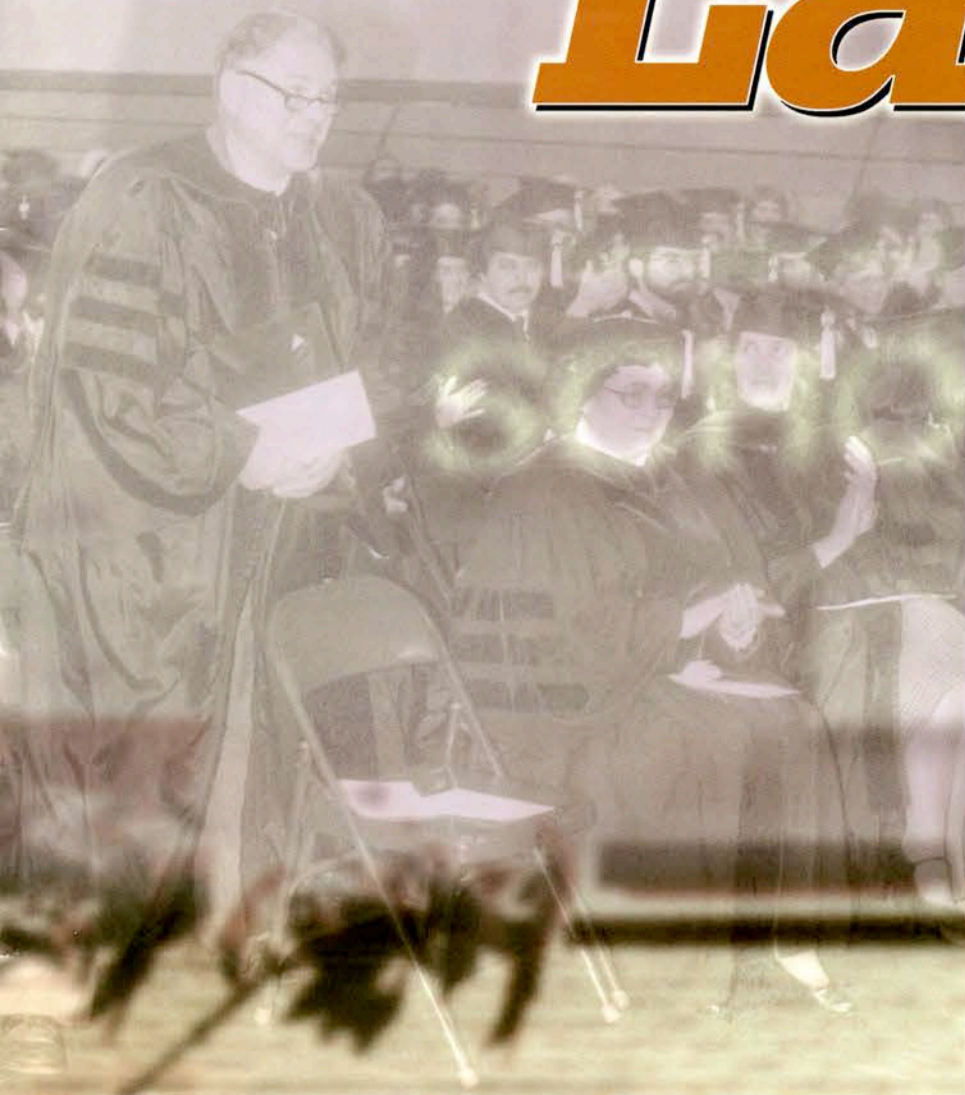


SEATTLE
UNIVERSITY

Lawyer

Spring 2003



SCHOOL of LAW



SULLIVAN

HALL

Reflections

How far we've come as a law school

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FROM THE DEAN

A vibrant academic community continues to develop...



The School of Law is nearing the end of a busy and successful academic year, with graduation scheduled for May 17, 2003, and we have been successful in so many ways. A construction project to add fifteen new faculty offices was completed in December and faculty members were in the new offices by the start of the new semester.

The last issue of the *Lawyer* provided profiles of the new and visiting faculty members, and the School of Law Web site carries detailed information about all faculty members. The Web site, recently re-engineered and sporting a new look, also includes information about CLE opportunities, a virtual tour of the library, a new computer-based calendar and information system known as the Docket, and detailed information about the academic program.

Of our successes this year, two are related to the academic program: the faculty authorized the establishment of an LL.M. program for foreign lawyers, which will begin in the Fall of 2003, and the School has initiated a summer program in Alaska, where courses will be offered on the campus of the University of Alaska Anchorage.

The School hosted numerous events to raise visibility nationally, including the Conference of Chief Justices, a meeting of the ABA Accreditation Committee, the Ninth Circuit Conference, a reception for the Deans of law schools in conjunction with the ABA Mid-Year meeting in Seattle, the

National Conference of Law Reviews, the LSAC Nominating Committee meeting, the Joint Conference of the Asian Pacific American Law Faculty and Western Regional Law Teachers of Color, as well as numerous Washington bar and judicial organization events. One of the more successful of these events was a reception honoring the five female justices of the Washington State Supreme Court, at which the Governor and six Justices were present.

I am pleased to announce that there has been some very positive news regarding the *U.S. News* rankings. For the first

academic programs. Our faculty members and students have also traveled to other Schools for presentations, competitions and academic conferences.

Steps have been taken during the past year to improve the academic experiences of our students, including expanding the faculty; the creative use of technology to enhance learning and teaching; the augmentation of support in the library; the Access to Justice Institute; Career Services and other administrative areas; the development of a stronger set of extra-curricular programs, including a number of CLE programs; and the establish-

"I sincerely hope that we can continue to build the vibrant academic community of students, faculty, administrators and graduates that will increase the quality, visibility, reputation and service components of the School."

time, the editors have decided to rank the top 100 schools and then the remaining 77 schools are included in the third and fourth tiers. Seattle University has moved from the fourth tier in the 2002 rankings to a tie with six schools for the 91st position out of 100 in the 2003 rankings.

The School of Law made improvements in a number of the areas that are considered in establishing the individual ranking score.

The improvement in the rankings reflects the School's efforts to strengthen the academic program, specifically faculty hiring and budgetary additions as well as improving the credentials of the entering class and the percent of applicants accepted. During the past year, the School has sponsored many events to bring visiting deans and faculty members, judges, practitioners, and other distinguished guests to our facility to meet with our students, faculty members and administrators, and to participate in

ment of an expanded alumni organization. While these improvements enhance the experiences of our students, they are not necessarily reflected in the factors that influence the rankings.

However, I caution all members of our community to keep in mind that the *U.S. News* rankings do not include many factors that are very important measures of a school's quality, and that the criticisms made about the rankings last year are applicable as well to this year's rankings. Our goal is to provide the best academic environment and educational experience for our students.

I sincerely hope that we can continue to build the vibrant academic community of students, faculty, administrators and graduates that will increase the quality, visibility, reputation and service components of the School. We should celebrate our improvements appropriately, and look forward to even more developments in the years to come.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Dean Hasl:

Thank you for the information that you sent to me. As a Seattle University Board of Trustees member, I had the opportunity to read about the profile of your law school. I was very impressed. I've always believed that the new law school would have a positive impact on the number of students of color at the university, as well as increasing the number of faculty of color. At the last Board meeting, it was announced that the law school had hired three new African-American professors.

Your commitment to enrolling students of color and of hiring faculty of color is to be commended. I hope that the other departments at the university will be just as assertive in this area.

—Charles H. Mitchell, Ed.D
President
Seattle Central Community College

Dear Editor:

We have lost one of our most beloved alumni. Even more tragically, our world has lost one of its best; a truly good soul who cherished every encounter with a friend and who gave her time selflessly. Katie Hill (Class of 1999) was killed August 9, 2002 while visiting Washington D.C for the first time. Katie, an avid collector of fountain pens, was in the nation's capitol for a fountain pen convention. On her way back from dinner with friends to a relative's house she was shot and killed in an apparent mugging in an elementary school courtyard. The crime remains unsolved. Shortly afterwards, hundreds of family and friends turned out for a gathering in Seattle to grieve and remember the indelible impression she made upon everyone she met.

Those fortunate enough to have known Katie will remember the smile and warmth she brought to our lives. She had

a unique gift that made all who met her instantly endeared to her. She truly cared about each and every person, and worked hard to cultivate and maintain relationships; an endeavor terribly difficult for new lawyers. Using her beloved fountain pens, Katie frequently wrote notes and letters to so many people. In her autobiographical entry on the fountain pen website (www.pentrace.com), Katie wrote "I love the connection that fountain pens make between the thought process and expression on paper."

Her engaging energy and exuberance brought warm respite from the potential coldness of the law student world. Katie devoted herself to helping others. She helped out-of-state students assimilate into our community; she worked as an advocate for foster children; and she invited distant relatives from war torn former Yugoslavia to stay with her. She brought a sense of style and warmth to all she did.

Katie is survived by her husband Steve Heuring, parents Fred (Bunker) and Sandy Hill, two brothers Andrew and Brady, and her two ritzla dogs, Hooper and Lucy, who miss going on walks with her. The family has asked that any donations be made to the many causes Katie so tirelessly supported—The Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Society, Children's Hospital Foundation of Seattle, Family Law CASA of King County, and ElderHealth Northwest.

She was our friend, and she is greatly missed.

—Michael B. Galletch, Class of 1999
Laura Anglin, Class of 1999

Send updates and letters to:

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“AN AFFAIR TO REMEMBER”

Farewell to a good friend... Joan Watt bids adieu to the Law School after 22 years



Joan Watt shakes hands with former dean and secret admirer, Jim Bond

Delivered by Jim Bond at the Farewell Reception for Joan Watt

I have a confession to make. It's very difficult for me to do this, especially because Joan's John and my Georgana are both here this evening. But the fact is I've had a sixteen year affair with Joan Watt.

I still remember our first time... Joan and I have had so

both—at the same time—realized that, though he didn't realize it, he was telling us that he earned more than \$1,000,000 a year. We just had to look at each other... Well, trust me, that's a look you never forget.

Joan and I conducted our affair over late night dinners in some of the finest restaurants in this city; and, as many of you in this room know, we often invited a third person to join us. We wine and dined you, slyly seeking to draw you into our affair. (The French have a phrase that describes such a relationship, but my well-known discretion precludes my saying it...) In any case, Joan and I always hoped it was as good for you as it was for us.

And there were the “get away” weekends to Vancouver, New York, D.C., San Francisco,

“Now our affair appears to be over. If it has to end, I'll reconcile myself to it. After all, I'll still have the memories.”

many “first times.” Let me share just one with you. We had just begun the School's first annual fund campaign. In those days a \$100 gift was a big gift. One “morning after” Joan walked into my office, waving a check and saying “You're not going to believe this.” “What?” I asked. “An alum just sent us a check of \$500.” Talk about a peak moment! Before I could catch my breath, Joan said: “We need to see him and thank him.” So, a few days later, we were in his office, chatting. As he talked about his practice we

and San Diego. These were the times where, quite frankly, Joan demanded that I perform. Early on, she didn't have all that much confidence in my ability to get up for the occasion; and, with her usual thoroughness and attention to detail, she'd carefully prep me. And, then, after I'd done my “shtick,” she'll tell me how good I was. How can you not love a woman who, every time you perform, tells you: “You're so good”?

Toward the end, there were, I admit, a lot of “quickies.” By then Joan was scheduling



Visiting with Art Wang '84

breakfasts, mid-morning coffees, lunches, mid-afternoon drinks and dinners. But even then we managed to squeeze in some “private time.” Joan and John were then building their home, and Joan always managed to leave just enough time between our fundraising calls to visit furniture stores, paint outlets, and fabric shops. Believe me, we've done it in every



A warm hug from Anita Crawford-Willis '86

upscale decorating department in the South Sound. Martha Stewart and her partner have nothing on us!

The amazing thing about our affair is that we were always an “odd couple.” My idea of being on time is to be ten minutes early. Joan's idea of being on time is to be ten minutes late—on a good day. My idea of meeting a deadline is to have the project done a week ahead of time. Joan's idea... well, as I



Eva Mitchell says a fond farewell.

came to say, “Joan works more comfortably to a deadline than I do.” Since I still care about Joan's reputation, I do want to deny the rumor that the admissions catalog once arrived in the next calendar year... December, maybe; never January.

We were also a couple ahead of our time. You may recall that Ms. Clinton promised us in 1992 that we would get “two for one” if we elected her husband. Well, in the late eighties Joan and I were already operating a co-deanship at the law school.

- Let's start an annual fund campaign. Joan designed it.
- Let's revamp the Board of Visitors. Joan did it.
- Let's reach out to the local community and the bar. Joan planned it.
- Let's improve the quality of the student body. Joan and her staff delivered it.
- Let's adopt a five year plan. Joan brainstormed it.

In those early and heady days, we could scarcely stay out of each other's office. It was then that we experienced what some of you may have read about (maybe one or two of you have actually experienced it—once in your lives): that moment when



Dean Rudy Hasl shares a few stories.

you “melt together” as one. Well, for Joan and me it was an everyday experience. We might be in her office. Maybe we'd be in mine. We'd be tossing ideas back and forth or playing with copy and, suddenly, we'd realize that we no longer knew whose original idea or suggestion it was! But we agreed on one thing: it was damned good!

Now our affair appears to be over. If it has to end, I'll reconcile myself to it. After all, I'll still have the memories; and believe me, this has been an affair to remember. But... Joan has told me that we can still have lunch together in Tacoma. And then it will be as it was in the beginning (before Donna, and Rick and Annette joined our merry band): just the two of us! And it will be good.



Father Bill Sullivan—Joan's first Seattle U. fan!

A Letter from Fred Tausend

In January, 2003, I had the privilege of being in Sullivan Hall with many other alumni, faculty, staff and friends for a gala reception and tribute to Dean Joan Watt, who has moved on after 22 years of devoting her formidable energy, her drive for excellence, her unquenchable optimism, and her boundless talent for creative approaches to challenge to the betterment of the University of Puget Sound and Seattle University School of Law.

Those who spoke of Joan's many contributions over the years—Dean Hasl, Justice Charles Johnson, Dean Bond, Spike Holdych, and Eva Mitchell—were each right on the mark; they were eloquent, moving, and in Dean Bond's case, entertaining as well. However, in my mind, Joan's two most lasting gifts to the School of Law were not mentioned. I write to complete the record.

Joan was recruited to the School of Law in January 1980 from the UPS main campus by Dean Donald Cohen as one of his first decisions as Acting Dean. At the time, the law school was preparing for the move to its first “permanent” home—The Norton Clapp Law Center. When Joan came on board as Assistant Dean and Director of Admissions, the class that would enter in June and August of 1980—the famous Class of '83—was already taking shape. That summer when my appointment as Dean was announced, I met with Don and Joan and was told that the entering class was an-

anticipated to be between 300 and 330 students, or in the jargon that I had to learn quickly, FTE's. I was asked as Dean-designate to officially welcome the incoming class at the orientation program. When I arrived, the room seemed incredibly crowded for 300 plus persons, so I assumed that many of them had brought along spouses, significant others, parents and lifelong friends to help launch them on their new careers. WRONG! All 450 were members of the Class of 1983.

“When it came to recruiting and enrolling a diverse entering class, Joan's attitude was always Affirmative and she would never settle for the right words; she insisted on the right Actions.”

There were many good and mixed reasons for the miscalculation (not the sinister ones rumored by some skeptical members of the entering class), and there is neither time nor reason to go into them now. However, two things are indisputable:

- 1) It was Joan who reorganized and put into effect the Admissions Program that provided stability and predictability to the size of the law school's entering classes from 1981 forward, and;
- 2) stability and predictability were the first essential ingredients for the law school's recipe for achieving a level of excellence that was University of Puget Sound President Phil Phibbs' and the Administration and Faculty's vision for

the School of Law. The University and School of Law leadership understood that a school whose revenues were 98 percent generated by tuition could not retain and build a faculty that would provide a stimulating and challenging legal education without stabilizing the number of matriculating students, so that the administration and faculty—not the whims of chance—could set the school's size and annual budget.

Joan Watt's other gift was the crucial role she played in the ethnic and racial

diversity of the student body. Joan's commitment gave added meaning to the term Affirmative Action. When it came to recruiting and enrolling a diverse entering class, Joan's attitude was always Affirmative and she would never settle for the right words; she insisted on the right Actions.

When Seattle University became the new parent of the Law School and moved the school from Tacoma to its permanent home in Sullivan Hall, the school's commitment to diversity was renewed and strengthened. Joan Watt's unwavering dedication to this important educational principle found new support.

Perhaps the best aspect of Joan's lasting accomplishments is that, as with so

many things, they would not have been achieved in the first place and certainly would not endure without the participation, support and leadership of so many members of the law school administrations in which Joan served; without the faculty, the two Universities, or the alumni and students and other friends and supporters of the school. If I were to single out a few for mention, I would do an injustice to the many I omitted.

