

AMICUS

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO LAW SCHOOL

VOLUME XXII, NUMBER 2, SPRING/SUMMER 2006



In Their Own Words

Law and the Writing Life

INSIDE: WOLF LAW BUILDING UPDATE



AMICUS is produced by the University of Colorado Law School in conjunction with the Office of Publications and Creative Services.

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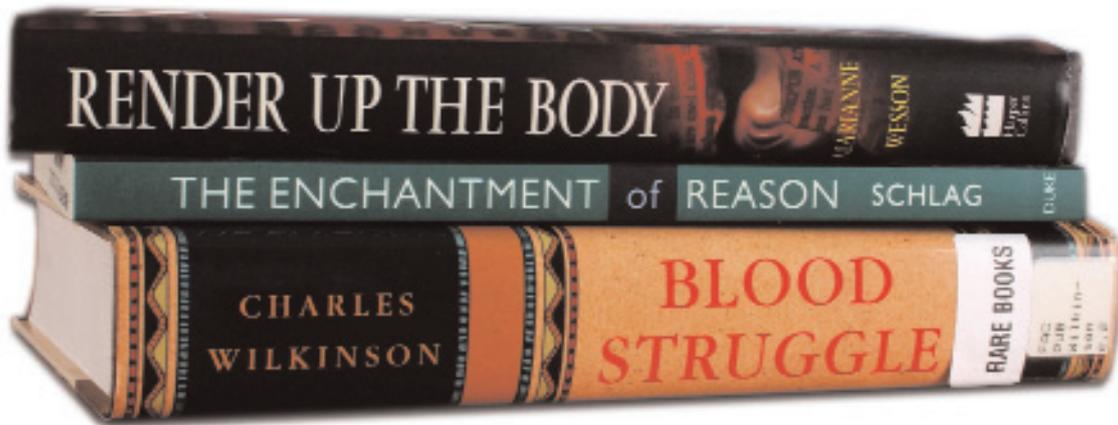
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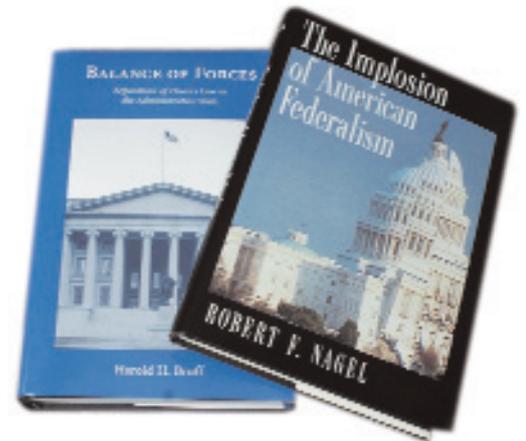
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CELEBRATING THE WRITTEN WORD

We celebrate the writing of our Colorado Law family. Our students, faculty, and alumni produce a magnificent array of publications reaching diverse audiences. The exemplary works and authors featured in this issue of *Amicus* remind us of the importance of the written word to our profession.

Critical thinking is practiced and tested by writing. That is why we have poured resources into a legal writing program staffed by professionals. An intensive course is required of our first-year students and written work is required in upper-division courses. In addition, our students edit and produce three nationally respected journals that reflect our strengths in legal research, environmental law, and telecommunications law. We are committed to graduating students who can use language to impose rigor on argument and bring grace to communication. Lawyers and judges who hire our graduates continually tell me how much they value writing ability in new lawyers.

It is interesting that the members of our faculty whose teaching is most appreciated by students—and who themselves enjoy teaching the most—are also the most accomplished writers. At Colorado Law we are fortunate to have a prolific team of scholars. Libraries hold and lawyers, judges, policymakers, scholars, and other researchers depend on the works produced by our faculty. One of the most respected mavens of law school rankings, Brian Leiter of the University of Texas Law School, placed Colorado 17th in the nation in terms of the impact of faculty scholarship, a distinction based on how extensively other scholars cite our professors' work.

Casebooks and treatises by at least 12 of our professors help to teach thousands of students in law schools throughout the country. As new fields develop, they are defined and interpreted by faculty members—like Phil Weiser has done in telecommunications law. Libraries hold and lawyers, judges, policymakers, scholars, and other researchers depend on works produced by our faculty.

The diversity of subject matter in our faculty's work is stunning. Beyond the traditional legal texts written by our faculty are critical works by Pierre Schlag that challenge the very foundations

of legal reason and rhetoric, personalized historical accounts of how law and policy develop by Charles Wilkinson, novels by Mimi Wesson that enchant lawyers and lay readers alike into understanding difficult legal concepts, and Paul Campos's use of the lawyer's analytical skills to debunk myths of medical science.

Our alumni also are remarkable writers. Colorado Law graduates have produced an impressive list of legal texts. In addition, many write law-related mysteries and other fiction. We take vicarious satisfaction—as we shamelessly do in all of our alumni accomplishments—in their contributions to our profession and to our culture.

I should add that, as we anticipate a move to the new Wolf Law Building, we honor the tradition and the future of the written word. The largest single use of this spectacular new facility will be the Wise Family Library. It will be equipped to support the latest in electronic legal research but also will contain published works that may exist nowhere else in the region. We are committed to an acquisitions policy that compels us, within budgetary capabilities, to continue purchasing the most important print media sources that are not duplicated electronically.

We are proud to present this *Amicus* as a tribute to Colorado Law's commitment to writing. In the end our writings, like our students, are our legacy.

Best regards,



David H. Getches

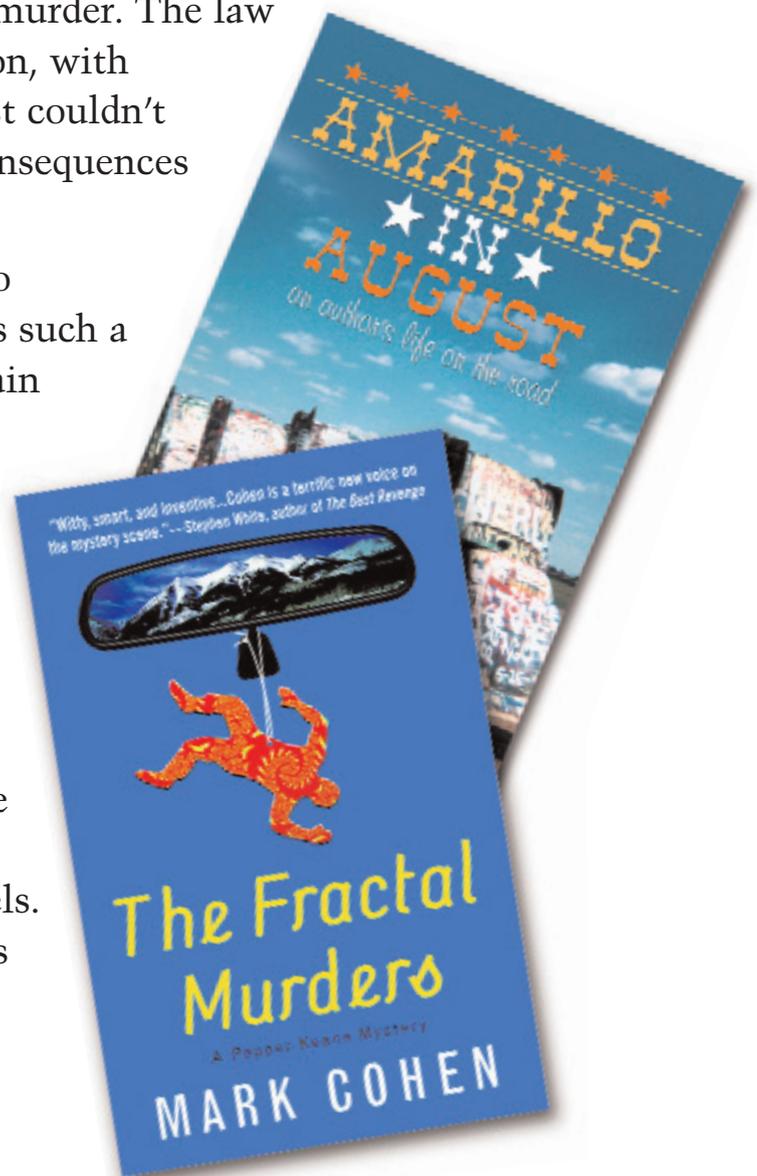
In Their Own Words

Law and the Writing Life

They say truth is stranger than fiction—but what about law? Attorneys regularly deal with unreasonable demands, large sums of money, power and weakness, good and bad, right and wrong, and even the downright bizarre. They often confront the darker aspects of human nature, from greed and betrayal to theft and murder. The law can be an incredibly intense profession, with characters and circumstances you just couldn't make up on your own and serious consequences that often hang in the balance.

