSSMAN**  
Professor of Health  
Physics, School of Life  
Sciences  
Ph.D., Tennessee  
M.Ed., Maryland  
B.S., Wayne State

**VINCENT PIZZICONI**  
Associate Professor of  
Bioengineering, Fulton  
School of Engineering  
Ph.D., M.S.E., Arizona  
State  
B.S., Lowell

## First Person: Center Scholars And Value-Added Education



Every year, The Center for the Study of Law, Science, and Technology selects a group of students to serve as Center Scholars. These students are charged with the responsibility of increasing the awareness of technological legal issues for other law students, the university, and the legal community. Center Scholars benefit from associations with visiting legal experts, expanded career opportunities, and the chance to study cutting edge technological legal issues.

As a Center Scholar, I am able to interact with the Center Fellows on a professional level, working alongside professors and attorneys whom I respect. They recognize the limitations in our area for students who wish to work in technology, and strive to create opportunities for us to learn. As a result, I have had the opportunity to work with members of the legal and

technological communities in organizing a seminar, planning the goals for the Center, and directing the future of our organization.

As a non-traditional law-student, I have had previous careers in the fields of mental health, nursing, and technical market analysis. My dream job is to work in a technological area, ideally involving health care issues. In these fields, exceptional academic achievement is the benchmark for hiring; and while the Center's standards are likewise exacting, the Center considers each Center Scholar candidate holistically. Center scholars are not only bright, but well-rounded, vibrant, curious people. In selecting me as a Center Scholar, the Center considered my student leadership, Moot Court experience, pro bono work, family commitments, and my continuing work as an RN.

The intersection between law and technology is a dynamic, rapidly evolving area. New attorneys have to adapt, cope, and excel in more than just the law, which does not always keep up with rapid change, but the lawyers who

work in the field must. Understanding technology and globalization is vital to personal success. As a Center Scholar, I've been privileged to work with people who not only adapt to these changes, but who foresee them, prepare for them, and create the future of public policy. These are the skills I am learning from my teachers.

The College of Law has the largest, and certainly one of the most prestigious, faculties of the few law schools with concentrations in this field of the law.

The diversity and expertise among Center Fellows is second to none. The educational and professional benefits I receive as a Center Scholar in the Center for Law, Science, and Technology, are enormous. Talk about value-added education.

*K Royal is a third year student at The College of Law.*

**LOOK ON PAGE 4 FOR AN UPDATE ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY STUDENTS ASSOCIATION.**

[www.law.asu.edu](http://www.law.asu.edu)

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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 that we can correct our records.

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**Willard H. Pedrick Lecture Series** January 21, 2004, Great Hall, Armstrong Hall, The College of Law. Frederick Schauer, Frank Stanton Professor of the First Amendment, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. For more information, visit our website: [www.law.asu.edu](http://www.law.asu.edu)

**The Impact of Remand Orders on American Jurisprudence Symposium** February 13, 2004, Armstrong Hall, The College of Law. For more information, visit our website: [www.remand.law.asu.edu](http://www.remand.law.asu.edu)

## COMING EVENTS

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