So instead I shall go back to the beginning and pay a special tribute to Dean Cohen, whose willingness to make some tough decisions in the first months of his deanship and whose good judgment in persuading Joan Watt to join the Law School Administration have been paying dividends ever since.

—Sincerely yours,
Fredric C. Tausend
Dean, 1980-86



Joan Watt with Fred Tausend



Honored guests and graduates of the early years filled the court level area for the gala event.

Welcome!

ALL-ALUMNI REUNION

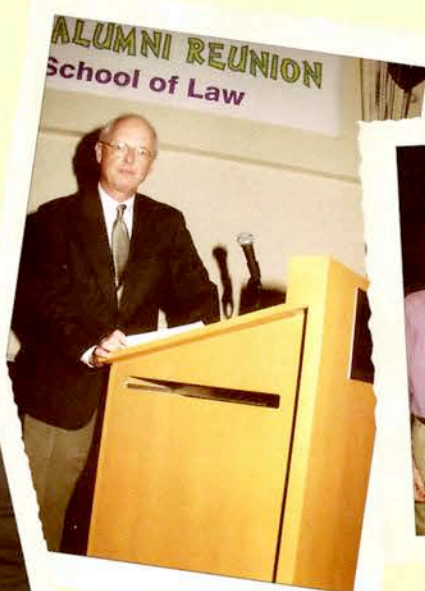
A good time was had by all!



Pierce County Superior Court Judge Frank Cuthbertson '93 and Paula Lustbader '88, Director of the Academic Resource Center.



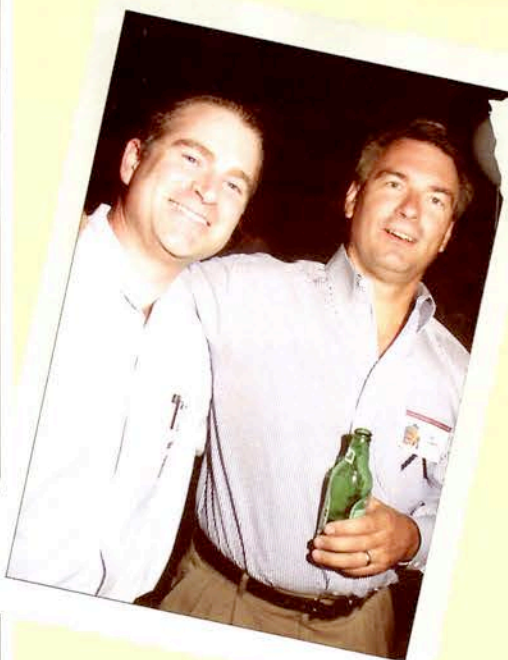
Another 1994 lawyer couple, Allison and Joe Wallin.



The evening's master of ceremonies was Professor Bill Oltman.



Peter Schalestock '96, Jessica Eaves Mathews '95 and husband Jim Mathews, Michael Piraino '95 and guest.



A moment of good cheer for Rob



Among the couples enjoying the evening were Dean Rudy Hasl and Julie (left) and State Supreme Court Justice Charles Johnson '76 and Dana.



Four from '01: Tim Giacometti, Jennifer Mora, Thuy Leeper and Brian Armstrong.



A 1989 mini-reunion for Willie Gregory (left), Connie Krontz (seated right) and Jeff and Carol Sayre (standing right) plus spouses Alice Gregory and Ray Krontz.



Blanca Rodriguez '97 and Sam Chen '96



A before-dinner chat for Roger Pearce '91 and Linda Moran '86.



Associate Dean Joan Watt and Eva Mitchell, Director of Alumni Affairs, enjoyed a moment with Jim Rupp '77.



A lawyer couple from the class of 1994, Brian McLean and Juli Yari.

REUNION 2002



Walt Corneille '82 (right) dined with the dean from his law school days, Fredric Tausend.



It was a happy evening for 1992 classmates Suzanne Carlton, John Driggers and Nancy Anderson.



Land-use expert Dick Settle laconically described the duty to clear-cut forest areas for the sake of all the little sun-loving creatures.



Sharing stories are Joan Tierney '01, Associate Director of Career Services, and Dana Yaffee '98.



With Dana Gold at the center, these '95ers were ready to rock.



Michael Galletch '99 and Mark O'Halloran '02



Smiles from the class of 2000: Nicole Ewing, Caroline Suissa and Lara Herrmann.



Michael Nesteroff '82 is lead guitarist with the band from Lane Powell Spears Lubersky.



Sharon Sakamoto '84 and guest.



Mimi Castillo '84, Anita Crawford-Willis '86 and Natasha Coleman.



Classmates from 1978: Stuart Rolfe and Richard Birmingham.



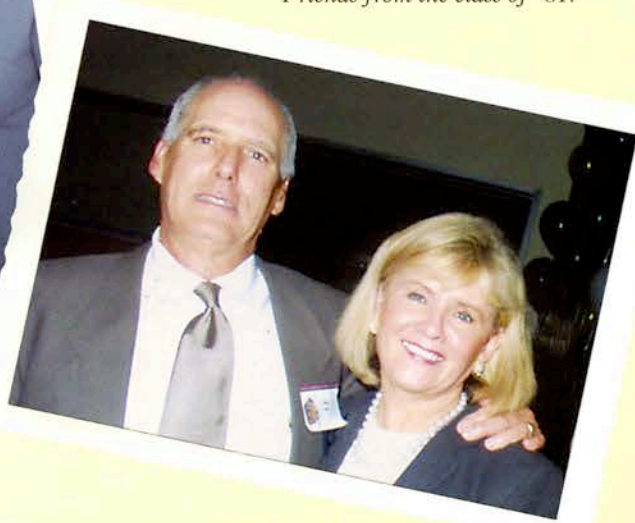
Andrea Kinnamon '97 and Lucy Clifthorne '97 have one for the road.



Friends from the class of '81.



Carol Mitchell '97 (left) visits with Andreta Armstrong '83



Professor Dick Settle and Trish Settle.



Peter Goldman '85 and Martha Kongsgaard '84.



Sharing an amusing moment are Mary Spillane '81 and Mark Lyon '81.

Generations

From its beginning, the Seattle University law school started building generations of lawyers. Among the earliest graduates were three people who inspired their children to follow them to this law school, and whose families you will read about here. There are many others who came to law school along with parents or siblings. Some with both. Their reasons for choosing law vary greatly, but most agree that having another lawyer at their side or leading the way was, legally speaking, "neat."

Generations I Roy & Sheila Umlauf

The odd thing about his descending from a line of lawyers and judges is that Roy Umlauf '85 had almost no contact with lawyers before entering law school.

But his grandmother, whose husband had been a lawyer in western Nebraska, and father, a long-time judge in eastern Nebraska, told terrific tales.

"I never met my grandfather," said Roy, "but from my grandmother's stories, I envisioned his practice to be something like Atticus Finch in 'To Kill a Mockingbird.' The law seemed like a pretty noble profession. It sounded like they were helping people and it was an honorable profession to get into. And my grandmother spoke so highly of my grandfather and great-grandfather that I thought they must have been great people, these lawyers. For whatever reason, I always wanted to become a lawyer."

And indeed he has. A *summa cum laude* graduate, Roy is a founding shareholder in a 20-attorney litigation defense firm, Forsberg & Umlauf, in Seattle.

Roy defends companies, lawyers, individuals, or organizations that are being sued.

His own cases vary greatly, anywhere from a simple slip-fall to a complicated legal malpractice case involving anti-trust and patent litigation.

His work takes him into areas of family law, bankruptcy, criminal law, product liability, and more. Especially in defending other lawyers, he can get into almost any area of practice.

"The legal malpractice cases can be pretty interesting because lawyers can be sued for just about anything," he noted, adding that lawyers "also can be very demanding of legal services."

He got his first taste of life as a lawyer when he went to work at Williams Kastner & Gibbs in 1985, recruited there, in part, by Mary Spillane '81. "I really liked the people at Williams Kastner and they liked me. As my first job, it was great training," he said. But he quickly learned that the reality of practice differed greatly from his childhood fantasies. "It's not as glamorous as you might think. And it's a lot more hard work than you can imagine."

After serving as President of the Washington Defense Trial Lawyers Association in 2001, Roy was recently elected Defense Research Institute Regional Director for the Northwest Region. DRI is a group of some 21,000 attorneys in the U.S. and Canada who focus on defense litigation. He is one of 12 regional directors.

Just as Roy was ending his law school days, his mother was retiring from a career in nursing. "One day," says Sheila Umlauf '88, "he said to me, 'Mom, you've always wanted to be a lawyer. Why don't you go to law school?'"

And so she did. With a nudge from her almost-lawyer-son and the memory of her lawyer-father, Joseph Fitzgerald, and judge-grandfather, James Easterling, she set out to close the legal-generation gap.

"I thought it would be hard to be in law school at the age of 60," she said. "But it turned out well because all the teachers were younger than me and they were very nice to me. And I didn't have to worry about student loans. I didn't have to worry about being successful because I'd already had a career and raised kids. So I didn't have all the anxieties that many young people do. I think it's nice if older people go back to law school."

In fact, it's more than nice that people like Sheila go to law school. It's a community service. Sheila has had a busy legal career even though she's never worked for money. She still takes referrals from the King County Bar, still does wills and estate planning for seniors who can't get out, going to their homes to assist them. For a long time she worked at the Northwest Women's Law Center. She helped start the King County Bar Association free family law clinic, subsequently served on the board to oversee free clinics, and volunteered at one as well.

She has been recognized locally and nationally for her pro bono work, including such honors as the Women's Law Center Founders Award, the King County Pro Bono

"I thought it would be hard to be in law school at the age of 60. But it turned out well because all the teachers were younger than me and they were very nice to me."

—Sheila Umlauff

"My parents got divorced when I was in high school, so she was a single parent raising me and trying to scrimp on money to put me through high school and college. It wasn't easy. I've always felt that I owe her a lot more than I've been able to repay."

—Roy Umlauf



Sheila Umlauf '88 with son, Roy Umlauf '85 at his Seattle law firm.

Lawyer of the Year award, and the ABA's Senior Volunteer Award for public service.

One of her greatest admirers is her son. "She spent all this money going to law school and then she comes out of law school and devotes herself to public interest law. That's pretty admirable," said Roy.

"My parents got divorced when I was in high school, so she was a single parent raising me and trying to scrimp on money to put me through high school and college. It wasn't easy. I've always felt that I owe her a lot more than I've been able to repay."

Sheila's mother, who lived to be 101, came to her law school graduation along with Sheila's four sons. "I'm very proud of all of them," she said. "I tell people I've got a doctor, lawyer, merchant and a chef."

Sheila doesn't do as much legal work now because she "likes to play grandma" to Roy and Cathy's two boys. Nate is 8, and Nick, 5.

Although Cathy is not a lawyer, her father went to law school and her grandfather served as city attorney in Spokane and as a lawyer-legislator. "She had a pretty good idea of what life with a lawyer might be like, and she's been tremendously supportive," said Roy. "I run a lot of cases by her because she gives me a dose of reality. I really value the good ideas she gives me."

Although his law career differs greatly from his childhood vision, Roy relishes his practice. "One thing I really like is that each case is different. Even if the fact pattern is similar, it's different because of the people involved. And I'm just fascinated with the different things that go on in people's lives."

He also loves the fact that in a practice as wide-ranging as his, "you continue to learn on the job. You learn about different areas of law and about products and injuries, about medical and financial issues, about businesses. You learn about life."

Generations 2

Baird-Russell-Peterson-Miller

Two people who entered with the first class, Catharyn Baird '74 and Robert Russell '75, met in law school and married shortly thereafter. Family reunions now include a new generation of lawyers, daughter Jeanne Nelson Peterson '92, son-in-law Marcus Miller '97, and son-in-law Thor Nelson, a graduate of Georgetown Law School.

"We have more lawyers than any family should have," Catharyn allowed, "and, of course, the delightful part is that we're all doing such very different areas of the law that we still can't talk to each other."

"When we get together, our spouses who are not lawyers ask that we not talk about any law, so we tend to talk about politics," she said.

Robert H. Russell II was the commander of a detachment at McChord Air Force Base in Tacoma throughout his law school career. The first person in his family to become a lawyer and the first African-American to graduate from this school, he says that "when BALSAs met, I dined alone."

Following service as chief of military justice at Bitburg AFB in the Federal Republic of Germany, then chief of the General Law Division at the Air Reserve Personnel Center in Denver, and short stints in private practice and as a deputy district attorney, he became the county court referee for Arapahoe County, Colorado. In 1989, he became a county judge, and in 1998 a district judge for the Eighteenth Judicial District of Colorado, a position he now holds. In his last election, he was retained by a 79 percent plurality.

Active in many community projects, Colorado Supreme Court committees, and legal community activities, he is a past president of the Sam Cary Bar Association and the Arapahoe County Bar Association.

The Honorable Robert H. Russell II is currently involved in a death penalty case that is "highly controversial and legally interesting" and will likely go to the U.S. Supreme Court because of legislation passed by Colorado, says Catharyn.

Catharyn was also the first lawyer in her family. "I came from a family of educators, and Bob was the first person in his family to go to college," she said. After a private legal practice emphasizing family and corporate law, she is now a professor of business at Regis University in Denver. She teaches business law and ethics at the Jesuit institution.

The contrast in her experience in law school, where women were 10 percent of the class, and her daughter's class, where women were half the class, was exciting to see, she noted. She believes that because her children know about her "beginning struggles as a woman and their dad's journey as an African-American," they are committed to equality and justice in special ways.

While her daughter Jeanne was in law school, she lived with Catharyn's mother, and "we talked all the time," said Catharyn. "It was delightful when she had some of the same professors we'd had, but it made us feel that we were getting old."

The advice she remembers giving her daughter upon entering law school was this: "Really take a look at the larger picture and the role law plays in the larger picture. It's not just about learning all the rules, it's not just about becoming technically proficient. It's also about making sure that you develop a character and a passion for justice that will stand you well as the legal environment changes. Over the course of a career, the environment does change and if you don't know what the essence or the purpose of law is, then you will be unable to make the shifts that are needed."

Jeanne, while studying for an accounting degree at Regis, took her mother's business law course. "I really enjoyed it. It was the most interesting part of the accounting program," she said. "And as part of the class, we had to do a mock trial. I'd always thought doing a trial would be a horrifying process, but it was actually fun. I thoroughly enjoyed it and I guess that was the point when I decided I'd better go to law school."

"We have more lawyers than any family should have and, of course, the delightful part is that we're all doing such very different areas of the law that we still can't talk to each other."

After earning an LL.M. in tax from NYU in 1994 and working for a New York law firm for several years, she moved back to Denver. She now has her own practice, The Law Office of M. Jeanne Peterson, where she specializes in complex transaction and tax law.

Asked how her parents' legal careers might have bent her toward the law, Jeanne recalls how Bob, then a deputy district attorney, would bring to the table stories about the actions of people he had prosecuted, and Catharyn, then in a private practice emphasizing family law, brought stories about people on the other side. "So they'd bring the facts to us and say 'This is what this person did in the situation. What would you do? How would you do it differently?' So we learned to think in an analytical and legal manner. There was a lot of that kind of thing," she said.

Marcus Miller '97 says he got great advice from his in-laws when he decided to attend law school and still does. Jeanne, he says, "sat down with me and told me how to go about doing outlines, how to read cases and understand what the issue was in the rule, and how to dissect the case."

A county deputy prosecutor in Tacoma, Marcus says that "when you have so many attorneys in the family, you have so many resources, so many people to bounce ideas

off of. Whether it's a career issue or an issue in a case, if they don't have an answer, most likely one of their friends will. That's invaluable."

Marcus' wife of 12 years, Phaedra (Catharyn and Robert's daughter), is a business marketing graduate of Seattle University. "But she should be a lawyer. She'd be the best one of the whole group," he says.

That's a group that also includes Thor Nelson, a graduate of Georgetown Law School, who is married to daughter Dana Nelson.

A corporate attorney, Thor also teaches in the MBA program at Regis University. He and Catharyn have taught together for seven years. "We teach together and develop classes together. We just did a presentation together at Regis on 'Spirituality in the Workplace,'" she said. "That's an area of research I'm working on: spirituality in the work place and how that intersects with business ethics."

"That's another incredible joy," she said, "to work with your kids as you develop your own work."

Although as a family group, they don't talk much about the specifics of their jobs, they do talk a good deal about the fabric of public policy. Especially in the light of 9/11 and such things as the Patriot Act, "we have some very lively conversations," she said.

Asked what it means to her to have children follow in her footsteps professionally, she said:

"The kind of thinking process and the commitment to the judicial system that we as lawyers have—it's wonderful to have your children care about that as well. So generations are carried on and ideas are carried forward. We have a friend who went to Cambodia and was tasked with putting together the judicial system after the Khmer Rouge, and she said, 'We forget that wiping out one generation can be a missing link to civilization.'

"Having your children be a link to carry on both the best of your ideas as well as their own understanding of how to move ahead, what is critical in democracy and essential of our constitution, is most gratifying. You can see a movement across generations in terms of a commitment to our legal system and to justice."