You don't have to be John Grisham to understand why the practice of law is such a rich source of fiction. There is a certain amount of mystery, suspense, and excitement involved in being an attorney, and most lawyers can probably think of at least one moment in their careers that would make a great story.

With this in mind, *Amicus* recently caught up with five alumni who have taken their experiences with the law and turned them into published novels. We asked each to share some insights into law and the writing life—and to offer advice to all of the aspiring attorney-novelists out there.





Manuel Ramos

www.manuelramos.com

Class of 1973

The Ballad of Rocky Ruiz

The Ballad of Gato Guerrero

The Last Client of Luis Montez

Blues for the Buffalo

Moony's Road to Hell

Brown-on-Brown

A LUIS MONTEZ MYSTERY
NEW EDITION

EDGAR AWARD NOMINEE

I could never be the kind of writer who is always locked up in a room. I've got to have people around and things going on to feed what I write and keep me in touch with real human emotion. I think there's something to be said for the fact that the work I do nurtures my creativity—and there's a direct connection there in terms of my publishing history.

I wrote creatively during high school and college, but didn't write during law school and for about a dozen years after law school. When I graduated I was in a small private practice, after which I went to work for the Legal Aid Society in Denver. I did that for a few years, and then I actually quit doing anything law-related for a couple of years before returning to legal aid, where I'm currently the director of legal advocacy for Colorado Legal Services, the state-wide legal aid program.

By the time I went back to writing, it had been gnawing at me. It was always in the back of my mind that I wanted to write something other than the legal stuff I was working on in those years. There came a time during the '80s where I needed to express myself differently, so I wrote about something I was very close to at the time—this middle-aged, burned-out legal aid attorney who was kind of frustrated with where his life had gone—and I put that in the form of a short story and got it published, and that really validated the fact that I could still write.

That character intrigued me so much that I expanded him into Luis Montez, the protagonist in my series of books. Montez has a legal aid background, and so the cases, clients, and personalities I've bumped into in my real-life career have colored and added to the fiction. The first book I wrote was written without any idea that it was ever going to be published. I wrote that book just because I needed to write it. Really it all came out of where my head was at that time, that I needed to do something very different from what I had been doing in terms of creativity—and it worked out.

I've heard it said that if you really want to be a good writer, you have to be a good reader. You have to read everything, soak it in, and learn from folks who do it well. On the business side, I think you've also got to do research, check the facts, understand the markets, and take care of protecting yourself legally—so being a lawyer comes in handy.

I think I'm just one of those people who has to learn everything the hard way. I never planned to become a writer, and never imagined I would publish books. I just started writing because I had a story I wanted to tell, a set of ideas I wanted to explore in a fictional setting.

After graduating from the Law School, I clerked for a Colorado Supreme Court Justice before moving to a small firm in Boulder and then to a corporate firm in Denver. After I made partner, I met some people who had AIDS and they inspired me to take a leave of absence and go back to school to fulfill my pre-med requirements. I took the MCAT and applied to a bunch of medical schools, but ultimately I wasn't admitted to any of them. For the first time in my life I had taken a risk and look what happened—I fell on my face. Instead of returning to corporate law, I went to work for a criminal defense lawyer and he flung me headfirst into court. I had some high-profile wins, and I enjoyed it tremendously, but by then I'd been practicing law for quite a while and was looking for a new challenge. So I turned to writing, and I'm happy to say I've published four thrillers.

The first book I wrote is called *Quiet Time* and it's a stand-alone crime novel, but the other three star a dyslexic criminal defense attorney. Her name is Jackie Flowers, and I've often thought that she is how I exorcised my corporate demons. In the corporate law environment you have to become a perfectionist. You flyspeck; you agonize over every comma; and at a certain point you lose any kind of perspective about what's important. By taking that ability away from my heroine, I made her a much better lawyer than I ever was.

When I started out I had zero experience in the fiction craft, so I kind of had to learn from the bottom up. There's really no magic. It's just persistence and hard work. I would say that one of the big things if you want to be a writer is to live a full and interesting life, to take some risks and to move outside of your comfort zone. The broader your experience base, the more material you can draw from for your books.



Stephanie Kane
www.writerkane.com

Class of 1981

Blind Spot
(Colorado Book Award Finalist)

Quiet Time

Extreme Indifference
(Colorado Book Award, Colorado Author's League Award)

Seeds of Doubt
(Colorado Author's League Award)



Mark Cohen
www.pepperkeane.com

Class of 1983

The Fractal Murders
(Book Sense Top Ten Mystery, 2002)

Bluetick Revenge

"Witty, smart, and inventive...Cohen is a terrific...
the mystery scene." —Starbuck

Everything I've done in my life has impacted me as a

writer. While I can't say the Law School has influenced me in a specific way, the stuff that I've written includes scenes and memories based on my years at Colorado Law. What I love to do is to take something that happened and make it a little bit more fantastic or a little bit funnier, change the names to protect the innocent—or to protect the guilty.

When I finished law school I went into the Air Force as a judge advocate. I did that for four years and ended up in Omaha, Nebraska, where I started doing private practice. I did that until 1995 and then had my first mid-life crisis and decided to move back to Colorado. My wife and I had always wanted to live in the mountains, and we found a home in Nederland, where I now have my own practice.

Right after we moved out here, I had a lot of time on my hands and was reading a lot of mysteries, and I thought to myself, "I'm a good writer. I have a good sense of humor. I could probably do this." So I used that time to start writing—mostly trial and error and learning things the hard way—but I stuck with it and eventually had some luck.

Practicing law pays a lot better than writing does. With the practice of law, depending on the type of practice, you have dozens of cases open at any given time, and who knows how many clients. You're juggling a lot more balls at one time. It's a real luxury just to be able to write and not have so many other things on your plate.

For those of you who want to write, my best advice is don't give up. I know that what motivated me a lot was that I might be 80 years old sitting in my rocking chair thinking, "You know, I wonder what would've happened if I had just tried a little harder to do this." That was a big motivator for me, and in my case, persistence paid off. Maybe it didn't make me rich, but I can say I've actually been paid to write books.

The Fractal Murders
A Pepper Keane Mystery
MARK COHEN

CRATER COUNTY



Jonathan Miller
www.rattlesnakelawyer.com

Class of 1988

Rattlesnake Lawyer

Amarillo in August (non-fiction)

Crater County

Volcano Verdict

I became a writer for one reason: I did not make Law Review. Instead I was the editor-in-chief of *The Advocate*, the Law School newspaper. When we came out with our major issue, I remember standing in front of the library handing out copies of my paper. That was my best moment at the Law School—and the moment I knew I wanted to be writer.

I thought being editor-in-chief of the third-best law school newspaper in the nation would set me up with a high-profile law job. I was wrong. I graduated in 1988 without a job, passed the New Mexico Bar, and moved to Washington D.C. It took a year for me to land a job, so I began writing while I was unemployed. My first professional piece was an article called *I Fought the Law and the Law Won* about not getting a job in D.C. I remember I was in the Metro, and I saw somebody reading the article. That was a moment of electricity.

I returned to New Mexico the following year and took a public defender job in Roswell. That December I began my first book, *Rattlesnake Lawyer*. At the time, I was absolutely heartbroken. I returned to Albuquerque in 1992, and by 1994 I had finished the manuscript. I thought I had a million-dollar deal in the works; a major star was going to be attached to it, and a major publishing company was going to do a series of books. Then the whole thing fell through and I went into a deep depression. I thought I was going to be defending juvenile felonies for the rest of my life.

On a whim I went to film school in 1998. I almost failed out twice, and made the worst student film of all time, so bad that the director was deported—and that's not a joke. Finally, *Rattlesnake Lawyer* came out in June 2000, on the same day I graduated.