"Especially today," said Catharyn, "I feel that our legal system is under a great deal of assault. When that happens, the links between what we do as lawyers become even more important. Having children who will carry on what you began is important. Both Bob and I have been attorneys for 30 years. But we know our children will pick up and move the conversation forward from where we left off."

Generations 3

Treyz

Another tandem two-generation law school family is the Treyz family. Some time in his forties, while working in the construction industry and raising a family, Paul Treyz '84 decided to complete his undergraduate work and become a lawyer.

"I thought it would be a challenging area, and I've always been something of an adventurous spirit," he said.

While Paul was the first in his family to become a lawyer, his son followed quickly after him. Like his dad, Mark Treyz '86 had always been interested in history and politics. "So when I was in college and thinking about what I wanted to do, dad was in law school and we talked about law school. That solidified my thinking and I ended up going as well."

Although they didn't have classes together, they commuted and commiserated together during Paul's final and Mark's first year.

"Being in school together was very special. I was proud to have another lawyer in the family. But I've always been proud of Mark, proud of his intellect and of his ability to think independently. He went in with a zeal for the law and he's proved very successful. He's had an excellent career as a lawyer. That's made me happy."

After graduation, Paul opened his own office in Tacoma, where he did disability law and administrative law, as well as some personal injury and criminal cases. He closed that office in mid-1999, after being elected to the Pierce County District Court bench at the age of 67.

"Becoming a lawyer was something of a culmination of my life experience. And I think the judiciary is the culmination and most honorable of those within the legal community, so it was an honorable and a humbling experience to sit on the bench."



Paul Treyz '84 (left) with his son, Mark.

"The law can be a very honorable and very rewarding experience, or it can be a very stressful and very frustrating experience, but it's what the individual makes of it," he said. "For those who only want to make money, the legal profession will always be an unhappy one."

While in school, Mark worked as a Rule 9 intern at the Pierce County Prosecutor's Office, and then as a deputy prosecutor until 1988. He spent about 14 years in a private practice with Daryl Graves '77, doing criminal defense and plaintiff's personal

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Generations

Paul and Mark Treyz

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injury. He became a partner at Graves & Treyz in 1997 and left there recently to start his own practice, the Law Office of Mark S. Treyz in Tacoma.

Although he never practiced with his dad, Mark thinks it would have been nice. "We were at different times in our careers, at different levels financially and on different career paths. But I kind of wish we had done that for a year or two," he said.

They had a choice experience a few years ago, when they ended up hearing cases in adjoining courtrooms at the Pierce County District Court #1 in downtown Tacoma. Mark had been serving as a pro tem judge at the court since 1993 and on that day his father was hearing a case in the same court. "It was a great feeling to know that my son was sitting on the bench in the next courtroom. It was also very humbling to think that he had so much more experience on the bench than I had at the time."

Paul served on the bench until early this year. A reorganization of the county court system eliminated the 3rd District Court and he lost in a county-wide election last year. The reorganization is currently under appeal, but he views it philosophically: "I've enjoyed what I've done and perhaps in the future I may be a judge again or have a great law case again. Who knows? I take each day and enjoy it."

Generations 4 Palumbo

When Andrew Lemmel '02, the son of Marlys Palumbo's '82, came home from a glorious two years as a snowboard instructor at a resort in Colorado and announced his desire to go to law school, it felt like a bolt out of the blue. "When he came back and told us he'd had a lot of fun but he'd also had time to think about what he wanted to do with the rest of his life and he wanted to go to law school, Ralph and I were both shocked. Really shocked," she said.

In her 20-year career as a pre-eminent corporate and environmental litigator, Marlys has served as senior vice president for law with Philip Services Company, a \$2 billion company that provides integrated hazardous waste management, industrial, and metals recovery services to clients in North America and Europe, and as vice president and general counsel to Philip Environmental. Earlier she was general counsel with Sabey Corporation, one of the Pacific Northwest's major real estate development companies.

A member of the Seattle University Law Alumni Board of Governors, she recently joined the Seattle firm of Van Ness Feldman, where her practice focuses on matters arising under federal and state environmental statutes.

Ralph Palumbo, a Stanford law graduate and a founding member of Summit Law Group in Seattle, has had a distinguished legal career spanning 30 years.

"Both Ralph and I were gratified that Andrew would consider a career in the law, since he's seen how hard it has been for us and how hard we've worked all these years. Truly, the personal strain that this career can put on you, not only from the demands of clients but from your own work ethic and so many other things, is very great. That he would have the fortitude to tackle law school with all its challenges, pleased us. And once we saw how hard he was working and how much he wanted it, we were really thrilled."

Before his two-year sojourn in Colorado, Andrew had graduated from Washington State University with a degree in mass communications and was considering a career in journalism.

"He worked very hard to get himself into law school. And he absolutely loved it. He loved the challenge. He loved the subject matter. And he's extremely excited about being out in the world practicing. He's now at the firm of Osborne & Smith in Seattle, working with another Seattle University law graduate, Sim Osborne '84."

"Now, of course, it's lots of fun to have this shared experience. And it's a pleasure to be able to mentor him and help him with the issues and challenges he faces," she said.

"We find ourselves talking a lot more about law now. He talks about the challenges of working in a plaintiff's personal injury firm and about the demands of being organized and disciplined. We talk about how important it is to have courtroom experience and litigation experience, even if he decides to pursue a corporate or non-litigation career."

It was a happy moment for Marlys when she was able to hood her son at last year's commencement. "It was a real thrill. A truly wonderful moment for both of us," she said.

"Given how much I've enjoyed the intellectual challenge and the personal gratification of working for clients, I'm very happy that Andrew has found something he loves. I hope he'll enjoy his practice as much as Ralph and I have enjoyed ours."

"We think being a lawyer is a pretty important thing and we're quite proud of him," she said.

Generations 5 Aiken Family

Another lawyer-laden family are the Aikens. Their history with the Seattle University Law School also began at the beginning. James Aiken '74 was a member of the first graduating class. He's been in practice in Seattle ever since. More than 20 years ago, he co-founded the firm of Aiken & Fine.

He describes his practice as business law with a focus on the automobile industry. "Now about 90 percent of my clients are automobile dealerships and their related industries, such as ad associations and vendors of products to car dealers," he said.

The Aiken family history of practicing law in Seattle began much earlier. More than 40 years ago, Wallace Aiken, Jim's father, founded the firm of Aiken, St. Louis & Siljeg, one of the oldest firms still existing in Seattle.

Wallace Aiken, who died two years ago, practiced law for more than 50 years. Both Jim and his sister, Kyle Aiken, followed in their father's footsteps. A long-time legal advisor for the King County Sheriff's Office, Kyle recently moved to a similar position with the Bellevue Police Department.

"Dad was a major influence in my life," said Jim.

"One of the things I remember most is that the type of dialogue we would have in the house was consistent with the thinking of a lawyer. I can remember sitting down with some of the neighbor kids and my dad would ask us hypotheticals. At the time, we just thought they were random fact patterns that he would throw at us. But in hindsight, I think a lot of them were life lessons that he would ask us rhetorical questions about."

"I think the way we approach problems may be inbred in us," he said. "To think of solutions. That there's always an alternative."

Amanda Aiken O'Halloran '95, Jim's first child to enter law school, says that she was strongly influenced by watching her father and grandfather, and by hearing stories around the dinner table of their cases and experiences. They made being a lawyer sound like good work to do.

Because of her family experience, Amanda had decided by late in high school that she wanted to go to law school.

"Both my father and grandfather said law school would open a lot of doors. That it offered many things. And I could see that they both had careers they really loved."

"What I remember most strongly is that they said the skills you'd learn would be invaluable and the education would be as good as you could get. And I found that to be true. I love what I do."

A partner at Gordon Thomas Honeywell Malanca Peterson & Daheim in Tacoma, Amanda does employment defense. She has been at the same firm throughout her career and met her husband, Scott O'Halloran, while she was clerking there. A graduate of Notre Dame Law School, he is an attorney in the Tacoma office of Williams Kastner & Gibbs. They are parents of a four-year-old daughter and a two-year-old son.

"My goal was to have a challenging career and a happy family life, and that's what I've got. They're both important," she said.

Amanda pointed to another intangible but important reason why children follow parents into any profession: "You see someone you love who loves doing it. That's a powerful influence."

About the time Amanda was applying to law school, her brother Andrew was deciding he'd like to try law school as well.

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Legal debate is common at the Aiken family gatherings.



Left to right: Andrew, Tina and Mark, the newest lawyer in the Aiken clan.

Andrew Aiken '96 was studying for a degree in economics and business at UCLA and approaching graduation when he decided that a law degree was something to consider. "Based on all the business and accounting courses I was taking as an undergraduate, I could see that law school would create a number of opportunities. I thought maybe I'd practice corporate law. Or maybe tax law. Or maybe I'd find something else I liked. But law school would make all these options available to me."

Asked if his dad gave him any advice, Andrew recalled that "dad was down to see me in L.A. and we went out to dinner. I told him I was considering law school and he said he thought that was a very good choice. That whether I practiced law or not, it was a good background to have, and it would help in other ways outside of a career. That conversation was definitely a factor in my decision."

As tax manager at DeLoitte & Touche in Seattle, Andrew does a lot of tax consulting and tax preparation services. "I like what I do," he said.

"In hindsight," said Jim, "I think I just assumed that Amanda and Andrew would go to law school."

"In our family, the legal approach to problems permeated the environment. I'm sure we tended to debate things, but what is more important is the way in which you organize your thoughts and present them. That's why I assumed they'd be lawyers. Because of the way they approached problems. That and their work ethic and their intelligence."

"It's just great to see my kids, who I view as much more capable than me, be so happy with their professions and their personal lives. That's what raising kids is all about. To see them be so successful on their own, without being pulled along or pushed along."

"Andrew and Amanda make really good choices," he said.

Andrew met his future wife in his second year of law school. **Tina Archer-Martin Aiken '97** had a master's degree from Columbia University and was working in human resources when she decided she wanted more education. She didn't want to practice law or be a litigator. She wanted to learn about employment law.

She now does management-side employment law at Sebris Busto, a Bellevue law firm representing health care employers. "I knew I wanted to do training or consulting or something with management-side employment law. I didn't know I'd be a litigator. But more than 90 percent of my work is litigation for employers."

"I love the job," she said. "I have a very family-friendly environment."

A single parent when she began law school, Tina and Andrew were married during her final year. They now have three daughters, ages 11, 3, and 1. Tina calls it "the luck of the draw" that she met Andrew and became a part of his family. "They're really wonderful," she said.

The latest SU lawyer to join the extended Aiken family is **Mark O'Halloran '02**, Scott's brother, who works at RealNetworks.

An advantage to having all these lawyers in the family is, according to Amanda, "We can relate well to what each of us is doing, especially to the good things that happen, the victories and the positives. We can really appreciate what they mean to each of us. And we can handle the stress better, knowing what's happening to the other person."

Andrew sees another advantage: "We all practice in different areas. I guess if we have any legal problems, we're covered on all fronts."

"I think it's nice that we practice in different areas and aren't constantly discussing our work," he added. "It's nice to put work aside and focus on other things when we're together."

Generations 6 Dent-Hogan-Thurman

Many people say that a law degree gives you an array of options and opportunities. Few family combinations illustrate this so well as two mothers, a daughter and a son, all of whom graduated from this school between 1986 and 1990.

Betty Hogan '86 was the first to enter. She had just finished a master's degree in education and had raised her kids. "It was the only doctorate program in Tacoma. Plus I had a couple of friends who had gone back to law school, and I admired them for it," she said.

"Law school was an interesting place and I had a wonderful time in practice," says Betty. Now retired from her Puyallup law office, where she specialized in estate planning and elder law, Betty remarks that she "had great clients."

Betty's daughter, **Wendy Hogan Dent '90**, followed her mother at law school, where she met **Charles Dent '90**, whose mother, **Barbara Thurman '89**, was already studying law.

Wendy and Charlie, who met when they were in the same section during the first year of law school, now have three children: Chandler 10, Kylie, 8, and Carson, 4. In addition to raising

the kids, Wendy is president-elect of the Junior League of Tacoma. Although she keeps her license and retains her membership in the bar, she has never practiced full time.

About law school, Barbara says it was something she had wanted to do all of her life. She moved with her family to Washington state from Fort Worth, Texas, after she decided to make her dream happen.

"I didn't care if I practiced a day," she said. "There's a thinking process that occurs when you study law. You gain an ability to look at things in a different way, and I wanted that."

Shortly after law school, she took a job with the Pierce County Emergency Management program that involved auditing chemical plants and other environmental sources. "It was great to have had the law school experience in that job," she noted.

After three years, a public education job opened in the same organization and she did that until 1995 when the State Division of Emergency Management hired her as their public education manager.

"Every day I thank God that I went to law school," she said. "We deal with all natural and man-made disasters. It takes a lot of organizational skills and a lot of creative development. In writing reports, my legal writing background is a great help. And we're busier than ever now that the office is dealing with many things under the Homeland Security area, including preparations for possible terrorist attacks."

"I love the job, she said. "It's just a natural for someone trained in law."

After graduation, Charlie and Wendy went off to New York so he could earn an LL.M. in tax at NYU. He wasn't sure he'd have a tax practice, but he was sure he wanted to spend a year in New York.

On returning to this area, he practiced for a short time in Puyallup with Betty Hogan and another attorney, then moved to a larger Puyallup firm. In the mid-90s, he went to Foster Pepper in Seattle.

A few years ago, he moved to Network Commerce, Inc. in Seattle, a publicly traded internet company. There he served as in-house counsel, taking care of all their securities issues and advising the company on a variety of aspects. "That was a blast. I'd do it again in a heartbeat," he said.

Early last year, he decided he wanted to spend more time with his family while the kids are growing up, and he decided to leave Network Commerce. About 10 months

later, the company finally ran out of money and filed for bankruptcy. "I still keep in touch with the CEO who runs the shop now. He was the CFO when I was there, and we're still pretty close," he said.

Charlie had decided to go back to Puyallup, where

he has a solo practice focused on tax-oriented business planning and estate planning, as well as charitable organization and some real estate.

After years of coaching soccer teams for his oldest son and his daughter, he's begun an activity with 4-year-old Carson that fills him with joy. He and Carson are taking violin lessons together. In addition to being great fun, "my underlying motive is that I need a blue-grass fiddler for my family band and he's been elected."

When Charlie and his two brothers get together and pick, they're covered for the guitar, banjo, mandolin, and bass. "And we need a fiddler, so Carson is going to fill the void. He's busy scratching away right now," said Charlie.

"You could say I've come full circle, but everything in life is pretty much centered around the kids. So having a solo practice now gives me a whole lot more flexibility and time to do their thing. And be with them."

If that's not a golden opportunity, what is?

"You could say I've come full circle, but everything in life is pretty much centered around the kids. So having a solo practice now gives me a whole lot more flexibility and time to do their thing. And be with them."

"Every day I thank God that I went to law school. We deal with all natural and man-made disasters. It takes a lot of organizational skills and a lot of creative development."

"In writing reports, my legal writing background is a great help. And we're busier than ever now that the office is dealing with many things under the Homeland Security area, including preparations for possible terrorist attacks."

DEANS CHARTED UNIQUE COURSE FOR LAW SCHOOL JOURNEY THAT CONTINUES BOLDLY INTO THE NEW MILLENNIUM

30 Years of Leadership

The law school has been especially fortunate to have just the right dean for the challenges it faced at the time," said University Professor and former Dean, Jim Bond.

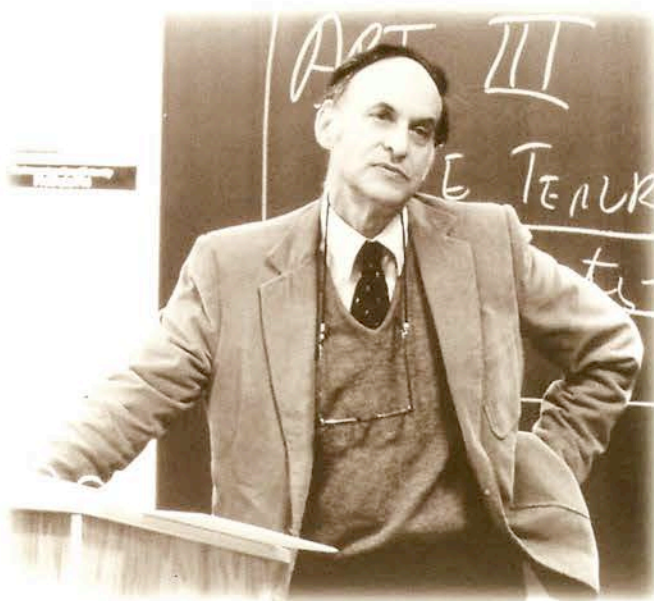
And for the unique twists and turns that the school's path has taken during the past 30 years, the right leadership for each stretch of the journey has made all the difference.