A lot of interesting things have happened since then, and the story isn't over yet. I wrote on a T.V. show until it got cancelled. I went back to New Mexico in 2001 because my dad had cancer, and became the lowest-paid attorney in the state. I went on tour with *Rattlesnake Lawyer* and set book signing records in Amarillo, Texas—which led me to write my second book, *Amarillo in August*. Now I've got two more books out, and I'm still practicing criminal law.

Once I was published, I realized I had no choice but to become a successful writer. I had a beautiful white sports car once that I traded in for a computer and my first couple of months' rent at film school. If you want to be a writer, you have to have that kind of mindset—write, re-write, write again, and never surrender.



Mary F. White (Fitch)

Class of 1973

Second Families

Forced Blooms

Mistakes and Misdemeanors

I had a fabulous education at the Law School, with wonderful teachers who taught me to read, think, and argue in a way that is still with me. Law school was exciting and interesting to me, and I certainly hope it's still that way at CU. It gave me a kind of confidence in myself that has been enormously helpful ever since.

I had not always planned on being a creative writer. After clerking and practicing law for six years, starting a family, and moving to Ann Arbor in the early '80s, I took a vacation with my family in Boulder. I spent some time in the Fleming Law Library, and was sort of reading around, looking at some old cases, when one day I started writing a story.

That story was terrible, and I've probably never even shown it to anybody, but it was a beginning. So I continued writing, and soon started working on what would become my first novel. In the mid '80s I ran the legal writing program at the University of Michigan and did most of my own writing during the summers. I left that job in 1994 to spend more time writing, and I've now finished almost six manuscripts.

Writing, for me, is a way of thinking about my life in a different format. I've always been a reader, and I think I got tired of books with heroines who seemed terribly passive to me. Things happened to them and they just didn't seem to be able to do anything about it. So I thought maybe I could write something where the women would be less "stuck." I think of my books as being feminist in the sense that they take women and women's lives seriously.

When I was practicing law, reading cases and constructing an argument required a fair amount of creativity. As a novelist, I use that same creativity, but now I don't have a client, so I can do it the way I want to do it.

If you want to write, my advice is to do it the way that seems right to you. It works differently for different people, and the biggest thing is that you need to have something to say. I'm writing because I think I have things to say, and if I get to the point where I don't have anything to say, then I probably won't be writing.

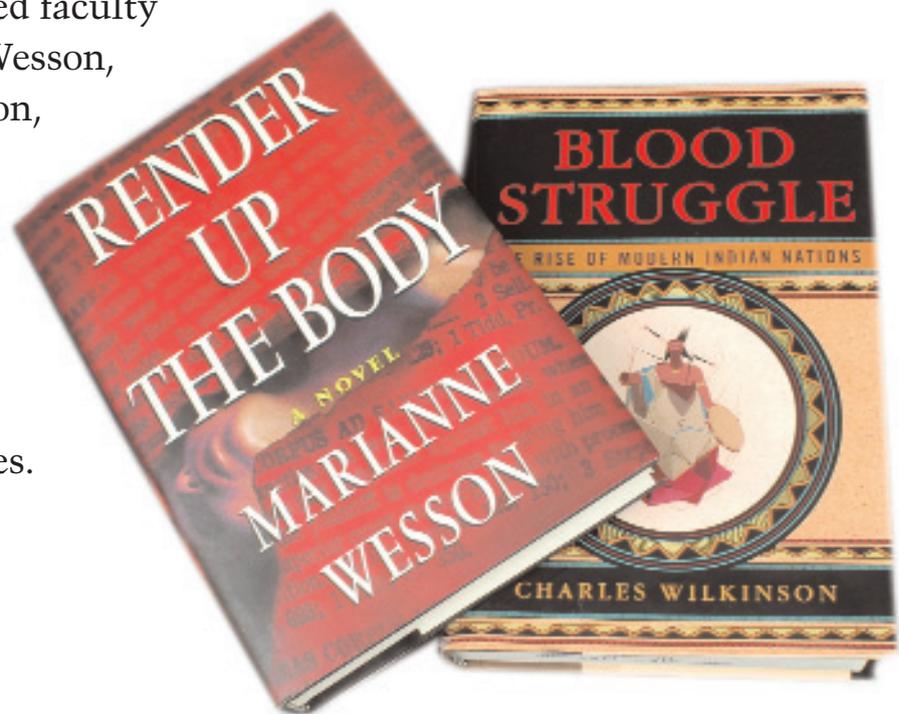
Faculty Writers *and* Writing

“[A] lawyer without books would be like a workman without tools.”

—Thomas Jefferson

Colorado Law School is fortunate to have a distinguished group of senior faculty members whose written contributions have had a lasting impact on the broad landscape of legal thought and practice. In disciplines ranging from civil procedure, civil rights, constitutional law, and criminal law to evidence, American Indian law, public land law, and water law, their research and writing over the past four decades has reached a broad and diverse audience, addressing the legal community, law students, the informed public, and even fiction readers.

The following pages feature profiles of five of the Law School’s most accomplished faculty writers—Hal Bruff, Marianne Wesson, Robert Nagel, Charles Wilkinson, and Christopher Mueller—providing a glimpse into their interests, their achievements, the intersections between their writing and teaching, and how they approach their writing lives.



Hal Bruff

Charles Inglis Thomson Professor of Law
BA, Williams College, 1965
JD, Harvard Law School, 1968

“I don’t think I teach anything as well when I haven’t written about it,” says Hal Bruff, Charles Inglis Thomson Professor of Law. “Writing about something makes you think it all the way through, and when you teach something you haven’t written about, you just don’t go as deep.”

Bruff came to Colorado Law in 1996, serving as Dean for seven years and overseeing the initial planning and fundraising for the Wolf Law Building before returning to his teaching career. Before coming to the Boulder campus, he taught constitutional and administrative law at Arizona State University, the University of Texas, and the George Washington University School of Law. A respected authority on separation of powers, Bruff approaches his legal research by identifying significant ideas, thoroughly researching them, and carefully analyzing the issues he discovers.

“What I look for, what I try to ask of myself, would be first, to identify topics of real importance,” he says, “second, to research them deeply enough that I think I’ve considered every main element of the problem, and third, to try—while achieving my own resolution of it—to take every argument seriously and decide among them in a way that I’m comfortable with and think is fair.”

Since leaving the deanship in 2003, Bruff has completed a second edition of his casebook, *Separation of Powers Law*, as well as *Balance of Powers*, a monograph that draws from his two years as a senior attorney and advisor to the executive branch in the United States Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel.

“For me it was a very important time, working on issues of separation of powers while advising the executive branch,” he says. “The Office of Legal Counsel where I worked is the primary office outside the White House that advises the Attorney General and the President on issues of executive power. Anyone who works there sees a vast range of issues, works on them, and offers advice within the executive branch. It’s got an essential great dilemma, and that is how do you give advice that is both friendly to your clients and conforms to the law as you see it? The desired answer is often clear, and one thing that good executive advisors do is to try to develop alternatives that do not present the most difficult legal problems.”

Bruff regards *Balance of Powers* as both an explanation of separation of powers and an exploration of his views on it.

“It is written for interested observers of the legal scene, law professors, students, judges, and people who work in one of the three federal branches,” he says. “Every day there is a forest of particular issues presenting themselves in the front section of every newspaper, and what this book tries to do is explain the general lines of the existing law that governs all those issues.”

Asked what particular pieces of his writing stand out in his mind, Bruff mentions a few articles that received notice among his peers, including an empirical study he once wrote on legislative vetoes, before considering the question in a more general context.

“I think most of us as we write hope to influence people who work in the same bodies of law that we do, and then to influence people more broadly if we can,” he says. “Lawyers should not always speak only to themselves.”

Marianne “Mimi” Wesson

*Professor and Wolf-Nichol Fellow
University of Colorado President’s Teaching Scholar
Senior Scholar, CU-Boulder Women’s Studies Program
AB, Vassar College, 1970
JD, University of Texas Law School, 1973*

As a tenured professor, an accomplished scholar, and the author of three novels, it would seem there is little left for Professor and Wolf-Nichol Fellow Marianne Wesson to achieve. Wesson, however, doesn’t see it that way.

“I’ve been in this business for 30 years, and there are really no more hoops for me to jump through,” she says. “So I have a lot of freedom to choose where I want to put my scholarly and writing energy, which is a tremendous gift. I see this as an opportunity to push the envelope both in form and content in a way I wouldn’t have been free to do 25 years ago.”