From creating a law school from scratch, to building for the future, then having a serendipitous change of plans, the talents of the deans of first, the University of Puget Sound School of Law, then Seattle University School of Law have offered a unique blend of vision, charisma, confidence and diplomacy. Even while each dean focused on the specific challenge of his tenure, he kept the flag waving and the troops rallied, ensuring that students received the best possible legal education.

It all started in 1969 when Chairman Norton Clapp of the University of Puget Sound's Board of Trustees, Federal Judge George Boldt, who would become chair of the law school's board of visitors, and Joe Gordon, the senior partner of Gordon, Thomas, Honeywell hired Joseph Sinclitico to conduct a feasibility survey for a law school in Tacoma. With a population of 2.5 million and no part-time law school in the region, Sinclitico, who had started the law school at University of San Diego, reported that Tacoma would be able to sustain a law school. There was a high demand for law school seats at the time. A law school with evening classes also fit into then President Philip Phibbs' plan to turn UPS into a fairly large regional university.

A skilled entrepreneur, Sinclitico had the right personality to make a law school out of nothing, and get it accredited in a record three years.

"He had his way of doing things, and that was his way," said Wallace Rudolph, the law school's second



Dean Rudolph secured the law school's first "permanent" home.

Journey to the Promised Land

Rudolph had his eyes on the former Rhodes department store building at 11th and Broadway, which had stood vacant for four and a half years. "Without anybody's authorization, I spent \$5,000 to get an architect's evaluation to see if it was sound. It was. I went to the owner and asked if they would sell, they would, but not the parking lot," he says.

He worked with the City to secure low interest federal loans and led the private fundraising effort to pull together the funds for the \$11 million price tag to refurbish the turn-of-the-20th century building. "Like Moses, it was 'just get into the Promised Land'," says Rudolph.

Donald Cohen was Rudolph's associate dean at the time. "I remember when the idea of developing the old Rhodes facility was first floated. It was dripping rotted wood. I'm not the best visualizer in the world. Others were saying this could be the law school and the judicial center. I just saw big problems. They were right. I was wrong."

But Cohen became a believer. When Rudolph returned to full-time teaching at the law school, Cohen took over as acting dean for a year to complete the move into the Norton Clapp Law Center and helped dedicate the new building alongside former United States Chief Justice Warren Burger and former U.S. Representative and Senator, Henry "Scoop" Jackson. Cohen was only 33 years old at the time.



Don Carmichael achieved a smooth transition from UPS to Seattle University with tenacity and grace.

A Legacy of Innovation

The brand new building and the promise of a more practical approach to learning law may have contributed heartily to the record 450 freshmen students who showed up the first day of class that fall, but then again, Neilson ratings may have been the cause.

"LA Law became popular during this time, and all the law schools had a huge increase of applicants," says Cohen. "Our acceptance or show-up rate was much higher than it had been for the class that came in September 1980. Over Labor Day weekend we had to figure out how to accommodate the greater number—more sections, more space, more lockers. Some of the students thought that the university had intentionally admitted more students to cover costs. That was not the case. We should have only been so smart."

Cohen stepped down as acting dean in January 1981 when Fredric Tausend was appointed. "We were both acting deans. We both took action," says Tausend of the pair's close relationship. Cohen served as Tausend's Associate Dean, then Academic Chair through the summer of 1982, when he returned to private practice, joining the Seattle office of Gordon, Thomas, Honeywell, et al.

"My vision was to solidify our reputation as a school of opportunity," says Tausend, who heads up the King County Bar Foundation's diversity and scholarship program. "That was to enable students who maybe hadn't shown their true promise in high school and as undergraduates, but showed traits to be a good lawyer." Tausend helped the school recruit a diverse staff and student body—not only people of different races, but people with varying degrees of life experience, especially adult students who had families and career experi-



Dean Tausend embraced the law school's reputation as a "school of opportunity."



Don Cohen wrestled with the logistics of a new building and a "bulge" class.

dean. "Sinclitico was able to get accreditation very quickly, but he had come with the understanding that there would be a new building. He brought in faculty even though they would be teaching in a law school that looked like nothing they'd ever seen before—an office park on South Tacoma Way. Phibbs and Sinclitico... didn't mesh, so Sinclitico went to Mississippi College to start another law school," relays Rudolph, who now lives outside of Orlando, Florida.

Rudolph arrived on the scene when the ABA was waiting for UPS to come through with its plan to build a new building. It became his singular focus to help the law school follow through, giving the students and faculty a bigger and better home.

"This is what I walked into: We were paying rent for the space, plus other overhead expenses. The ABA was going to pull our accreditation unless we lived up to our promise. Phibbs said it shouldn't make (a) difference if we rent(ed) or owned. But it did."

ences under their belts, and who attended the evening school.

He also advocated for these 'non-traditional' students who sought employment in the somewhat skeptical legal community. "Many Seattle law firms were dubious about taking graduates. Some of our graduates were treated shabbily. With (the help of) Judge Wright, we made tremendous strides in educating the bar on the quality of our program," says the partner of Preston, Gates and Ellis.

Contributing to the quality was the new legal writing program, for which Tausend secured the school's first grant. He also promoted Laurel Oates, whom Cohen had hired, to direct the program, and hired Chris Rideout as assistant director and writing advisor.

"A lot of the programs we started have been strengthened—the legal writing and clinical program, and the teaching of ethics. Improvement of faculty scholarship has continued at an accelerated pace. It's a stronger school in all of these ways. And the founding faculty members were a tremendous source of strength to the school," he says.

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RED CARPET WELCOME FOR SCHOOL'S FIRST DEAN

Honorary degree for man who made the dream happen...

Editor's note: This article reprinted from the Fall 1990 issue of Lawyer.

Twenty years after the law school's founding, the man who labored mightily to bring the vision of a law college to reality was honored by the award of an honorary doctor of laws degree.

At commencement ceremonies held earlier this year in Memorial Fieldhouse, Joseph A. Sinclitico, the Law School's first dean, received the degree. It was conferred by University President Philip M. Pibbs.

In presenting former Dean Sinclitico for the degree, Dean Jim Bond described him as the man who "transformed the idea into a plan, gave the hope substance, made the dream happen, and translated the vision into reality."

"Joseph Sinclitico built this Law School, and all of us who have since become a part of it are forever indebted to him," Bond said.

Describing Sinclitico as a man with "energy, enthusiasm, determination, perseverance in abundance, and extraordinary charm." Bond noted that in eight months Sinclitico had "located a hole in the ground on South Tacoma Way and imagined a law school sited there... hired a very able staff... and induced 423 eager students from all across the country to enroll in an unaccredited institution."

"Three years later, the American Bar Association and the American Association of Law Schools inspected the School, found it to be excellent, and accredited it," Bond said. "No other law school has ever earned accreditation so quickly."

"The first graduating classes led the state in passing the bar," Bond said. "They established themselves as outstanding law years; and today they are presidents of state bars, senior partners in major law firms, judges, teachers, and successful entrepreneurs. As well as the School's continuing prosperity, their success is rooted in Joe Sinclitico's tenure as Dean."

In his Commencement address, Sinclitico said that he has been serving as a special master for the Superior Court of San Diego in recent years, doing work that "entitled resolving discovery problems and being a catalyst for possible settlements in very complex contract cases of the construction industry." In this sometimes unhappy experience he said he had found too many lawyers engaging in "dilatatory and procrastinating tactics," and displaying attitudes that "are incredible." This "improper attitudinal spirit" and failure of lawyers to execute "their responsibility in a noble profession" is of deep concern.

"No amount of additional judges or courtrooms will resolve the judicial crisis we are experiencing," so long as lawyers abuse the system. To counter an

"We had to put together huge stacks of documents every six months," says Carmichael, who was acting dean from February 1993 to July 1995. "These were 14 to 16 hour days while learning a new culture at the same time. It was like marrying into a new family."

While Carmichael had to focus on making sure the t's were crossed and i's dotted in two- to three-foot high stacks of documents—and ensure smooth diplomatic relations with members of the ABA accreditation team—Bond followed up with a challenge to the team.

"Enough was enough," says Bond. "We had gotten very positive reports from the inspection team while Don was acting dean. With that record, it was in the best interests of the school to not be provisionally accredited. We wrote an aggressive brief to the ABA and eventually they caved. The footnote on the brief indicated that provisional accreditation was essentially a barrier to entry. Barriers to entry are classic violations of anti-trust laws. I was implying that if we had to go to court and sue, all of their accreditation rules would be in play, and we would have access to all of their provisional accreditation cases and could have compared ourselves to other institutions. I didn't think they wanted to do that," he says.

The strong relationship between Bond and Carmichael during these tenuous times helped to set the tone for a successful transition to the law school's new home—and keep full accreditation significantly ahead of schedule.

"Don had been my associate dean so we were accus-



Joseph Sinclitico 1916–1995: the law school's first dean

"avalanche of dishonesty, crass dilatory tactics, sham maneuvering, and tactics bordering on dishonesty and debris in the legal system," he urged that law schools "definitely try to inculcate morality. I do believe it can be taught if we try. At least as a minimum, if we consider 'morality' a sense of forthrightness."

Ever a teacher, Sinclitico also lectured the graduates on unsupervised discovery and "the failure on the part of the parties to begin litigation without a prior investigation of the case and a fair determination of its merits." He advised that "if the judge is convinced that either party or both are engaged in a frolic and are using the courts as a ground for discovery games, certainly an appropriate sanction should be imposed including possible dismissal of the litigation with prejudice."

Recalling the founding of the Law School, he thanked many of his early colleagues, and asked for "more and greater credit to the faculty and the students whose strong views I never thought I would miss." He admitted that at times he had been frightened, and he called the birth of the law school "not easy. In fact, it was Caesarean." Detailing some of the competing demands from faculty, students, bar associations, and other forces, Sinclitico described that early law school as "a cave of many winds."

"My favorite recollection," he said, "of that first great faculty is of the first meeting which occurred about a week after school opened. One of the faculty members insisted that at the top of the agenda we should have a discussion of the change of the curriculum which had not taken effect as yet." Expressing his joy and gratitude for being invited to "share this wonderful occasion," Sinclitico told the graduating students: "Be justly proud today. You deserve all the credit."

tomated to working together. He's a gentlemen and he made it very easy for me to complete the provisional accreditation process," says Bond. "Deans often get credit for things their predecessors did. And sometimes we don't acknowledge as much as we could the extent to which we stand on the shoulders of those who come before us," he says.

Embracing the New Road

Before ever coming to UPS, the law school's third dean had an epiphany that would come to pass in ways that he couldn't have imagined. It was while Tausend was teaching a graduate level political science class for Seattle University. "In the 60s and 70s, I felt the Puget Sound community badly needed a law school of opportunity and I wrote a letter to the president at Seattle University proposing that it would be a perfect place for such a law school. It took them a while but SU finally took my suggestion," he says.

Now Seattle University takes its turn as the home of a law school born of willful creativity, raised with innovation and tenacity, and matured by perseverance to overcome great challenge.

"Like Rome, a new law school was not built in a day," reflects Bond. "There's a natural evolution. Now Dean Hasl wants to raise the reputation of the school across the nation and with the Bar. This is the natural next step," he says.



Jim Bond was dean under the umbrella of two universities—at the same law school.

After stepping down during the summer of 1996, Tausend stayed on at UPS for four more years and also taught at the University of Washington. Tausend returned to teach part time at the law school's new Seattle home in August of 2000.

Reflecting on the four deans who preceded Jim Bond's first tenure as dean from June 1986 to February 1993, he says: "Dean Sinclitico did a great job of getting the school started; in fact he got it accredited in record time. And when I look at the decisions Wally Rudolph had to make, he obviously made the right decision every time. Don did a marvelous job, coming in at the beginning of the move into the new building, and got it up and coming. And Fred brought additional diversity to the student body and was himself a distinguished practicing attorney and raised the reputation of the school within the bar and brought in a lot of good faculty," says Bond.

But it was Don Carmichael who was in charge when the law school would face its biggest challenge yet. And he immediately saw the upside.

The Journey Takes a New Path

"Oddly, almost as soon I was told what was going on, I realized this was the best future for the school in the way it would create better quality," says Carmichael from his home in Dear Island, Maine. "As soon as I met the people from Seattle University, I perceived the quality of the people and I knew it was going to be for the best. The nut ball stuff was all the accreditation," he says.

Provisional accreditation had historically come into play when a law school faced low enrollment or was embroiled in financial troubles. The ABA had never before dealt with the transfer of a law school between two strong universities. The UPS/SU transfer was their guinea pig.



Dean Hasl embraces the technology age with a global outreach.

EIGHT FROM THE EARLY DAYS: FACULTY RECALL

THE LAW SCHOOL'S HUMBLE BEGINNINGS WITH FONDNESS



John Weaver

John Weaver

Associate Dean and Professor, 1972

“I was practicing in Indianapolis,” says Dean Weaver, “but I really wanted to teach. I went to a hiring convention and met Joe Sinclitico, who offered me a job. And I took it, sight unseen. I had not visited Tacoma.” When he drove into the strip mall parking lot on South Tacoma Way and saw the two buildings that housed the law school, “I was kind of surprised.

“In the first year, five of us,” Weaver remembers, “were teaching substantive courses, plus one person teaching Legislation and Legal Process, and Anita Steele was the librarian. I taught three sections of Basic Property on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. We began with 424 students; at the end of spring term, 376 were left. We were,” he says, “the law school of last resort.”

At that time, the faculty were all roughly the same age—not much older than their students. “The feeling was that we were all in this enterprise together, and we were going to make it work. At the same time, we were all feeling our way. Only one of us had experience in legal education. Yet it was exciting to be doing what we were doing. In learning how to teach, we gained mastery of the subject matter—we couldn’t help but, what with teaching the same subject matter three times a day!”

Dean Weaver describes the students as “competitive to some extent, but there also was a sense of ‘scaredness’ related to the high rate of flunk-outs.” All the same, the faculty maintained a cooperative attitude with the students.

Weaver calls the law school’s relationship with UPS at that time somewhat tense. “There was a change of presidents during the early years. Then, too, we were separated from the University by seven miles—we weren’t really part of it.”

Reflecting on the students who have passed through his classes, he says, “They have always taken seriously the role of learning how to be lawyers.” The alumni, he notes, now make valuable contributions to the school. “They are in positions that affect the community and law in general. We have raised the school’s level of representation in the profession by simply having more lawyers out there. At least in Washington, our graduates are respected. And the faculty is viewed as able to

contribute to public debate.”

In Weaver’s view, the future of legal education is hard to predict. “There are so many currents to take you in a variety of ways. Many people are doing legal work who are not lawyers. Today the ABA is talking about what it means to practice law. Then there is the possibility of distance learning and the effect of technology on education.

“We used to change careers only once in our lifetime,” he observes. “Now many people have had two, three, four careers by the time they retire. Just as soon as we hit a dead end, another opportunity turns up. We need to train people to respond to these opportunities.”

What advice might Dean Weaver offer to a prospective lawyer? “I tell my second- and third-year students, ‘Develop a habit of reflection, because if you don’t develop that now, you never will. If you don’t learn how to reflect, you won’t enjoy what you’re doing, and this attitude will cause you to make various stupid mistakes.’”

Thomas Holdych

Professor of Law, 1972

Professor Holdych was practicing law in Los Angeles when Dean Joe Sinclitico contacted him about teaching at UPS. When the dean made an offer, Professor Holdych discussed the move with his wife who was from Astoria, Oregon, but after much consideration, he declined the appointment. Dean Sinclitico, however, pretended he hadn’t heard “no.” “Next day,” recalls Professor Holdych, “being young and foolish, (and even though a colleague advised me not to take the job) I decided to accept.” What he found when he arrived in Tacoma was “no building—just a piece of flat land. We barely had moved books into the library before classes started.”

Professor Holdych found himself and his colleagues teaching three sections a day, three days a week, each with 100 students. Although the law school was new, 425 students showed up for the evening program. Some of them, Professor Holdych recalls, were the best of students and have gone on to do very well. “Others were not very good students. With the attrition rate at 33 percent, the atmosphere was tense. You could almost cut it with a knife.”

Perhaps because students were concentrating on their own survival, they seemingly paid little attention to the Vietnam War. Nevertheless, one matter did catch their interest. “Dean Sinclitico wanted a student government,” recalls Professor Holdych, “so students elected representatives from each of the school’s sections. One of the representatives proposed adding pluses to the letter grades—A+, B+, and so forth. That measure passed. But,” says Holdych, “the faculty said, by the same token, we can give minuses. The students’ faces dropped. They hated that idea. They recalled all the representatives, and the matter was dropped.”

In 1972, the staff consisted of six full-time faculty, one librarian, and one dean. Holdych was impressed with his colleagues. “One had taught at Indiana, another now is at Yale.” Clearly, Sinclitico was accomplished at recruiting faculty. And he kept his colleagues busy. In addition to meeting a difficult teaching schedule, they did curriculum planning, admissions, hiring, and handled all probation petitions individually. By year two, the school enlisted five or six more faculty. By the third year, there were five more—16 in all.

Overall, Professor Holdych is pleased with the current state of the law school. “We have added courses. The clinical program has expanded. We have externships. The full-time legal writing faculty and librarians have faculty status. We are more diverse: more women, more ethnicities. Despite divergent ideas, we are a cohesive faculty.” He calls the alumni “a strong asset. A number have taught here full-time, and many are faithful, solid, and supportive of the school and its students.”

Professor Holdych’s words to the wise for aspiring attorneys: “Find out what you



Thomas Holdych

like and are best suited for. Look for interesting aspects of the law. As a Christian, you should tithe a portion of your time toward helping others. Doing this is rewarding, keeps you looking for the right things in life, and helps you deal with inevitable changes.”



EIGHT FROM THE EARLY DAYS...

Sheldon Frankel

Professor of Law, 1974

Professor Frankel had taught for two years at Ohio Northern University College of Law when a colleague, who had interviewed at UPS for a deanship, told him about the law school in Tacoma. He was certain that Tacoma, Washington, would offer more pleasant surroundings than Ada, Ohio, a town of 2,500 with a university with 2,500 students. "There were no hills," he reflects, "lots of wind, and a railroad grade crossing. And at the time, Ohio Northern was the smallest law school in the U.S."

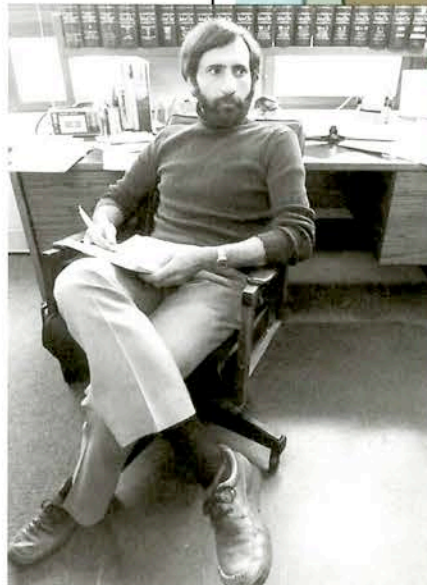
Then UPS President Phil Phibbs, who at the time also headed the National Association of Independent Colleges, and Chancellor Robert Thompson wanted the quality of faculty to compete with the best of schools. Consequently, Phibbs encouraged the school to hire professors from beyond the Pacific Northwest. First, they intended that the school offer only evening classes for commuting students. Gradually, the course schedule and school became more traditional.

Professor Frankel remembers the Creekwater Bar across from the business park, which provided an informal setting for professors and students. "We played pool there and often organized faculty-student basketball games. There was more camaraderie, less separation than at present." He particularly recalls an incident on the basketball court. "I was headed for a basket, when an arm came out and picked me up—and with that one arm prevented me from scoring!" The arm belonged to student Don Burelson, a former professional football player. "He now trains horses, I believe."

In 1979, the school moved from the Benaroya Business Park to the renovated Rhodes Department Store building in downtown Tacoma. "We were remote from the main university campus. This was good in that we were left alone, but bad because we never fully integrated with the faculty and administration." He terms the students of the 70s as "serious. There was a lot of competition at the time. We had almost open admissions: easy to get in but hard to stay in. About a third of the students failed. The result was that we turned out good lawyers." The students' average age was 28 to 30, compared with University of Washington students who were 23 to 24. "Most UPS students," he says, "had previous careers."

For Professor Frankel, one of the most memorable faculty members during the law school's early years was Jim Beaver, who died eight years ago. "Beaver was first in his class at University of Chicago Law School. An accomplished pianist and an arch conservative, he always spoke his mind," says Professor Frankel. "He ran against Norm Dicks for Congress and got killed." His wife was Librarian Anita Steele.

Professor Frankel and his wife Dr. Carol Merz, dean of UPS' School of Education, moved to Vashon Island a few years ago. "My old commute of 10 minutes to the Tacoma campus became 90 minutes by ferry and bus. I liked Tacoma but I enjoy Seattle's cosmopolitan atmosphere." Professor Frankel believes the Seattle attorneys are becoming more interested in the law school and faculty now that the school is in Seattle. We have more graduates in Seattle firms than ever before, and awareness of us and our programs has expanded."



Shelley Frankel

Professor Frankel notes that Seattle University counts more attorneys in practice in Washington State than does any other law school. They are represented in large firms and small practices. "Our Bar numbers are now in the six to seven thousand range."

Looking at the current classes, Professor Frankel says, "We attract unique, bright students at all levels. We're making a name for ourselves. After all, we're a young law school—just 30 years old."

Professor Frankel counsels his students to understand that "They are the mystics of society. As attorneys, they will wield enormous power. People know they, as attorneys, know secrets; they must be careful dealing with matters in that context and use their power judiciously. The law profession mirrors society, and there are as many different people as there are kinds of lawyers. Good lawyers know their power and use it to help others."

John Strait

Associate Professor of Law, 1974

Having promised students the law school would offer a criminal advocacy program and clinic, Dean Joe Sinclitico contacted Professor Strait, then a Public Defender in Seattle, to interview for a faculty position. At the time, Professor Strait was planning to travel to Japan, under the auspices of a peace organization, to defend servicemen and women court-martialed for military offenses during the Vietnam War. But the idea of teaching intrigued him. He met with Dean Sinclitico, they struck an agreement, and in August 1974 he began to teach.

Dave Roberts, who had joined the faculty from Michigan, was administering the civil advocacy program and clinic. Neither Professor Roberts nor Professor Strait had teaching materials when they met. "Dave and I sat down to discuss our teaching plans," says Professor Strait. "'I don't have anything,' Strait recalls Roberts saying. 'There's only one textbook.'" To solve the problem, Professor Strait and Roberts decided to call friends and former classmates around the country that could help them map out lectures.

In this way, the pair managed to keep two classes ahead of their scheduled sessions. "Remember," says Professor Strait, "this was pre-fax, pre-FedEx. My classes met Tuesday and Thursday. I would teach class Tuesday, and then start working on lectures two weeks away. In the end, we were sharing materials with seven schools." The coursework "really was put together from scratch. The materials we gathered provided the teaching basics for more than a decade."

In Professor Strait's opinion, few U.S. law schools could match the early history of UPS School of Law. Adjacent to the location on South Tacoma Way was space housing Tools While You Wait and Beef and Brew. "In the evening, from faculty offices, you could watch movies playing on the screen of the Starlite Drive-in." Overhead, C5As from McChord roared in for landings.

"The biggest classroom was tiered," recalls Professor Strait. "It was very wide but not deep. Pillars obstructed the view. Seats and tables ran up to the top. If you sat in the top row, you had to bend over to get into your seat."

According to Professor Strait, "Bricks and mortar were not a big deal. After graduation ceremonies, we still were flunking out five to ten percent of the class, so we had to give fake diplomas. Students who did make it through were able and industrious. But the psychological impact on students was horrendous. It was like boot camp. When they finished, they had gone through hell."

Says Professor Strait, "It was a terrible place to teach. In a word, chintzy. Maybe if



John Strait, now



John Strait, then

you had been brought up on the wrong side of the tracks, you would have thought it OK. I have no nostalgia for it. The strength of the school was in the faculty, students, and a few staff who survived." In fact, staff became the caregivers when student tensions built up. "Their presence and understanding was," says Professor Strait, "critical."

Faculty played a huge role in putting the fledgling law school on the map. "When training lawyers, faculty have to establish a working relationship with the Bar. We were active in AALS. We traveled all over making presentations on Trial Advocacy. We were 'showing the flag' so to speak. We wanted the profession to 'know who we were.'" As a result, "We probably had one of the strongest programs in the country in those days. When Dean Rudolph arrived, he made publishing a priority, but he still backed the clinical programs."

In Professor Strait's opinion, the law school has "great alumni. I run into them constantly. It's the most fun when they come here, in particular for CLE presentations. We have judges at the state and federal level and leaders of the Bar Association. They are a group of impressive people."

EIGHT FROM THE EARLY DAYS...

Mark Reutlinger Professor of Law, 1978

Mark Reutlinger was looking for a change. He had taught at University of British Columbia and currently was teaching in the Bay Area. He even considered returning to Canada. One thing was sure: He wanted to stay on the West Coast, preferably north of San Francisco. Professor Reutlinger wasn't aware of UPS School of Law until he checked law schools in the area. He sent his application and he and his wife Annalie came for an interview.

"I was impressed," he says, "with the quality of the faculty, the location, and the people we met, generally." Professors Oltman and Strait showed him around. "I liked the Victorian architecture and the ivy-covered buildings on the main campus." Still, Professor Reutlinger wasn't sure he was prepared to jump into a new situation, and his wife remembered all too clearly the Tacoma aroma. "I spoke with a colleague at Berkeley—was I making a good move?" He returned a second and third time before making a decision.

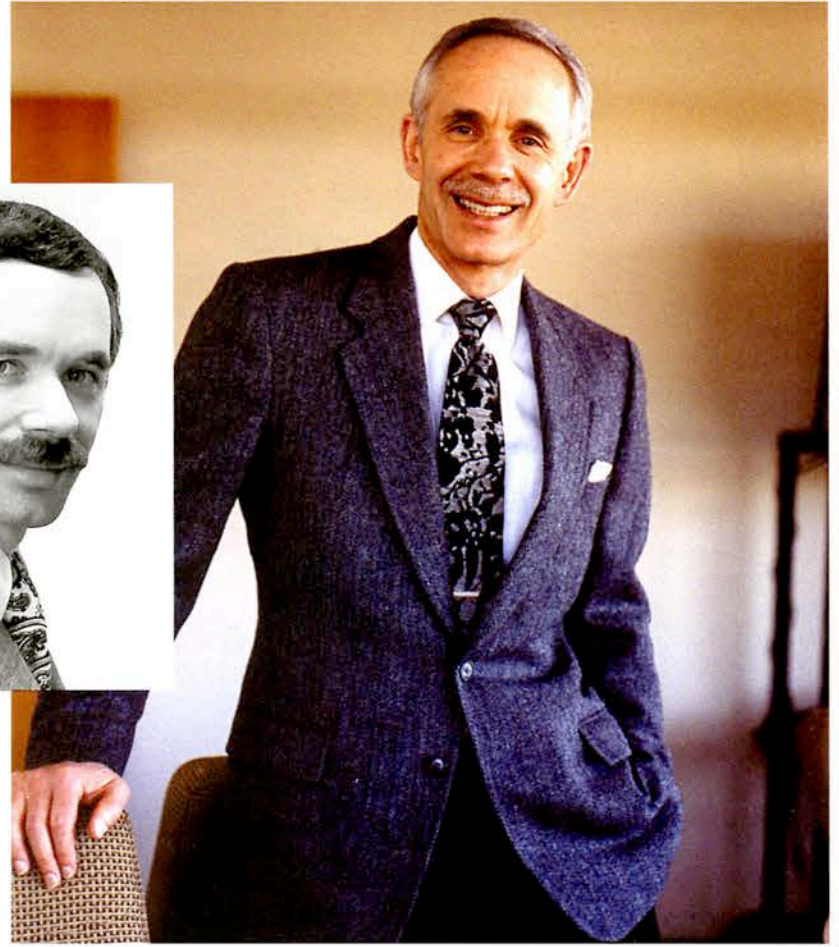
In the end, Professor Reutlinger accepted the law school's offer. "At the time, the program was on its way up, and it looked like it would become a good and real law school."

Professor Reutlinger was impressed with the attitude of his colleagues. "Our mission was to teach. There was a feeling of somehow being part of a pioneering spirit that braved the elements and the challenges of the business park. Even today, the alumni are proud of that (accomplishment)." He and his fellow faculty members were approximately the same age, encouraging lots of camaraderie and socialization. "The physical plant was not ideal. We alternately laughed and were frustrated. But, despite the conditions, we maintained a positive attitude. We produced darn good lawyers. All the technology in the world is no substitute for good teaching."

In the beginning, says Professor Reutlinger, "we had more stringent entrance and academic standards. The faculty made more demands on students. Maybe we had a student body that was not as high academically as it is now. But the students worked hard, because they were at risk of flunking. It cost a lot of money to attend law school, and that made them serious."

Professor Reutlinger agrees with his colleagues that today "our students are better at the bottom and at the top." Contrasting private school students with those attending public university, he says, "Public school students are often younger. They come directly from undergraduate school. They haven't as much at risk as does the older student."

The move from Tacoma to Seattle, Professor Reutlinger realizes, alienated some of the oldest alumni. "Some are still muttering." This, in turn, he believes has affected alumni relations and giving. Furthermore, the move distressed Tacoma lawyers. "They feel they had a resource stolen from them in the form of the library and law clerks."



Mark Reutlinger

"Our alumni," he says, "give us resources in various geographic areas and at different levels of the profession and government. This helps our students with job hunting. And our alumni give our school a good reputation among employers—graduates gain entrée into areas that otherwise might be difficult. They also (provide a pool from which we can draw) adjunct professors and access assistance with programs. One would hope," he adds, "that this larger and older base would translate into dollars and cents in gifts and endowments."

Marilyn Berger Professor of Law, 1978

Professor Berger was teaching part-time at New College School of Law in San Francisco when a colleague mentioned that UPS School of Law was searching for a faculty member. "When I heard 'UPS,' I said, 'What's the connection with United Parcel?' But I figured it was a going concern and sent my résumé. Professor Strait shepherded me through the hiring process."

In Berger's opinion, in the early years, the school was looking for women "who would not make it, that is, would not be good candidates for tenure." At that time, the school had two female faculty members. They carried difficult teaching schedules and taught courses that would not lead to tenure. "I was stepping into two failing shoes."

When Professor Berger arrived at the school, she was pregnant. The weekend before she was to begin teaching, she delivered the baby by C-section. Yet, despite having a two-week-old child—and a raging infection—she began teaching only five days late. She says, "My husband and I realized the difficult situation I was facing. He was an incredible help to me."

Professor Berger felt "the gauntlet had been thrown down." The other female instructor left after two-and-a-half years, leaving Professor Berger, for five years, the sole woman faculty member.

Professor Berger offers this anecdote as an example of the discrimination she encountered. "When the faculty got together on weekends for a dinner party, there I was. The male professors went off in one direction, and the wives and I in the other. I really had no choice—nor was one offered me."

Fellow professors often discussed politics. Professor Berger was noncommittal about hers for years. "Then, the opportunity came for me to express on an issue. My colleague was amazed I had never revealed my true convictions (which admittedly were liberal)." Had she done so earlier, she believes, she would have been ostracized by her conservative colleagues.

Despite the fact that there were female chaired professors at UCLA and other law schools, Professor Berger recalls, UPS in the late 70s and early 80s was an unfriendly place for a female professor. "Until Henry McGee arrived, there was little emphasis even on the issue of ethnicity."

In Professor Berger's opinion, industry at the time might have been more welcoming to women than was academe. "I had been working six days a week for seven years. But when I came up for tenure, I was denied. Jim Bond, then dean, thought that was egregious. He supported me from the moment he arrived. Finally, I was awarded tenure."

Looking at the students of the new millennium, Professor Berger observes, "They seem younger (than those in the 70s) because I'm older. Those in the bottom of the class have improved; the top group always was top. That leaves the unwashed middle." She has switched from teaching day classes to teaching evening. "I really like the students' energy. They're half dead from working all day, but they have the drive to really want to do something with their law degree."

Discussing the alumni, Professor Berger says, "I'm proud of them. Now they're in positions to help recent graduates find jobs. They can mentor. That is fulfilling for both the faculty and the alumnus." Looking at Seattle University School of Law, she

continued on next page



Marilyn Berger

EIGHT FROM THE EARLY DAYS...

William Oltman

Professor of Law, 1974

After teaching Contracts and Legal Systems at Victoria University, Wellington, N.Z., Professor Oltman joined the Seattle firm of Ashley, Foster, Pepper and Riviera. He arrived at the law school's South Tacoma Way location in May 1974, the summer before the school's third year.

He recalls his years on South Tacoma Way. "The Benaroya Business Park location was pretty bad. Faculty and administration were in one building and the library and classrooms in another. The park was on South Tacoma Way in an area near a Sears reject outlet, strip clubs, army surplus stores, drive-in theaters—altogether a decrepit area. It wasn't uncommon to see a new recruit drive into the parking lot and break down in tears."

Professor Oltman remembers the park as "very modestly constructed. You could hear a phone call two rooms away. Actually, we were situated at the end of the runway of McChord Air Force Base. The Vietnam War was ending, and planes came in 300 feet above. We had to stop our lectures to let the planes go by so the students could hear. They were low-cost buildings—bare bones. But they worked as a good start before we moved to downtown Tacoma."

Professors Strait and Oltman agree: "The early years were like boot camp. People—professors and students alike—bonded as survivors. It was trial by fire... for both the faculty and the students. The situation called for meeting mutual needs: the law school needed a large student body, and the students needed us. There was more closeness than we have today."