Since arriving at the University of Colorado in 1976, Wesson has taken on a variety of roles, including stints as Interim Dean of the Law School and Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs, while publishing extensively in the areas of criminal law, evidence, and trial advocacy.

“I did a lot of conventional legal scholarship coming up through the ranks, and I enjoyed that and still try to keep my hand in that kind of scholarship,” she says, “but like many people, I observed how small the audience is. In a way, a smaller audience is more satisfying to the writer in terms of intricacy, difficulty, and specialization, but at a certain point I started to feel that I wanted to reach an audience of thoughtful, educated readers who weren’t necessarily specialists in any of my fields.”

Wesson turned to novel writing in the mid-1990s, taking challenging issues from her life in the law and examining them through fiction, beginning with an exploration of her representation of a death-row inmate in her first book, *Render up the Body*.

“In each one of my books I’ve begun with the idea of a legal problem that I thought was both extremely interesting and somewhat resistant to a conclusion,” she says. “For example, *Chilling Effect*, my most recent novel, is about the issue of pornography and the First Amendment. I had written and published legal scholarship on this question, but I felt very much the inadequacy of the format for saying what I wanted to say. So coming at the same problem with the tools and techniques of a novelist was very satisfying and also quite challenging, though I don’t pretend that

either the novel or the articles on the subject completely exhausted its possibilities.”

In her latest project, Wesson is using both scholarly and novelistic writing to examine the dramatic legal implications of the century-old Hillmon Case. This famous dispute, involving Sallie Hillmon’s insurance claims after the 1879 shooting death of her husband, John, led to the Supreme Court’s 1892 decision that created the “state of mind” exception to the hearsay rule of evidence. With many lingering questions over the evidence in the case, including whether or not it is actually John Hillmon buried in his own unmarked grave, Wesson—with the help of University of Colorado at Boulder forensic anthropologist Dennis Van Gerven—plans to exhume the body in an attempt to solve the mystery once and for all.

“I had taught this case to my evidence students for probably 20 years, but certain peculiarities of the back story made me think I should look into it further,” she says. “My hope for this project is to generate both some conventional legal scholarship, some short pieces that will reach a more popular audience, and a book that will appeal to anyone who is interested in law, history, or a good story.”

For Wesson, the project represents a new challenge, requiring her to combine her experience as a researcher, an academic, and a writer in order to unravel a real-life mystery, write a dynamic story, and interpret a key component of the law.

“This is a synthesis of my skills as a researcher, a scholar, and a novelist,” says Wesson. “It is the most ambitious and provocative of the things I’ve undertaken.”

Robert Nagel

*Rothgerber Professor of Constitutional Law
BA, Swarthmore College, 1968
JD, Yale Law School, 1972*

“When I started out, the reaction to many of my ideas was resistance and even hostility,” says Robert Nagel, Rothgerber Professor of Constitutional Law. “My writings were not warmly received by the academy.”

Over the course of his career, Nagel has contributed prolifically to the debate on constitutional issues, authoring four books and over 50 articles for the legal community and a variety of articles and opinion pieces for the popular press. Since arriving at Colorado Law in 1975, he has maintained a unique voice among his peers, often taking a minority view on issues ranging from the politicization of the Supreme Court to the overuse of judicial power.

“I would say it’s extremely important to try to develop an independent perspective and voice,” says Nagel. “There’s an awful lot of herd instinct in the legal academy and in higher education generally. People write for each other; they scratch each other’s backs; they praise each other and get praised back; they take the same positions. Academics are extremely fortunate to have jobs where they’re permitted to decide what they think is important enough to write about, and I think it makes sense to take advantage of that opportunity to say something that gives new perspectives and insights, to try to find what you think really matters in your field.”

For Nagel, what really matters is the effect of the growing nationalization of the judiciary on American politics and culture. His writings point to a long-term trend toward a more aggressive Supreme Court, one that has become more expansive over time, resulting in an increasingly divisive political climate and much debate over the judiciary’s proper role in resolving controversial issues.

“Most of the things I’ve written have been a little bit and sometimes way off the conventional wisdom,” he says, “but on one book, taking an independent stand bore fruit in a way that people could see.”

That 2001 book, *The Implosion of American Federalism*, broke from the widely accepted idea that the Court was going to scale back national government power and expand the power of the states, a trend referred to at the time as the “federalism revolution.” Nagel argued instead that all of the important trends still pointed toward the increased power and influence of the Court, and that these trends were leading to serious political, social, and cultural consequences for the country.

“At the time virtually the whole legal academy was in an uproar because they thought the Court was going to severely limit the powers of the national government,” says Nagel, “but in the years since, most scholars who write in this area

now recognize that the big trend is not toward a federalism revolution; it’s in fact toward increased nationalization.”

Nagel continues to research and write about the growing need to re-evaluate the role of the Court in American politics, pointing to—among other things—an unhealthy willingness on the part of the American people to concede too much power to judges.

“A lot of people just have a very instinctive sense that somehow it’s healthy to be governed by this unelected body,” he says. “The overwhelming trends are toward the continuing overuse of judicial power, and that’s more true now than it was when I started out.”

In 2003, after nearly 30 years of standing outside of the mainstream and maintaining an independent voice over a substantial body of work, Nagel was honored to receive the unexpected news that he had been elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

“I was truly surprised by that. It tends to indicate some changes in the way my work is viewed,” he says. “I still am very much on the outside of most issues, but there must be a degree of respect there underneath the disagreements. Perhaps if you take minority positions over a long period of time, sometimes there’s more agreement than might initially appear. People might still be yelling at you, but perhaps somewhere in their minds they’re beginning to re-think things. You never know.”

Charles Wilkinson

*Distinguished University Professor
Moses Lasky Professor of Law
BA, Dennison University, 1963
JD, Stanford Law School, 1966*

When asked how he has written so prolifically over the course of his 40-year career, Distinguished Professor Charles Wilkinson explains, “I think there are some writers who don’t enjoy the physical act of writing as much as they’re glad when the book or article is finished. For whatever reason, I happen to love it being seven in the morning and I’ve got my cup of coffee steaming and I’ve got my ink pen out. I love that time. I crave it.”

Wilkinson’s written works include over a dozen books and well over 70 chapters, articles, and other publications. In addition to his teaching, he writes and lectures broadly on his specialties in federal public land law and Indian law, has authored the standard legal texts for each, and was managing editor for Felix S. Cohen’s *Handbook of Federal Indian Law*, the leading treatise on Indian law.

“I’ve never written to meet requirements,” he says. “I’ve just written the next piece I wanted to write. I started out doing what I think could be fairly called very traditional research, with law review articles, two casebooks, and a long treatise. And I’ve always been glad I had that background. It gives you a certain set of tools, I think, and it really dovetails with your teaching.”

Professor Wilkinson has received awards everywhere he has taught, and the Universities of Colorado and Oregon have given him their highest awards for leadership, scholarship, and teaching. He has also won accolades from non-academic organizations like the National Wildlife Federation and The Wilderness Society, and is widely respected as a leading authority on legal issues relating to the American West. All this for a professor who was once, in his own words, “terrified of going into every single class.”

“The reason for that was that I respected the students so much,” he says. “I do not think I’m superior to my students, and I didn’t want to get in an argument with them. That basic fact had me terrorized for maybe 15 or 20 years, until at some point it turned around and I realized that a class, and particularly a seminar, could be something I could learn something in.”

Wilkinson’s research assistants have made invaluable contributions to his work, collecting packets of information on innumerable topics to help him gain a detailed understanding of the history and context of his broader subjects.

“I live and die with my research assistants,” he says, “and I can’t tell you over the years how lucky I’ve been. I come to love them. We are colleagues. I think they get a sense of how important they are to my work and how much I respect and appreciate their work.”

His latest book, *Blood Struggle: The Rise of Modern Indian Nations*, examines the improbable revival of American Indian tribes over the last half-century. Widely praised by scholars and general readers alike, the book was touted by Senator John McCain as “an American classic,” and by the late Vine Deloria Jr. (see page 32) as “the book—we will not need another one on this topic.”

“The thesis of *Blood Struggle* is pushing the envelope, because certainly the perception is that the tribes have done terribly, are in terrible shape, and always will be,” says Wilkinson. “But when you spend time in Indian country—and this isn’t something you can just look at by intuition or from a distance—you begin to realize how much traditionalism is still left and how much Indianism is still left, and you see the determination to hold on to the land, to hold on to the culture, and to hold on to the Indianness. It’s incredible.”