Because the law school "pretty much had open enrollment, 20 to 30 percent of the students failed out; in fact, for a number of years, the percentage of failure was close to 50 percent. In the end," says Professor Oltman, "this made the general student body stronger as students and later as lawyers. They worked hard, organized material, and wrote. And this gave them an edge in the job market. In May 1974, no one had ever hired a Puget Sound University graduate. This was the first class to use their degrees. There were really top people in those first classes."

Professor Oltman calls his early colleagues "an interesting group. They were well credentialed considering that we were a new law school. Some had clerked for judges. Others were law review editors-in-chief. Some were first in class."

"The biggest change in our students from then to now," observes Professor Oltman, "is that the quality of the bottom third or one-half of the entering class is so much higher than it used to be. Then as now, there were always a significant number at the top of the class. At first, we had open enrollment; anyone could take a shot at studying the law. Now, it is a buyers' market." This translates to a first-year class that, as a whole, is more adept at beginning law school studies.

Professor Oltman says that the first graduates became successful in the field and gave the school's later classes credibility. "There are so many out there now to talk to, interview with, and get advice from. Many have high levels of expertise and represent a number of specialties. Numerous alumni come back and teach courses. It's good to see this."

Of the early classes he says, "When we were flunking at least a third of their classmates, they were the survivors."

His advice to students: "For centuries lawyers were called counselors-at-law, for the most part. They help others through legal problems, and they have a responsibility to resolve these problems thinking not so much technically as with empathy and understanding."

"Law school is the process of learning a great deal of detail that will change in one to ten years. Learning how to learn is important. How to explore a problem they have never seen before is imperative. The tool is lifelong learning: how to teach yourself."



William Oltman



Laurel Currie Oates

Laurel Currie Oates

Director, Legal Writing Program, 1980

A former judicial clerk for the Washington State Court of Appeals, Division 1, Laurel Currie Oates has been a part of the school's Legal Writing Program since 1980, currently serving as both professor and administrator. "When I was hired," she recalls, Donald Cohen was acting dean, and when I arrived, Fred Tausend was in that post. The only women on the faculty were Anita Steele (librarian), Edith Warkentine and Marilyn Berger. The law school of the 70s was dramatically different."

Oates' first writing class was to have accommodated 60 first-year students. Instead, because of a glitch in the LSAT database, she had 90. She describes the logistics of the Tacoma downtown campus as difficult. "New building. Very large class—too many students. Interim dean." Any one ingredient could have made the program a failure. "I had only five colleagues, but good things can come from a crisis. Fred said, 'What do you need to run a good program?'" He gave her most of the necessary tools.

Once it was off and running properly, the Legal Writing Program enrollment was 350 first-year students. Now it is a two-year program, serving 550. At its inception, the program's faculty were considered a "second-rate" part of the staff, brought in for two years and not granted faculty status. In contrast, today their number has doubled, and they have full voting privileges as faculty members. Oates adds, "We are integrated into and housed with other faculty. The program and we are far more professional."

"When I entered law school, Tacoma had just six women attorneys and women made up 15 to 20 percent of the student body." In the 70s, 50 percent of the students were flunking out. "It was 'Look to your right.

Look to your left. Only one of you will be left at the end of the year.'" Oates enrolled with her husband. "I did it more to be with him than to aim for a career in the law. I didn't feel the strain that others did." Nonetheless, she graduated *cum laude*.

With offices in a new wing of the school, Oates finds her hours more flexible than if she were a litigator. She credits the Internet and the school's emphasis on information technology for increasing the ease of her job as a professor of writing. "I maintain a Web site for teaching. On it, I post project samples for my students. I edit, that is, comment, on papers students e-mail me on my laptop, while at home. I've cut down on conferences, although I certainly like students to drop in." Overall, Oates' efficiency as an instructor has grown immensely. As an example, she can e-mail a response to a student's paper in 30 minutes.

Looking back, Oates concludes, "I loved going to law school. Despite the fact that the school was brand new, the training was as good as the people I met. I always knew I was equal."



Berger *continued*

comments, "The school has changed quite a bit since the late 70s. I'm proof that if you stick with something, you can do it. Good will conquer evil."

Fifty years in the future, Professor Berger envisions a different setting for study of the law. "The future," she predicts, "doesn't lie in learning law in law school. Technology will make tremendous changes, and these advances will put us back to learning law in offices and on the Internet. Very few structures will be left."

Professor Berger advises her students, "Act in the profession as if your parents were sitting in the room. Assuming you love and respect your parents, would your parents be proud of the moment? If you do this, the profession will be a better place."

Notes on alumni, near and far...

1975

As executive director of the Foundation of Washington, **Barbara C. Clark** was awarded the Law Medal from Gonzaga University School of Law during the school's May commencement exercises. The award honors attorneys who contribute to the legal profession based on the ideals espoused by Gonzaga, a Jesuit university.

1977

Professor **William W. Wells** works as the Director of the Garbrecht Law Library at the University of Maine School of Law. The Garbrecht library is the largest law library in northern New England. In 1996, Professor Wells was appointed to the position of Associate Provost for Technology, Information Systems and Libraries. He has spoken numerous times on the topic of electronic information resources, and has served as an Information Technology Consultant in East Africa.

1979

Weyerhaeuser has named a new chief for their Canadian operations. **Sandy D. McDade** assumed the new post, part of the company's 11-member top management team, in January of 2003. Sandy had previously led the company's strategic planning, where he oversaw international business and economic planning, and handled investments in New Zealand and Latin America. He'll move to Vancouver, B.C. later this year.

1980

Mary Jo Heston has been promoted to partner in the Seattle offices of Lane Powell Spears Lubersky. Mary Jo's practice is primarily in the areas of bankruptcy and creditors' rights. She is a past United States Trustee, Region XVIII, and a board member of the Debtor Creditor Resource Committee of the American College of Bankruptcy Lawyers. She is a board member of St. John's University/ABI Law Review and has been an adjunct professor of debtor creditor law at Seattle University since 1984.

1982

Marlys S. Palumbo has been named a Member of the firm of VanNess Feldman. Marlys practices in the firm's Seattle location, focusing on matters arising under federal and state environmental statutes. Marlys represents clients before regulatory authorities in both formal and informal contexts and defends them in administrative and judicial enforcement actions. Her practice areas include hazardous waste, superfund, and corporate legal compliance and strategic planning. Prior to joining the firm, Marlys was the Senior Vice President for Law with Philip Services Company, a \$2 billion company that provides integrated hazardous waste management, industrial and metals recovery services to clients in North America and Europe.

Even more Super Lawyers!

The following alumni were inadvertently omitted from the listing of SuperLawyers in the Winter 2002 edition of *Lawyer*.

We regret the error, and praise our alumni for their outstanding achievements.

Arnold R. Hedeem '81
Partner, Hedeem & Caditz

Robert C. Tenney '79
Founding Partner, Meyer, Fluegge & Tenney

Kathleen T. Petrich '92
Summit Law Group

1983

The Moritz College of Law at The Ohio State University has named **Katherine Hunt Federle** a Professor of Law. She teaches in the areas of children in the law, family law, and criminal law. Professor Federle joined the faculty as an associate professor in 1998. She is also the Director of the Justice for Children Project, an educational research program that involves law students in direct representation of children as clients.

1985

Grant S. Degginger started his two-year term as deputy mayor of Bellevue, Washington in January 2002. The Bellevue City Council elected him with a unanimous vote. Grant was elected to the council in 1999, and has focused intensively on land use, economic development and improved efficiency in the management of city development review and inspection services. Grant also serves as the Chair of the Cascade Water Alliance, a coalition of cities and other water purveyors working to augment the regions water supply. Grant practices at Lane Powell Spears Lubersky, representing clients in environmental, land use, regulation, and construction matters.

John M. Johnson joined the Wall Street firm of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn as a Partner on July 3, 2002. John is registered to practice before the United States Patent and Trademark Office. He represents clients in a broad spectrum of industries including biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, chemicals and business methods, to name a few. His practice includes preparing and prosecuting patent applications, invalidity and non-infringement legal opinions, intellectual property due diligence in business transactions, and offensive and defensive intellectual property audits.

1988

Darlene Duggan Beneke currently lives in Florida with her husband, John. After taking a year off when her daughter was born, Darlene returned to lawyering at Drage, Debeaubien, Knight, Simmons, Mantzaris and Neal, where she works in the Pre-Paid Legal Department. Darlene reports that she loves her position with the firm and is thrilled to say that she can grab her handbag and leave the office after an 8-hour day! She enjoys twice-yearly trips to Ireland and traveling to medical conferences with her husband.

On June 9, 2002, **Rev. David T. Mulholland** celebrated his first Mass as a Catholic priest. The Mass was held at St. Patrick Catholic Church in Tacoma, WA. Rev. Mulholland practiced law for 10 years before entering seminary. He earned his Master of Divinity and Master of Arts in Theology from the Mount Angel Seminary in Portland, OR. He is currently the assistant pastor at St. Charles Borromeo Church in Tacoma, Washington.

1989

Cozen, O'Connor announced the promotion of **J.C. Ditzler** to Senior Partner. J.C. lives in Bellevue and practices in the firm's Seattle office.

Kittitas County Prosecuting Attorney **Greg L. Zempel** was elected president of the Washington Association of County Officials (WACO) during the organization's annual education and legislative issues conference. Greg has served on the WACO Board of Trustees since 1996, and is the immediate past president of the Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys.

1991

Mark Deitzler practices in the areas of complex civil litigation, insurance defense, personal injury litigation, business law, employment law and mediation as an associate at Vandenberg, Johnson and Gandara. He began his position at the firm in August 2001. Mark is a member of the Washington Defense Trial Lawyers Association, and regularly volunteers his time as a mediator for the Pierce County Center for

Dispute Resolution. He is also actively involved with the Pacific Lutheran University PLUS Business Alumni Association.

Thomas Quinlan currently serves as the President of the Young Lawyer's Division of the Washington State Bar Association.

1992

Lane Powell Spears Lubersky LLP announced that **Robin Dale** joined the firm in May 2002. Robin works in the Olympia office as an Associate concentrating on business law. Prior to joining Lane Powell, Robin worked at the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Washington in the Tort Claims Division. He has also worked with the Social and Health Services Division where he represented the Office of Nursing Home Rates Management. Robin resides in Tacoma, Wash.

The Hawaii state Judiciary honored **Susan H. Kizsu** with an Individual Meritorious Service Award in April 2002. Susan works for the Affirmative Action Office in the Office of the Administrative Director. In March 2003, Susan also began her position as president of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) of Hawaii, Honolulu Chapter. JACL is the nation's oldest and largest Asian American civil and human rights organization. As president, she will act as chair of the 75th Anniversary National Convention to be held in Hawaii in August 2004.

Joel P. Nichols has been named Associate Attorney at the law offices of Den, Millikan, Dale, Decker & Petersen in Everett, Wash. His areas of emphasis are employment law, business law and general civil litigation.

1993

Jodi Freudenberger, an associate in the Seattle office of Williams, Kastner & Gibbs, has been appointed to the Editorial Board of the *Insurance Litigation Reporter*. The periodical is a national insurance reporter published semi-monthly by West Group. Jodi's responsibilities consist of drafting and editing submissions, including insurance litigation articles and summaries of recently decided cases.

Donald W. Heyrich has been elected Partner at Perkins Coie. Donald joined the firm in 1997 after practicing labor and employment law for two years at the King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, Civil Division. He currently practices in the areas of labor and employment law, and ERISA litigation. Donald also serves as the Coordinator of the Greenwood Neighborhood Legal Clinic, a volunteer clinic sponsored by the King County Bar Association that provides advice for approximately 500 low-income clients per year.

Governor Gary Locke appointed **Jennifer A. Joly** as his new general counsel. Jennifer had served as the governor's legislative director since her appointment in January 2001. In her new position, Jennifer advises Governor Locke on a wide range of legal, policy and personal issues.

Annette M. Sandberg became the new Deputy Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration in March 2002. Prior to her current position, Annette was the first female chief of the Washington State Patrol.

1994

Lane Powell Spears Lubersky has elected **Allison Steincipher Wallin** partner. Allison works in the Seattle office, and concentrates her practice on complex commercial, health care and class action litigation. Allison also co-chairs the Ethics and Practice Committee, as well as the Website and Communications Committee of the Federal Bar Association of the Western District of Washington.

1995

Alicia Brillon is enjoying her post as Corporate Counsel at Amazon.com, working primarily with the Information Technology and Business Development

groups. She began at Amazon.com in July 2001 after being at PhotoDisc/Getty Images for 5-1/2 years.

The law firm of Moffatt, Thomas, Barrett, Rock & Fields, Chtd. has elected David P. Gardner a shareholder. He practices in the firm's Pocatello, Idaho offices. David, a trial attorney with an emphasis on commercial litigation and insurance defense, focuses his practice primarily on personal injury defense, worker's compensation defense, products liability, and insurance bad faith defense. He also works with a local hospital handling claims under the Idaho Medical Indigency Act. Prior to joining the firm, David clerked with Sixth District Judges B. Lynn Winmill and N. Randy Smith. David is also admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Idaho, and the U.S. District Court for the District of Idaho.

Rory Leid and Shari (Aoyama) Leid are proud to announce the birth of their son, Zachary Henry, on March 2, 2002. Rory is a Partner at Clarke, Bovington, Cole, Mills, & Lether in Seattle. Shari is an attorney employed by the Safeco corporation.

1996

Lane Powell Spears Lubersky has promoted **Kimberly M. Meyers** to the position of Partner. She focuses her practice on employment and tort litigation, ERISA litigation, and employment counseling. She regularly represents clients before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Human Rights Commission, and other administrative agencies. Kimberly works in the firm's Seattle office.

1997

William, Kastner & Gibbs Associate Yemi Fleming Jackson was elected Vice President of the Loren Miller Bar Association. The Association is the Washington affiliate of the National Bar Association, the oldest minority bar and largest organization of African-American attorneys in the United States. Yemi was also sworn in to the Board of Trustees for the Washington Trial Defense Lawyers, and will chair the WDTL's Practice Development Committee for the second consecutive year.

Rob Gudmundson and his wife Candace proudly announce the birth of their daughter, Emma Grace, born on June 30, 2002. Rob is currently on leave from his position as a Labor and Employee Relations Attorney at the Washington Employer's Association in Seattle.

Sandra LaBarge received an offer from the State Department and now works for Secretary of State Colin Powell. She was hired in November 2002 and is currently in training at the Foreign Service Institute in Arlington, Virginia. Her training involves language instruction, public diplomacy and immigration law. She will begin her first onward post assignment in Summer 2003 in Monterrey, Mexico. Sandra will work as one of several Vice Consuls adjudicating visas and working with American Citizens Services.

In November 2002, Tacoma lawyer **Lance Hester** began a one-year term as president of the Washington State Bar Association Young Lawyer's Division. Lance served as president-elect in 2001-2002. Lance works as a trial

CLE PROGRAMS SCHEDULED

Don't miss out!

The Seattle University School of Law's CLE program has had great success over the past year. We continue to survey our alumni to ensure each course is meeting your needs as far as assisting you in becoming more knowledgeable and effective practitioners. Alumni will continue to receive a 25% discount on all programs, including our expanding catalog of online CLE seminars. If you would like to suggest a course, register for an upcoming event, or have any other questions, please contact Shawn Lipton, Director of Continuing Legal Education, at 206-398-4092, or via e-mail at liptons@seattleu.edu.

The following courses were presented this spring:

Friday, March 28, 2003: Credits: 7.5 General CLE Credits
Chinese Law & Business: The Legal & Business Ramifications of Investing and Doing Business in the PRC

Thursday, April 17, 2003: Credits: 3 General CLE Credits
(A non-CLE credit registration was also available.)

The Trials of Lenny Bruce: The Free Speech Martyr & The Significance of His Obscenity Trials Today

The following courses are currently scheduled:

Thursday, June 5 and Friday, June 6, 2003
Time: 2 day seminar

The Directors' Training Academy: Adding Value Through Ethical and Responsible Governance

Place: Seattle University School of Law - Room C5
Credits: 12.5 General CLE Credits, 1.5 Ethics Credits
Cost: \$795/\$695 if registered by May 15th
SU Law Alumni: \$695/\$650 if registered by May 15th
100 Attendee Limit

Coming this fall:

An Immigration CLE; Part II of the Ethics CLE: A Civil Action featuring the Lessons from Woburn tapes; a CLE introducing technology to lawyers; Professor and former dean Jim Bond will present a CLE based on his book: *No Easy Walk to Freedom: Reconstruction and the Ratification of the 14th Amendment*.

Online CLE

The Seattle University School of Law continues its program of offering Online CLE. We currently have a wide range of courses in our catalog, including: Business Law, Ethics, Estate Planning, and Trial and Litigation. New courses are added on a monthly basis. Registration is easy, and the prices are discounted for alumni. Please visit the Online CLE website at www.law.seattleu.edu/cle.

On the bench and at the bar...

lawyer in the offices of Monte E. Hester, focusing on personal injury and criminal defense.