To Wilkinson, good legal writing involves “organization, clarity, and jumping off a bridge when you’re not quite sure what’s down there. You must be very organized, but hopefully you’ll be taking chances and trying to push the field. To me, that’s the best part about legal writing. I find that my legal writing has really helped me in my popular writing—a lot. Because good legal writing is totally different than it used to be. It’s short sentences. It’s very direct. It’s very clear and easy to read. Good legal writing ought to be easy to read. I’ve benefited from that.”

Christopher Mueller

*Henry S. Lindsley Professor of Procedure and Advocacy AB, Haverford College, 1966
JD, University of California at Berkeley, Boalt Hall, 1969*

In his own words, Henry S. Lindsley Professor of Procedure and Advocacy Christopher Mueller has “a practical bent,” and he has turned that sense of practicality into a substantial body of traditional legal scholarship.

Mueller has authored a five-volume treatise called *Federal Evidence* that is cited, on average, twice per week by appellate courts across the country, in addition to a student hornbook and one of the two top-selling evidence textbooks in the United States. He has also published a one-volume resource for judges and attorneys called *Modern Evidence*, as well as numerous articles on the rules of evidence, particularly as they pertain to hearsay and the impeachment of witnesses.

“I don’t do fancy, philosophical work that hovers 20,000 feet above the legal landscape and speaks in broad generalities about the nature of law and the nature of society,” says Mueller. “I do traditional legal scholarship, which is generally doctrinal scholarship. I talk about how the rules actually work and what they really mean, and I try to shed light on that aspect of the law.”

In addition to his books, Mueller has also published a number of journal articles, including recent pieces on hearsay reform, the psychotherapist/patient privilege, and the *Daubert* standard for scientific evidence. As a practical matter, Mueller believes good legal articles should be shorter rather than longer, developing one or two major ideas about the shape or direction of the law.

“I have a strong bias in favor of articles that don’t exceed 50 pages,” he says. “I tend to think that when an article gets to 75, 100, or even 300 pages that the person simply hasn’t come to grips with their message. I think it’s important to be able to tell the reader what you really want to say in a page or two at the most and spend the rest of the time developing and defending that point, but for the most part I think you ought to be able to finish an article in less than 50 pages. Beyond that, most articles aren’t worth reading.”

Mueller came to Colorado Law in 1985 after teaching at the Universities of Wyoming and Illinois, pursuing his scholarly work while instructing students in evidence and procedure. One of his chief satisfactions as a law professor, he says, is helping students understand complex concepts like the intricacies of hearsay and impeachment.

“One reason that I write books is that I would like to do something that is useful to others,” he says. “Every now and again you find yourself being cited in ways that are

constructive and you almost think you had an impact in the way a case comes out, but what’s even more rewarding is realizing that students are coming to grips with something as complicated as hearsay because of the work that you’ve done. Hearsay is a very difficult subject for most students, and teaching it well is a very challenging task.”

He sometimes hears from former students who have taken his courses, students who have started their careers in classes that he and his colleagues have taught, and he says that seeing their accomplishments is his greatest reward for being a professor of law.

“I have students who now sit on the Supreme Court of Wyoming from my days of teaching there, and I have students who now are successful lawyers all over the state of Colorado. It is a source of great satisfaction to me to see these young professional people move forward and become successful in the legal profession,” says Mueller. “Sometimes my students call me and ask questions relating to subjects that they have had from me. I am always delighted to talk with them, and if it is something I can answer in a phone call, I am more than happy to do that.”

COLORADO LAW LEGAL WRITING FACULTY

Colorado Law's four legal writing professors help prepare students for excellence in legal writing by teaching them how to research, analyze, and write on legal problems. Students are required to prepare a variety of written materials in the legal writing course, bolstering their research, analysis, and written style and helping them develop the skills needed to write convincing legal arguments.

Gabrielle Stafford taught legal writing at Chicago-Kent College of Law and practiced law for eight years before joining Colorado Law in 1999. While in private practice, she focused primarily on commercial litigation and bankruptcy law. She specialized in public and private housing law while serving as a legal aid staff attorney and as counsel for the City of Albuquerque's housing authority.



Natalie Mack joined the Colorado Law faculty in 2004 after practicing as a civil litigator. She attended law school after a career in business and, following graduation, clerked for the Honorable Leonard P. Plank of the Colorado Court of Appeals. Her practice areas included employment law, commercial litigation, and intellectual property protection.



Louisa Heiny, a Colorado Law alumna, joined the Law School in 2003 as a professor of legal writing and appellate advocacy. While a Colorado Law student, she was an associate editor of the University of Colorado Law Review and a Rothgerber Teaching Fellow. She also won the DeSouchet and Greenstein Awards. She clerked for Chief Judge Lewis T. Babcock of the United States District Court for the District of Colorado and served as a deputy district attorney in the Denver District Attorney's Office.



Todd Stafford joined Colorado Law in 2000 after eight years as a civil litigator. He practiced primarily in the areas of employment law, commercial litigation, and attorney malpractice, and litigated in both state and federal courts at the trial and appellate levels. He has also provided pro bono legal services, chiefly in the area of civil liberties.

STUDENT PUBLICATIONS

Colorado's Law Journals

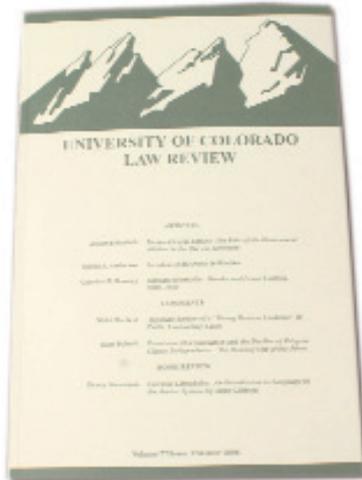
Colorado Law students manage and run three nationally respected law journals. They serve on editorial boards for each journal, reviewing submissions, researching articles, deciding upon content, interacting with authors, and editing issues for publication. New student board members are selected each year based on class standing and the quality of student essays submitted in a writing competition. Colorado Law journals feature the outstanding research of students and faculty members in all areas of the law, in addition to research specific to the Law School's strengths in environmental law and policy and telecommunications and technology law. Each year, the journals publish a selection of the best articles submitted by the students themselves.

University of Colorado Law Review is the Law School's oldest journal. It publishes four times per year on all topics of legal importance. *Colorado Journal of International Environmental Law and Policy* publishes on issues at the intersection of environmental, natural resources, and international law. Finally, the *Journal on Telecommunications and High Technology Law* is the newest journal. It publishes on issues related to technology, intellectual property, and telecommunications.

University of Colorado Law Review

Sarah Mercer, Editor-in-Chief
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University of Colorado Law Review (published as *Rocky Mountain Law Review* from 1928–1962) is a journal of legal scholarship managed and edited by students. The student members of Law Review conduct independent legal research, prepare notes and comments for publication, and edit the works of their fellow students—as well as articles and book reviews submitted by faculty members and other scholars. Student editors may receive academic credit for work that meets prescribed standards set by a faculty advisory committee.



Colorado Journal of International Environmental Law and Policy

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303-492-1200 (fax)
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Established in 1989, *Colorado Journal of International Environmental Law and Policy* is one of only two legal journals focusing on international environmental issues. The journal publishes two issues per year—in addition to an annual 'yearbook' edition—providing a scholarly forum for in-depth analysis of current international environmental problems and commentary on important national and international developments. Subject matter typically focuses on issues such as global climate change, transboundary water pollution, biological diversity protection, and international environmental conventions.



Journal on Telecommunications and High Technology Law

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Journal on Telecommunications and High Technology Law (JTHTL) was founded in 2001. In five short years, JTHTL has earned a solid place among the elite law school technology journals in the nation. Influential and noted legal scholars such as Stanford Professor Lawrence Lessig publish in the journal. In addition, JTHTL encourages interdisciplinary inquiry, publishing articles by technologists and economists as well as by law professors, practicing lawyers, and policy experts. In conjunction with the Silicon Flatirons Telecommunications Program, JTHTL presents a symposium each spring for scholars, practitioners, faculty, and students to discuss and debate the pressing issues of the day.



Wolf Law Building Nears Completion



Construction continues apace on the Wolf Law Building, which is slated for completion in August 2006. Masons have completed the stone façade of roughly 85 percent of the building, and much of the interior of the structure has been framed and outfitted with infrastructure features such as electricity, plumbing, and heating and ventilation systems. The grand staircase that elegantly flows from the lobby to the fourth floor is now in place and both the Wittemyer Courtroom and the Carrigan Teaching Courtroom, as well as many classrooms and offices, are beginning to take palpable shape. The Wise Family Library is brightly illuminated by windows as it occupies portions of three floors of the building.

With recent gifts and pledges from alumni, friends, and supporters, the building campaign recently surpassed the \$12 million mark, leaving us with less than \$1 million to raise from private sources. Thanks to a generous \$500,000 challenge grant from the Boettcher Foundation, all remaining gifts to the Wolf Law Building will go twice as far toward our goal. Colorado Law is also grateful to all of those who have volunteered their time and energies to help make the building campaign a success. Especially worthy of

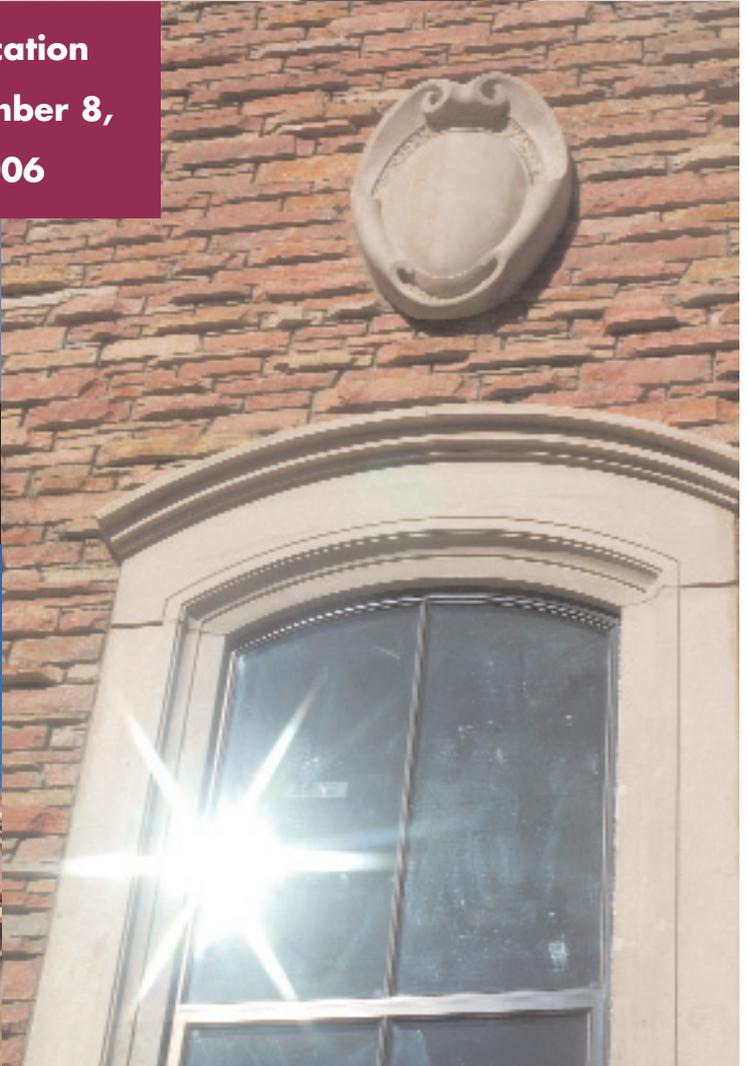
note are our many friends and alumni who advocated—and continue to advocate—for major support from the law firms for which they work. We are also greatly indebted to Jim Scarboro and Bob Hill, who are within \$50,000 of an effort to raise \$500,000 to name the Faculty Colloquium Room in honor of Professor Emeritus Homer Clark. Additional volunteer efforts are also underway to honor Judge Arraj and Judge Breitenstein in Wolf Law.

The dedication of the Wolf Law Building is scheduled for September 8th, and we are fortunate to have Supreme Court Justice Steven Breyer as keynote speaker for this historic moment in the life of the University of Colorado Law School. We look forward to celebrating the beginning of a new era for Colorado Law with you. Please join us for the dedication of your new law school building!

For information about making a contribution, please contact our Director of Development, Julie Levine, at **303-735-6196** or julie.levine@cufund.org.



**Dedication
September 8,
2006**



CU-Boulder Ranked 11th Best Public University in World, According to Survey

A new survey of the world's top universities cited in the Sept. 8 issue of *The Economist* ranks the University of Colorado at Boulder as the 11th best public university.

The criteria used in the rankings included Nobel Prizes or Fields Medals (the highest scientific award for mathematicians) received by faculty and alumni and the number of highly cited researchers in several broad categories. Other criteria included the number of articles published in *Nature* and *Science*—widely considered the world's top two research journals—as well as the total number of research paper citations and the academic performance of faculty with respect to institution size.

"I'm pleased that CU-Boulder faculty members were recognized for their high level of scholarship once again," said CU-Boulder Interim Chancellor Phil DiStefano. "We are proud of the caliber of research and teaching at this university, and that CU-Boulder students can interact with an outstanding faculty on a daily basis."

Colorado Lawyers Committee Honors Assistant Dean Trujillo

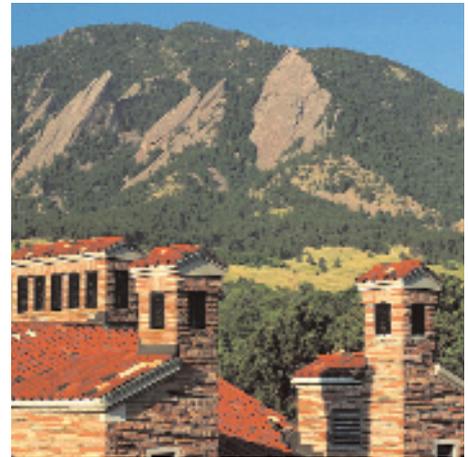
Colorado Law 1993 alumnus and Assistant Dean for Students and Professional Programs Lorenzo Trujillo was honored in 2005 by the Colorado Lawyers Committee (CLC). The CLC is a nonprofit, nonpartisan consortium of 41 Denver law firms that works to provide and increase opportunities for children, the poor, and other disadvantaged communities through advocacy, negotiation, and litigation. Trujillo donated his expertise as part of a bipartisan effort to ensure that voters were not disenfranchised during the 2004 election. In addition to his role at Colorado Law, Trujillo has also served in numerous other professional capacities, including as president of the Colorado Hispanic Bar Association and as a member of the 17th Judicial District Nominating Commission.

"Papers of Justice Harry A. Blackmun" Presented by Colorado Law and Boulder County Bar Association

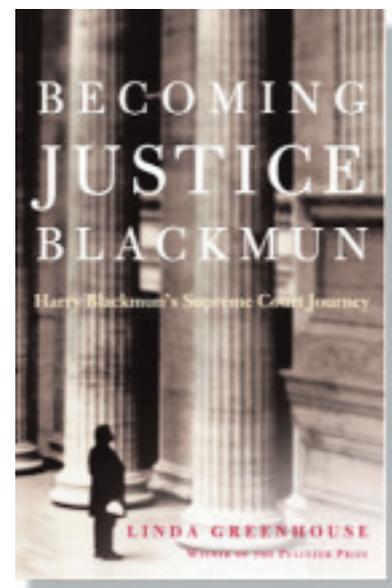
Colorado Law School hosted *The Papers of Justice Blackmun* on September 8, 2005. Speakers at the event, which was co-sponsored by the Byron White Center for the Study of American Constitutional Law and the Boulder County Bar Association, included Linda Greenhouse of the *New York Times*, author of *Becoming Justice Blackmun: Harry Blackmun's Supreme Court Journey* (Times Books/Henry Holt & Co., 2005); and Sally Blackmun, attorney and daughter of the late Supreme Court Justice.