Vulcan, Inc. announced that **Alison Ivey** began her position as in-house counsel on September 30, 2002.

After working as an Associate at Bonneville, Viert, Morton & McGoldrick, **Carol Mitchell** opened her own practice in 1999. She made another career move in 2000 when she started her own consulting company, FutureGuides, LLC. As an Executive Business Consultant, Carol provides "Respect in the Workplace" training in several areas including cross-cultural communication, conflict resolution, cultural awareness, and relationship building techniques. Carol also teaches part-time in the Administration of Justice program at Tacoma Community College. In addition, she hosts "CityLine," a weekly public affairs program on TV-Tacoma's Channel 12, and is working on a book manuscript about her journey from rural Georgia to the courtroom.

1998

Kirk Kumagai '98 writes from Kuwait in March 2003. "We are all still doing fine. We have been granted a few days

access to the internet, but there are a lot of people that have to use one computer. We are in the 'field' now so conditions are somewhat austere. Two-man billeting tents, one hot meal a day, no showers for the first week—we get to take a shower tomorrow (but I brought my solar camping shower so I have been taking showers every day), rudimentary sanitary facilities (I'll tell you about those when I get back). I did my laundry in two garbage bags earlier today. We survived a terrible dust/sand storm that reduced visibility to near zero. I am still cleaning sand out of my tent and clothes. Despite the Spartan living conditions our resolve is strong and our morale remains high. I will be able to read emails for an undetermined amount of time, but my ability to respond will be sporadic. I hope everyone is well back home.

Please write snail mail when you have time because it is a big morale booster." Kirk can be reached at the following address:

Maj. Kirk Kumagai
1MEF CE, G3 CUOPS
UIC 43601, BOX 0001

Patricia Christine Aquimuk Paul is the Community Development Manager for the Tulalip Tribes. On behalf of the Tulalip Tribes, Patricia serves on the Planning Advisory Committee for Snohomish County Tomorrow, and the Steering Committee for the Washington State Department of Transportation's

Transportation Framework Committee. She retired as a tribal judge pro-tem in the Fall of 2002, but maintains her committee work on the Access to Justice Technology Bill of Rights, Judiciary and Court Administration Committee. In February 2003, Patricia presented a panel workshop in Las Vegas for RES 2003 entitled "Issues and Challenges Specific to Tribal Land Use Planning." She will also travel to Santiago, Chile in July 2003 where she co-coordinated a symposium, "Indigenous Rights, Dialog and Relations to National States" for the 51st International Congress of the Americas. She will also present a paper on the free speech rights of indigenous peoples entitled "The Language of the March, the Artic to the Amazon." Patricia continues to reside in the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community in LaConner, Washington with her husband Kevin and 13-year-old daughter, Katherine.

The Young Lawyers Division of the Washington State Bar Association named **Thad Martin** Outstanding Young Lawyer of the Year for 2002. Thad also serves on the newly created Seattle University Law Alumni Board of Governors. He currently is a Partner at Gordon, Thomas, Honeywell, Malanca, Peterson & Daheim in Tacoma, Wash.

After practicing medical malpractice, child welfare litigation and business

litigation as an associate at Schuler & Kessell, **James C. McGuire** has started his own practice. The Law Offices of James C. McGuire opened in Woodland Hills, CA in September 2002. He specializes in estate planning and family law. He is also a member of the National Network of Estate Planning Attorneys.

1999

Jennifer Barrett reports that she spent three months in Bosnia over the summer of 2002. She currently works as a criminal defense lawyer as part of the JAG Corps.

Williams, Kastner & Gibbs announced that **J. Bradley Buckhalter** joined the firm as an Associate in the Tacoma office. He concentrates on civil litigation, including defense of medical malpractice and products liability claims and commercial litigation. He joined Williams, Kastner & Gibbs after spending two years as an Associate at Gordon, Thomas, Honeywell, Malanca, Peterson & Daheim where he represented insureds in personal injury litigation, and individuals and entities in commercial and business disputes.

2000

Kate M. Adams joined the firm of Vandenberg Johnson & Gandara as an associate in 2000. She is also a member of the Washington Women Lawyers' Pierce County Chapter.

Traci Gaudreau accepted a position with the Meyer Law Firm in Bellevue. She began her new post in July 2002. Traci practices primarily in the areas of Estate Planning and Probate.

2001

Timothy Giacometti is proud to announce that he is a newlywed. He and Susan Leaman married on October 6, 2002 upon the Skansonia in Seattle. Timothy currently works as an associate at McNaul Ebel Nawrot Helgren & Vance in Seattle.

William M. Krause has joined Lane Powell Spears Lubersky as an Associate in the Seattle office. William is a business attorney who concentrates his practice on business transactions, corporate finance and securities, commercial litigation, and bankruptcy issues. William is the author of an article on online alternative dispute resolution resources, published in the John Marshall Journal of Computer and Information Law, and a comment on Internet business method patents published in the Seattle University Law Review.

2002

Julia A. Bahner has joined the Seattle offices of Lane Powell Spears Lubersky as an associate. Julia concentrates her practice on bankruptcy, creditor rights and commercial litigation, emphasizing financial services and collections.

In Memoriam

The Honorable
Thomas A. Farrow '81
April 3, 2002

Tom practiced law in Tacoma and Gig Harbor until he was elected as Judge for Pierce County District Court Two. He was known as a compassionate judge, who influenced the lives of many. Tom's other passions included coaching baseball, volunteering in the community, and spending time with his family.



Jack I. Katz '77
October 20, 2001

After earning his J.D. Jack returned to his native Canada and became a tenured professor of psychology at The Dawson College in Montreal. When he returned to the States in 1980, he and his wife, Leslie, started a successful industrial products business, which they ran for 17 years, during which time, Jack became an adjunct professor of law and psychology at Seattle University. Jack's love of Corgis, and knowledge of business, inspired his book, *Capitalist Dogs*. Jack died unexpectedly before the publication of his book.

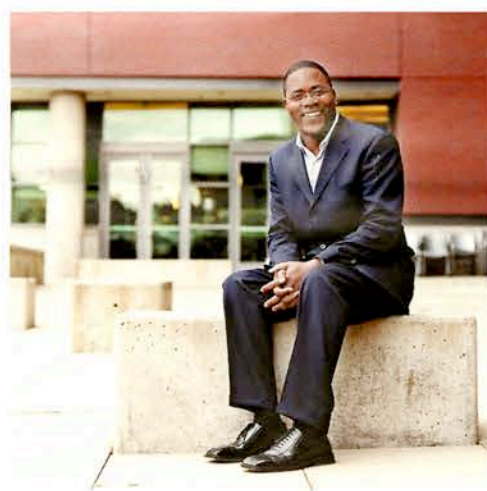


Brian Norkus '01
April 28, 2003

Brian Norkus '01 was killed tragically in a tragic car accident in downtown Seattle. Brian's decision to attend law school stemmed from his strong interest in environmental protection and natural resource conservation. He believed that his legal training would allow him to contribute to improving the quality of people's lives. Law school friends held a service in Seattle at his former residence and shared food, drinks, photos and stories to remember and celebrate "Big Sexy." Mani Aliabadi '01 described Brian as a "friend to us all."

NEW FACULTY MEMBERS JOIN LAW SCHOOL

The School of Law welcomes four new faculty...



Bryan L. Adamson is the new director of the Ronald L. Peterson Law Clinic, as well as a new Assistant Professor of Law. He comes to the law school from a faculty post with the Law Clinic at Case Western Reserve University School of Law in Cleveland, Ohio. As a professor at Case Western, Professor Adamson taught clinical courses in Commu-

nity Development, Health Care, Predatory Lending and Criminal Law. He has also taught Mass Media Law and Policy. A graduate of Miami University in Ohio, with a Bachelor of Science in Mass Communications and a Bachelor of Philosophy in Interdisciplinary Studies, he obtained his M.A. degree in Mass Communications from Purdue University and his J.D. degree from Case Western Reserve University School of Law. Following graduation, he joined the Cleveland firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey as a litigation attorney. He was an Assistant Prosecutor with the Cuyahoga County Prosecutor's Office before joining the Case Western faculty. In addition to his teaching, he served as an Assistant Dean for Student Services, responsible for a wide range of student programs and services, and directed the school's academic enrichment program. In addition to directing the clinical program, Professor Adamson will teach a community development clinic and mass media-related courses.



Christian Mukunda Halliburton received his undergraduate degree in Anthropology from the University of California, Berkeley before pursuing his legal education at Columbia University School of Law. While at Columbia, Professor Halliburton was Editor-in-Chief of the Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems, a Harlan Fiske

Stone Scholar, and Director of the Harlan Fiske Stone Honors Moot Court Competition. After graduating from Columbia, he worked in the Seattle offices of Perkins Coie, where he was an Associate in the Labor and Employment Department. He also clerked for U.S. Dis-

trict Court Judge Barbara J. Rothstein, before joining the firm of Heller Ehrman. Professor Halliburton teaches in the areas of Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Constitutional Theory, and the First Amendment.



John Kirkwood joins the faculty after a distinguished career in government. He received an A.B. from Yale University, *magna cum laude*; an M.P.P. from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, *cum laude*; and his J.D. from the Harvard Law School, *cum laude*, where he was the Projects Editor of the Civil Rights-Civil

Liberties Law Review. After working as an Antitrust Associate with Bergson, Borkland, Margolis and Adler in Washington, D.C., he joined the Federal Trade Commission, initially in Washington, and then in Seattle where he has been Senior Attorney since 1987. He has published extensively, and has taught Antitrust and Law and Economics at both Seattle University and the University of Washington. Professor Kirkwood teaches Business Associations and Antitrust.



Natasha Martin earned her B.S. degree from Xavier University in Louisiana, *cum laude*, where she majored in Computer Information Systems and was honored as an AT&T Merit Scholar. After working at IBM as an Associate Programmer, she attended law school at Notre Dame where she was a Notre Dame Scholar, winner of the Nathan Burkan Memorial Writing Competition, and National Moot Court Team Director. Following graduation, she joined the legal staff of Bank of America, focusing on labor and employment issues, before joining the Atlanta firm of Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy. She also has clerked for U.S. District Court Judge Clarence Cooper in Atlanta. Professor Martin teaches Employment Discrimination, Professional Responsibility, and Family Law.

After working at IBM as an Associate Programmer, she attended law school at Notre Dame where she was a Notre Dame Scholar, winner of the Nathan Burkan Memorial Writing Competition, and National Moot Court Team Director. Following graduation, she joined the legal staff of Bank of America, focusing on labor and employment issues, before joining the Atlanta firm of Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy. She also has clerked for U.S. District Court Judge Clarence Cooper in Atlanta. Professor Martin teaches Employment Discrimination, Professional Responsibility, and Family Law.

PAST SBA PRESIDENTS REMEMBER: AIRPLANES, HANGOUTS AND CHEESECAKE

Former SBA presidents recount their law school experiences...

Karlynn Haberly SBA President 1977-78

One of the things I remember is a strong campaign to convince the main campus to return more law school-generated funds back to the law school. As the student representative, I attended many law school faculty meetings and main campus meetings on this subject. They were initially very hostile meetings, for the most part, but change did come about slowly and greatly benefited the law school.

After graduating in May 1978, I entered private practice with the law firm now known as Sells, Ryan in Silverdale, Wash. for 15 years. In January 1993 I was appointed as a judge to the Kitsap Superior Court bench where I still serve.

William D. Johnson SBA President 1976-77

I attended the law school from '74-'77. The law school was trying to gain acceptance in the legal community and build a reputation for providing quality legal education.

My fondest memories relate to just hanging out with other law students at the Creek, Polar Bear café, or at someone's house. My year as SBA president was spent primarily trying to gain a voice for the students in the governance of the school, such as being represented on faculty committees.

After graduation I married Cheryl Jacobsen, and after a few years set up residence in Stockton, Calif. where we continue to live and practice law. I think new law graduates have the distinct advantage of benefiting from what is now a thirty year history of the law school turning out quality lawyers. They should not let anything deter them from pursuing their dreams.

David Chapman SBA President 1980-81

I was the Student Body President when the University opened the Norton Law Center. We started school in the business community of South Tacoma. What a change.

The old school was right below McChord airfield. We often had to stop class while the big birds were taking off or landing. The most memorable event for me was the impoundment of student funds by the university to prevent the publication of the student newspaper, *The Amicus*, when we were about to publish an article describing the resignation of the law school dean.

At the time the Student Union had been making extra income from a few video games placed in the lunch area—Pacman and others—and we decided to publish the paper with these funds. The school decided to return the funds after the national media reported the First Amendment

violation and the chilling affect of impoundment prior to publication.

We also used these same funds to host a social hour at the school each month. We would bring a keg into the lunch area on a Friday afternoon. Needless to say, many students would show up for these functions. The new law center was very impressive in comparison to the old school, and we were very proud of it. The opening ceremony included an appearance by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The experience of being a part of student government has assisted me in my current position as a Managing Director of Associated Counsel for the Accused. We are a King County Public Defender agency with over 60 Attorneys. ACA handles over 10,000 criminal cases a year, ranging from criminal trespass to aggravated murder. I find myself in meetings on a daily basis where it is necessary to be a good listener and quick thinker. I learned both of these skills while being part of a diverse student body.

Mike Shipley SBA President 1986-1987

As SBA President, and later as Law Alumni Society President, I had an opportunity to be involved in two transitional periods for the law school. The first occurred when I was SBA president. Dean Fred Tausend okayed a trip to New York for the National Student Bar Association convention that was held in conjunction with the ABA convention.

That trip began the process of our law school participating in regional and national programs that I imagine still continues. The next year, Jim Bond became the new dean. Dean Bond was great to work with, and I enjoyed my year as SBA President.

I have been in a solo practice since 1993, emphasizing employment, labor and civil rights. I have also been doing work for the Department of Assigned Counsel in the Juvenile Court. I reside on five acres on the frontiers of Tacoma with my dogs, horses and cats. I have come out of the closet as a cowboy and enjoy my passions: trail riding in the mountains and cattle sorting.

Terri W. Malolepsy SBA President 1985-1986

I was the Student Bar Association's president from January 1985 through May 1986. Prior to my term, the SBA term of office for officers went from January to January. However, during my term the SBA decided to adopt a May-to-May cycle, so I served for a year and a half rather than a year.

I was an "older" law student with teen-age children at the time. My children were thrilled when I decided to run for SBA president! They thought up a campaign slogan for me: "Malolepsy is a Cure not a Disease!" I actually used that slogan to win the office! And they helped me with my campaign promise: "I will be a thorn in the side of the Administration!" Of course, it turned out that I never was a "thorn" in the administration's side. Instead, I got to know those who ran the law school fairly well and thoroughly enjoyed my association with them.

During my term of office, one of the hot political issues at the law school was whether or not students should be allowed to smoke in the school's hallways. It's difficult today to believe that the students were even allowed to smoke in the building, much less right outside the classrooms! But I do remember that to get to class, one had to go through clouds of cigarette smoke! Can you believe it?

Another issue that the SBA dealt with during my extended term was organizing other student organizations. Up to that point, student organizations had been very "grass-roots." The SBA found a space for meetings (in the student lounge), and encouraged more formal structure in the organizations. We also redesigned the student lounge and made it a more user-friendly place to be. I can't remember if we were allowed to smoke in that room. Probably.

At the time I was SBA president, I lived in Bellevue, worked in Seattle and went to school in Tacoma, and was a single parent. My car-pool mates could not understand how I could spend so much time working as SBA president when I had so many other things on my plate. I explained to them that working with the other SBA officers and with law students made my experience in law school much richer. I would never have missed that experience.

Ed Hauder SBA President 1992-93

Being limited to a few words to describe three years of memories and events is challenging. I am sure I have forgotten some of the highlights, so if I forget anyone or anything, I sincerely apologize. I have a number of fond memories from law school.

I will never forget my first tour of the school and seeing the escalator in the law library. Only the first of many surprises that awaited me. I will always happily recall the speakers series, guest lecturers, and discussions with friends and acquaintances about law and public policy in the student lounge.

I also fondly recall baking cheesecake for numerous asso-

ciation bake sales, fighting the tuition hike, and watching the Tacky Tropical and other parties unfold. I can't help but remember the numerous major external events that occurred while I was at law school, including the confirmation hearings of Justice Thomas, the fall of the Soviet Union, Operation Desert Storm, President Clinton's first presidential election, and the recession that seemed to hit the Northwest just as I graduated.

I will always remember my time at the law school with fondness, especially all the great people who I came to know (and have been quite remiss in staying in touch with).

After law school, I launched a business that failed. Subsequently, I moved back home to Chicago and found a job as an attorney through the help of a UPS alum, Sandra L. Andina.

While working, I went back to school full time in the evening and earned an LLM. in Taxation, with honors, from IIT-Chicago-Kent College of Law in 1996, the same year I met my wife, Jennifer.