American Indian Law Clinic Awarded Community Education Grant

The American Indian Law Clinic has been awarded a \$4,000 grant from the Colorado Bar Foundation, the charitable foundation of the Colorado Bar Association, to conduct a series of community education workshops on the impending implementation of the federal American Indian Probate Reform Act (AIPRA). The AIPRA is intended to stop the centuries-long fractionation of American Indian tribal lands by restricting inheritance where there is no will and allowing tribes and individual Indians to purchase interests in federal Indian trust land at probate.



Lorenzo Trujillo



For the most recent news at Colorado Law, visit www.colorado.edu/law.



Clinical Professor Jill Tompkins (left) with 2L Affie Ellis



The Juvenile and Family Law Program



Bruce Babbitt

With the grant, the clinic's student attorneys will conduct two community legal education workshops explaining the impact of the AIPRA, the first on April 7 at the Southern Ute Reservation and the second on April 22 at the Denver Indian Center. Videotaping of the workshops for broadcast on public television will also be funded. A guide to understanding the AIPRA will be developed and distributed statewide to assist individual tribal members in handling their land interests. The guide and links to the relevant statutes, agencies, and tribal offices will be posted on a variety of Native American and legal services organizations' web sites, including the clinic's.

Colorado Law Hosts Family Law Symposium

The Juvenile and Family Law Program, along with a diverse group of law student organizations and the Colorado Women's Bar Association, hosted a symposium addressing the legal, psychological, and ethical issues involved in the recognition of same-sex parents. The speakers included lawyers, psychologists, and individuals directly affected by the issue, representing organizations with a variety of perspectives on the issue, such as Focus on the Family and the GLBT Community Center of Colorado.

Career Development Office Hosts Judicial Symposium

On September 22, 2005, the Office of Career Development hosted the Judicial Symposium, featuring judges representing multiple courts in Colorado, including the 10th Circuit, U.S. District Court, Colorado Supreme Court, Colorado Court of Appeals, Denver District Court, and other lower courts. A panel of judges addressed students in the courtroom, imparting information about the work of various court systems and what they look for in their judicial clerks. Afterwards, a "table talk" session took place in the "Pit," where students had a more informal opportunity to network with individual judges and their current judicial clerks.

Bruce Babbitt Speaks to Colorado Law Community

In an event sponsored by the Natural Resources Law Center and the Center for the American West, former Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt spoke at the Law School on September 23, 2005, about his new book, *Cities in the Wilderness: A New Vision of Land Use in America*. In the book, Babbitt develops the surprising message that conservation victories such as the restoration of the Florida Everglades, the return of wolves to Yellowstone, and Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument are landmarks of environmental progress, but will not be sufficient to protect our disappearing open spaces. He suggests that some level of federal land-use planning is needed to address the increasingly serious problems associated with urban sprawl and the loss of native habitats. The book specifically references the federal program to restore the Everglades; the role of the Endangered Species Act in land-use planning; the loss of the tall prairie grasslands to the cornfields of Iowa; changes to the Clean Water Act that might improve land-use planning; and last, but not least, the need for laws and policies that subordinate mining, grazing, and logging on public lands to biodiversity conservation.

Colorado Law Recognizes Scholars at Reception

On September 28, 2005, the Law School held its annual recognition reception in the Lindsley Memorial Courtroom. More than 200 student recipients of awards, fellowships, and scholarships were honored during the program, which was followed by a reception in the Moorhead-Rutledge Lounge. Colorado Law gratefully acknowledges the generosity of the many individuals and law firms who have made these awards, fellowships, and scholarships possible. Congratulations to all recipients on their outstanding achievements.

Yup'ik Dancers from Alaska Perform for Law School

The Kicaput Singers and Dancers of Alaska performed on the Fleming Law Building's north lawn on October 8, 2005, sponsored by the CU-Boulder Native American Law Students Association.

Dance group members are comprised of Yup'ik descendants from the Kuskokwim and Yukon river deltas and long the Bering Sea in southwest Alaska. Though known as Eskimos in American popular culture, they prefer to be referred to by their traditional name. They perform in traditional Yup'ik regalia, consisting of qaspeqs (a light overgarment), mukluks (calf-high boots made from seal skin, wolf, beaver, or wolverine), headdresses (made from feathers or wolf/beaver fur, beads, and animal hide), and dance fans (made from wood and feathers for the men's dance fans or woven grass and caribou beard hair for the women's dance fans). Yup'ik drums are traditionally made from bent circular driftwood and walrus stomach.

The performances were co-sponsored by the CU Cultural Events Board, the University of Colorado, the Law School, and the law firms of Holland & Hart and Greene, Meyer, & McElroy, PC. The CU-Boulder Native American Law Students Association promotes awareness of Native American issues at CU-Boulder, develops community for Native American students and organizes activities to enrich the Law School and assist members in career development.

ACLU Visits Colorado Law

On October 11, 2005, Cathy Hazouri '82, the Executive Director of the Colorado Chapter of the ACLU, spoke about current local and national ACLU initiatives and discussed ways that Colorado Law students can get involved. Topics included the Patriot Act, military recruitment at high schools, national identity cards, a high school student mentoring program for law students, ACLU internships, fundraising initiatives, and how to join the local chapter. Colorado Law Development and Education Coordinator Rachel Chaparro spoke generally about the ACLU and reviewed a variety of ACLU educational materials.



Law School annual recognition reception



The Kicaput Singers and Dancers of Alaska



Cathy Hazouri '82



Phil Weiser

Silicon Flatirons Telecommunications Program Activities

On November 7, 2005, the Silicon Flatirons Telecommunications Program (SFTP) hosted "Commercial Opportunities at the Technological Frontier: Building a Company around New Internet Technologies."

Additionally, Colorado Law Professor Phil Weiser discussed "Telecom's Brave New World" as the invited lecturer for the 32nd Annual Austin N. Scott Jr. Memorial Lecture on November 15, 2005. Professor Weiser publishes widely on telecommunication and information policy, including a recent book, *Digital Crossroads: American Telecommunications Policy in the Internet Age*, co-authored with Jon Nuechterlein.

SFTP also sponsors the *Journal on Telecommunications and High Technology Law*, which held a symposium on "The Digital Broadband Migration: Confronting the New Regulatory Frontiers" on February 19-20, 2006. The conference explored the institutional challenges of technology policy, video over Internet protocol, digital rights management, and the emerging industry structure. Former FCC Chairman Michael Powell, economist Alfred Kahn, Level 3 CEO Jim Crowe, Internet pioneer Bob Kahn, and other industry leaders were on hand to discuss these issues.



Carrigan Cup judges Michael, Jim, and Patrick Carrigan

3Ls Triumph over 2Ls in Carrigan Cup

This year's Carrigan Cup came down to two teams, one consisting of 2L students J.P. Martin and Pat Haines and another of 3L students David McDivitt and Brian Mason. The competition was judged by the Honorable Judge Jim R. Carrigan and his two attorney sons, Patrick and Michael Carrigan, a University of Colorado Regent. An outstanding performance by McDivitt and Mason during the final trial put them over the top, despite J.P. Martin being named Best Oralist of the competition for individually scoring the most points. Semifinalists included Lisa Pearson, Mario Nicolais, Christain Gardner-Wood, and Adam Kendall.

The Carrigan Cup endowment was established by family and friends in honor of Judge Carrigan, a former Colorado Law faculty member. The top two teams compete in the regional round of the National Trial Competition, the nation's oldest and most prestigious trial advocacy competition, and regularly advance to the national finals each spring.

Panel Discusses Supreme Court Nomination

On November 4, 2005, all students were invited to the CU-Boulder campus to hear a panel discussion in the Old Main Chapel. The panel included Terrance Carroll, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee; Allison H. Eid, Colorado Law Professor and recent Colorado Supreme Court appointee; Michael L. Bender ('67), Colorado Supreme Court Justice; and Paul F. Campos, Professor at Colorado Law. Discussion topics included the role of the Supreme Court in American politics, the Justice nomination process, new Chief Justice John Roberts, and what is at stake with the nomination of the next justice. The event was open to undergraduate students as well as law students.

An Interview with Pierre Schlag, Associate Dean for Research

Q. Professor Schlag, you've been Associate Dean for Research for almost a year now. How do you think the Law School is doing?