George Marsh SBA President '95-96

"To be a lawyer or not to be..." Law school was as much about learning "the law" as learning about what I could do with a law degree. As SBA President, I interacted regularly with the myriad of special interest clubs, the numerous speakers, guests, and V.I.P.'s, the staff and faculty, and, of course, the students. I was fortunate to be able to combine my intellectual curiosity with the satisfaction of making the place where I spent the most of my time a better place for everyone. I can't say I knew what I wanted to do with my law degree upon graduation, but the experience showed me the endless possibilities.

I was lucky enough to spend the next four years practicing law with Ingram, Zelasko & Goodwin in Aberdeen, Wash. Not only did I receive excellent mentoring, I was also able to practice in almost every area of the law at one time or another, and encouraged to become involved with the community. I regularly sat as a judge pro tempore at several of the local municipal courts and eventually assumed the same position at both district courts and the position of court commissioner for the juvenile court. At the same time, I coached Pop Warner football for three years, taught a high school class once a week, and managed to enjoy the outdoors regularly with my wife, Amy.

Most recently, I have returned from thirteen months of living abroad in Santiago, Chile, and resumed practicing law with a former classmate, David Tingstad, a partner at Beresford Booth, in Edmonds, Wash.

SBA PAST PRESIDENTS

Where are they now?

Jim Street 1974-1975
First SBA president
Director, City of Seattle-Reinvesting in Youths

Ronald Gue 1975-1976
He did not complete law school

William D. Johnson 1976-1977
Director, William D. Johnson Pro Law Organization

Karlynn Haberly 1977-1978
Superior Court Judge, Kitsap County

David Greenfield 1978-1979
Assistant District Attorney, Bronx County District Attorney's Office

Kathryn McFerron Spere 1979-1980
Executive Vice President and General Counsel, Bank of the Northwest

David K. Chapman 1980-1981
Managing Director, Associated Counsel for the Accused

Linda Christophersen Hull 1981-1982
President, Hull and Austin Corporation

Jesse Franklin 1982-1983
Partner, Preston Gates & Ellis

Saralynn Mandel 1983-1984
Residing in Westlake Village, Calif.

Tim Jenkins 1984-1985
Partner, Jenkins, Hardy & Associates

Terri Malolepsy 1985-1986
Assistant Attorney General, Social & Health Services

D. Michael Shipley 1986-1987
Solo practice

David Acheson 1987-1988
Manager, Microsoft Corporation

Mark McDougal 1988-1989
Vice President/Attorney, Salt Creek Inc.

Laurie Jenkins 1989-1990
Chief Administrator, Washington State Department of Health

Karen Rogers Moore 1990-1991
Deputy Prosecutor, Snohomish County Prosecutor's Office

Susan Kitsu 1991-1992
Affirmative Action Officer, State of Hawaii Judiciary

Edward Hauder 1992-1993
Consultant, Hewitt Associates, LLC,

Marcel Van Ooyen 1993-1994
Legislative Counsel, Council Member Gifford Miller

Kevin Noreen 1994-1995
Environmental Specialist, Clackamas County, Department of Transportation

George Marsh 1995-1996
Associate, Beresford Booth Demaray Tinstad

Craig Sims 1996-1997
Deputy Prosecutor, King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office

Will Agyekum 1997-1998 and 1998-1999
Resides in Washington D.C.

James Armstrong 1999-2000
Law Offices of Gregory Loge

Sabrina Smith 2000-2001
Deputy Prosecutor, Pierce County

Anthony Caso 2001-2002
Inslee Best Doezie & Ryder

Ari Magedoff 2002-2003

MAINSTREAM AMERICA MEETS SKOVER AND HIS ALTER EGO, LENNY BRUCE

How a legendary comic affected First Amendment law

The Trials of Lenny Bruce: The Fall and Rise of an American Icon by Ronald K. L. Collins and David M. Skover (Sourcebook, Inc., 2002) (Cloth: \$29.95; pp. 449, w/16 pp. of Photos and CD of Bruce's Performances)

Reviewed by: John Mitchell



LAW ALUMNA RETURNS TO GUIDE STUDENTS ON CAREER PATH

Erika Lim '92 began her position as Director of Career Services in March 2002. She brings her own varied career experience to the position, along with a passion for students and a genuine desire to give them a roadmap to the often overwhelming process of navigating their careers. Prior to pursuing her law degree, Erika started and ran two bookstores in downtown Seattle, and worked as a legal assistant with the Seattle office of Gibson, Dunn and Crutcher. After earning her J.D., Erika clerked for Judges Susan R. Agid and William W. Baker of the Washington Court of Appeals, Division I, before becoming Committee Counsel to the Washington State Senate in Olympia. She then served as the Government Relations Director for the Washington Department of the Community, Trade and Economic Development in Olympia, followed by a position as a Senior Policy Advisor with the Washington Department of Information Services. Now, in her role as Director of Career Services, Erika will combine her varied private sector and governmental experiences to advise and assist students in finding, and following, a career path.

Alumni Fund Phonathon

It has been an exciting year for students conducting the annual phonathon for the Law School Alumni Fund. We are thrilled to be receiving more first-time pledges than ever before, and renewal of previous gift levels is heartening! Equally thrilling for our callers is the congenial reception from alumni. Students are thrilled that alumni are happy to hear from us! They are enjoying the conversations with grads who share stories about their families and impressive personal and professional accomplishments. Thank you, alumni, for graciously welcoming their calls, and for your generous support of the Alumni Fund.



We need a few words from alumni

We are proud of our alumni and want you to know each other better. As we redesign *The Lawyer* in the months ahead, we are hoping to include several features authored by our grads! If you care to submit a proposal for an article, please contact Eva Mitchell at 206-398-4210, or e-mail at mitche@seattleu.edu.

When Clark Gable looked at Vivien Leigh and said, "Frankly my dear, I don't give a damn," 1940s movie audiences were shocked. But I don't think Clark could have imagined Lenny Bruce. I bought this book about Lenny Bruce, written by Ron Collins and Seattle University School of Law Professor David Skover (at full price) because I had to (Skover is my friend and occupies the office next to mine). I read the book because I wanted to; it intrigued me. I was not disappointed.

The book chronicles a series (or perhaps better expressed as an onslaught) of criminal obscenity prosecutions in the early 60s brought against Lenny Bruce, "the sick comedian," for what he said in adult comedy clubs where audiences had paid to hear him say just such things. What glimpses one gets of the personal Lenny Bruce, and one does get a generous peek, are always in the context of his legal problems. This is not a biography. It is the history of an extremely difficult birthing: The creation of the modern free speech First Amendment in the realm of arts and entertainment.

In structure, the book marches chronologically from nightclub act to nightclub act (some sleazy venues, some *avant garde* locales, some mainstream sites), from police bust to police bust, from criminal prosecution and trial to criminal prosecution and trial, from appellate review and remand to appellate review and remand, from San Francisco to LA to Chicago to New York and back again. Every single aspect of this tale, moreover, is described with great detail supported by incredible research. The authors recreate each incident in the book as if they had been there, standing with a video camera. As revealed by the 50 pages of end notes and the extensive bibliography, Skover and Collins talked to literally everyone involved in Lenny Bruce's cases—legions of defense attorneys and prosecutors, witnesses, friends and supporters (George Carlin, Steve Allen, Hugh Hefner), reporters, nightclub owners, strippers—and also tracked down every transcript of every case, even locating a heretofore unknown "secret" tape made by Bruce at one of his court hearings.

The book plays on a number of levels. As a view of First Amendment litigation (that was always Bruce's defense to the endless string of misdemeanor obscenity charges), you see United States Supreme Court precedent playing out in courtroom strategy, with outcome-determinative rulings on jury instructions and evidentiary admissibility turning on opposing rhetorical characterizations by the advocates of a few words in a footnote of a lengthy Supreme Court opinion. As you watch trial after trial play out, you also come to appreciate the differing legal strategies and quality of Bruce's sundry counsel (both trial and appellate). At this point, the book almost becomes interactive as you find yourself disagreeing with a particular strategic choice, objecting to some prosecutor's line of questioning, and crying out that the particular defense attorney should ask some question or

other you've conjured up for a devastating cross. Making all this even more complex and interesting is the fact that the Supreme Court's very approach to obscenity and the First Amendment was in a process of evolution and clarification during the course of Bruce's numerous trials. Each new trial, thus, was affected by that evolution, as well as by recent state appellate court cases reflecting that evolution. Appeals from Bruce's convictions were likewise subject to constant motions for reconsideration in light of this activity by the Supreme Court.

At the same time, the book projects the story of a brilliant, culturally disturbing, doomed prophet who believed in the integrity of the law and the First Amendment. He believed it so much so that this hipster junkie can fairly, if ironically, be characterized as an innocent. He believed it so much so that the law literally destroyed him. (Once having made over \$100,000 a year in the early 60s, Bruce died of a heroin overdose in 1966, emotionally and economically broken by the costs of his defense, the endless arrests and trials, and the unwillingness of club owners to risk hiring him and face having their club licenses revoked.)

Bruce could be shocking and offensive; that was his aim. People needed to be shocked and offended if they were to face their prejudices, their hypocrisies, and the real harm to others these attitudes carried with them. But Lenny Bruce was an equal-opportunity offender. He'd as soon castigate liberal whites who comforted themselves with their self-assurance that they really cared about "the plight of the black man" as he would mock the hypocrisy of the Catholic Church or the media's deification of Jackie Kennedy Onassis. In the course of his bits—consisting of imaginary conversations and internal dialogues of various characters—Bruce employed (as many of us do in our minds) "dirty words." In part, these words carried real attitudes. In part, Bruce wanted to de-fang the words by their very use, thus, taking away the power of such words as *fag* and *kike* to hurt. Many of his riffs (the rhythm of his comedy was modeled after that of the jazz played in the burlesque houses where he began his stand-up comedy career) are hysterical; but, in the end, as Bruce himself said, "I am not a comedian; I'm Lenny Bruce." Here then, though often crude and foul-mouthed, was a true and powerful social critic and satirist.

Finally, the book is an experience. Under my "rule of 10 percent," you have to read 40-50 pages (around 10 percent) of any lengthy non-fiction book to really get into it (I mean, these types of books just do not begin with, "Call me Ishmael"). But, at some point after you get into it, this book begins to take off and starts to become an almost visceral experience. The relentless attack of the government to stop this single man from presenting upsetting ideas and speaking upsetting words eventually becomes literally jaw-dropping—squad after squad of police in city after city sitting in on Bruce's act with recording devices to pick up those dirty words; constant harassment in the form of arrest after arrest while Bruce is performing when his adult audience, until that moment, had been howling with laughter; trials going on for months; a numbing procession of police witnesses repeating fragments of Bruce's

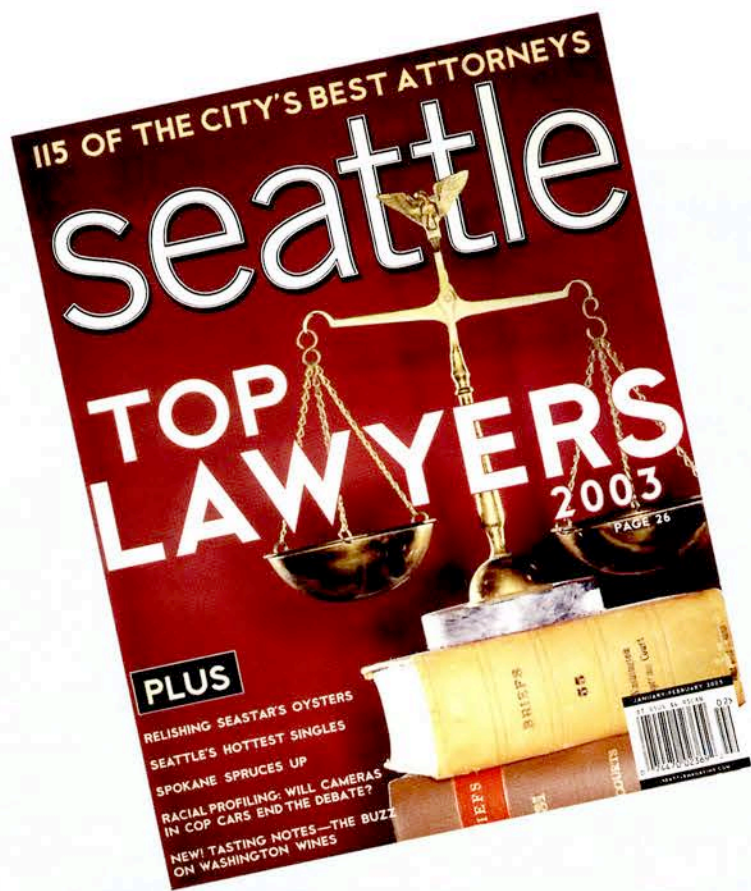
bits, basically listing the dirty words, and, as Bruce would say, "doing my act, but very badly." In one case, the judge told Bruce's attorney with a straight face that, during the entire four years he was in the army, the judge never heard a single four-letter word (but maybe I misunderstood this, maybe he said that he couldn't spell a single four-letter word); in another case in which much of the prosecution centered on a bit Bruce did mocking the Pope and the local Cardinal, the judge and all twelve jurors appeared with ashes on their foreheads on Ash Wednesday. Want to guess how that case turned out?

But a funny thing happens to the reader. At some point, when yet another in a seemingly endless line of ambitious prosecutors is cross-examining Bruce about one of his bits to establish that Bruce's choice of language is not essential to imbuing the routine with "redeeming social value," you suddenly can no longer contain yourself. You want to jump up and shout: "His point is that people like you are absurd. You think that morality is about whether or not you use some so-called dirty word, but you don't imagine that morality is about racism, war, genocide, ecological destruction, sexism, discrimination based upon sexual preference, poverty, corporate greed, hunger, torture of dissidents, the arms trade... you are absurd!"

In addition, I think that, by the end, what happens to Lenny Bruce in this book leaves a feeling akin to what I had watching those non-violent marchers during the civil rights movement being attacked with fire hoses, clubs, and dogs. Seeing that merciless force turned on peaceful demonstrators completely pulled the moral ground out from under the agents of those southern states. You eventually get the same kind of sense from the book watching state after state bring its full resources to try to destroy this one little Jewish guy because of his words.

Following his death, the law vindicated Lenny Bruce. Never again has a comedian/social critic been harassed and prosecuted for words he or she said to an adult audience in a private venue. Because of Lenny Bruce, you can laugh at the words of George Carlin, Robin Williams, Chris Rock, Margaret Cho, and the wave of new stand-up comics who are challenging us to reflect on ourselves and our world. As Margaret Cho states near the end of the book, "I don't want to end up like (Lenny Bruce), but I want to be him." Thanks to Lenny, she can.

The book comes with a CD containing both the (very, very funny) bits that were the subject of the cases, and interviews with people who knew Lenny Bruce. Icons appear throughout the book to direct you to the CD so you can hear the relevant performance while reading about it. (Though this is a very cool idea, I did not avail myself of this feature. I read in bed, and I didn't feel like continuously getting up in the middle of some good passage, schlepping through the kitchen into a darkened living room where we have our CD player, fumbling around to find the remote control... well, you get the point.)



Congratulations to the alumni named as Top Lawyers by *Seattle Magazine* in the January/February 2003 edition.

(Listed alphabetically by area of practice in which award was given)

Alternative Dispute Resolution
Gregory L. Bertram, '77: Principle, JAMS

Bankruptcy Law
Gayle E. Bush, '76: Founding Partner, Bush Strout & Kornfeld
Kevin P. Hanchett, '86: Principle, Lasher Holzapfel Sperry & Ebberson PLLC
John R. Rizzardi, '79: Partner, Cairncross & Hempelmann, P.S.

Business Transactions
Jerry A. Creim, '81: Senior Member, Williams, Kastner & Gibbs PLLC

Consumer Law
Christopher E. Green '89: Sole Practitioner, Law Offices of Christopher E. Green

Criminal Defense
John W. Wolfe, '77: John W. Wolfe, P.S.

Elder Law
Jeanne Marie Clavere, '87: Jeanne Marie Clavere

Estate Planning
Douglas C. Lawrence, '79: Shareholder, Stokes Lawrence, P.S.

Family Law
Christopher K. Shank, '81: Member, Williams, Kastner & Gibbs PLLC
Mary H. Wechsler, '79: Partner, Wechsler, Becker, Erickson, Ross, Roubik and Edwards LLP

Insurance Defense
Anne M. Bremner, '82: Partner, Stafford Frey Cooper

Real Estate (Residential)
Staci Snyder Jones, '94: Cairncross & Hempelmann, P.S.
Christopher R. Osborn, '83: Partner, Short Cressman & Burgess PLLC

Seattle Magazine also recognized the following alumni in "Lawyers in Profile":

David A. Bufalini '77: Nominated by Washington Law and Politics as a "Superlawyer," sole practitioner, Tacoma.

Janet A. George, '75: Sole practitioner, Seattle

Steven P. Krafchick, '83: Krafchick Law Firm, Seattle

And congratulations to **Colleen Kinerk**, Seattle University Regent, for being recognized as a Top Lawyer for her work in Labor Law.

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