A. Excellent. Absolutely excellent. We have a faculty that is remarkably engaged in scholarly work, and as Associate Dean of Research, I've enjoyed helping my colleagues develop their scholarship. Just look at the diversity of the profiles in this *Amicus*—Bruff, Wesson, Nagel, Wilkinson, and Mueller. And among the younger faculty, there's also a lot of diversity—from Carolyn Ramsey's historical work on 19th century domestic violence prosecutions, to Amy Schmitz's arguments linking unconscionability doctrine to natural law, to Sarah Krakoff's "post-postmodern" (yes, there is such a thing) articles on rethinking our conceptions of wilderness in the age of cell phones.

Q. How has legal scholarship changed in recent times?

A. It's much more competitive. There are more law professors writing more articles today and yet there's still only one *Harvard Law Review*. Plus now we have Internet services such as SSRN, Bepress, and all the legal blogs. In some cases, we now have to post our works to get them out.

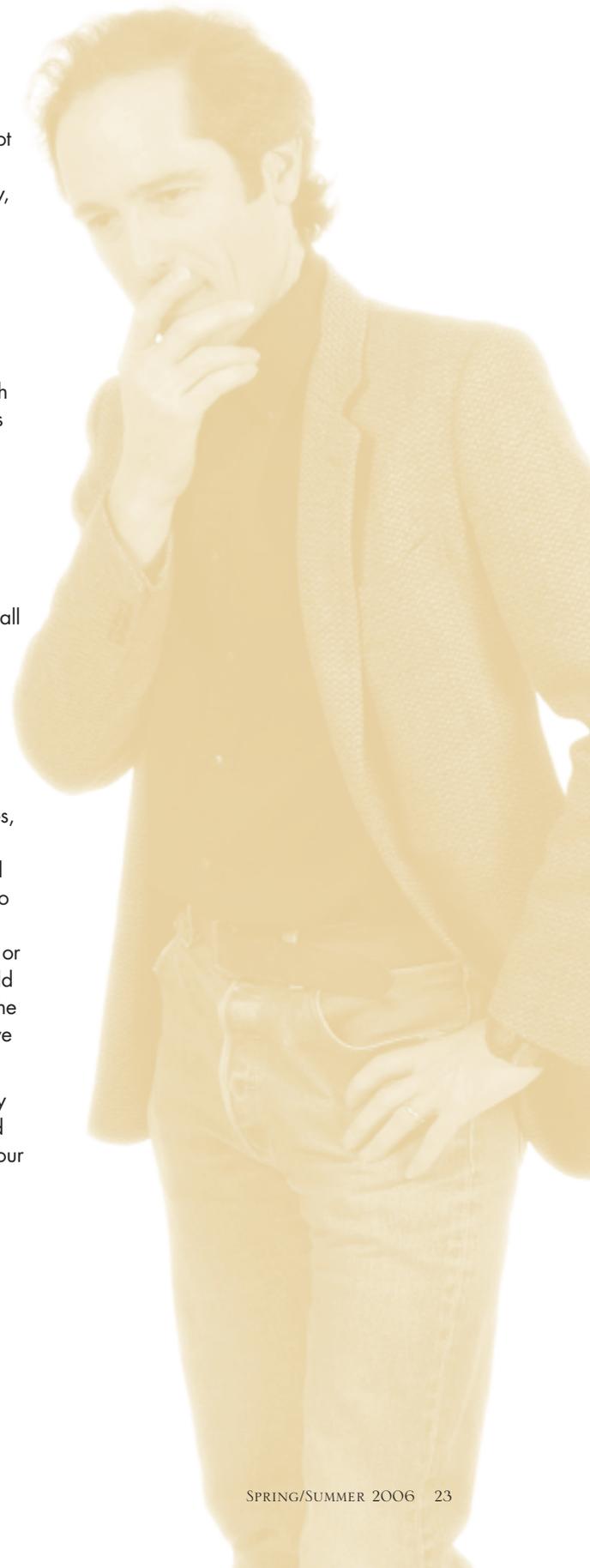
Q. Are these good developments for legal scholarship?

In some ways, yes, very much so. Scholarship is much more readily available across disciplines. We—and here I mean the legal academy generally—are going to be far less parochial in our scholarship. Disciplinary boundaries are breaking down. Of course, this all started in the '70s and '80s, but back then, the breakdown was mostly at the theoretical level. Now the breakdown is occurring at much more specific subject-matter levels.

Q. You said these developments are good "in some ways." Do you have any concerns about them?

A. Yes, I have concerns. There is a risk if we simply give in to new technological urgencies, competitive pressures, and the production of "high-impact" articles and books that our scholarship will be guided by outside pressures—pressures that are essentially commercial in character. I think lawyers know very well what I'm talking about here. Lawyers began to experience the commercialization of the profession a long time ago, while we in the law school world have only really begun to feel those pressures intensely in the past 10 years or so. It's not entirely new, of course. But it is more intense now. We can't ignore it (nor would we want to), but I do think we need to preserve our independence. If you think about it, the university, including the law school, is perhaps the last place in American culture where we have some degree of independent thought.

But we face some tough problems. In the past 15 years or so, the media has become very active in recruiting law professors to appear on TV, feature as experts in newspapers, and write op-ed columns. How will that influence the direction of scholarship? Do we support our faculty in pursuing these new directions or do we guard against such influences?



FACULTY NEWS

Q. What do you think?

A. I think we have to do both—which surely will not be easy. On the one hand, the increasing engagement of law professors in matters of public interest is a good thing and something we should support. At the same time, the university, including the law school, has a principal mission to foster critical and independent thinking. We need some of our professors to take a broader perspective—historically and philosophically. We need to prepare our students for an entire life in the law. In an accelerated culture, that becomes a real challenge, and it's not that we necessarily want to devote ourselves to the next new thing. The irony of accelerated culture is that the more we try to keep up with the new, the less we know and understand. The "new" gets old at a much faster pace.

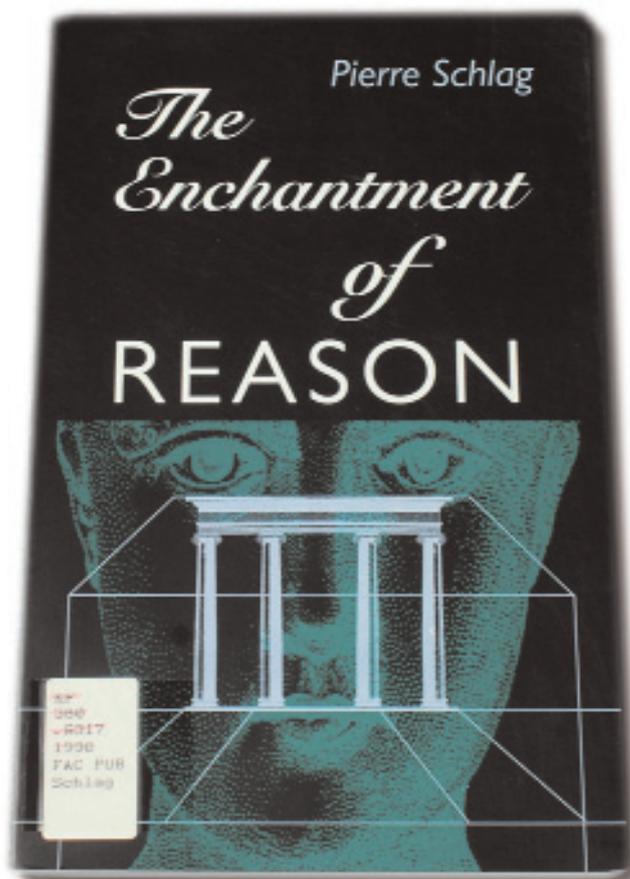
So one of my big concerns is that the time horizon of legal scholarship will become increasingly presentist. In economics, it's been a concern for some time that firms have increasingly shortened time horizons for performance. The same has been said about the American electorate and its failure to invest in long-term infrastructure. We face a bit of the same problem in the legal academy. The legal blogs—and the kind of event-focused consciousness they promote—are adding to that. Some legal blogs are becoming a kind of law review article—except that it's the law review article 24/7. It's law at the speed of blogs. And that in turn is changing our very conception of what law is.

Q. Do you have any solutions?

I see my role as articulating these problems for our community. We need to make the problems explicit so that we can make conscious, deliberate decisions about the future of the Law School. As part of a university, the Law School is a very different kind of institution from a corporation, or a firm, or a government agency. For one thing, in the law school world, there are lots of problems you really don't want to resolve at all. You want disagreement. You want certain kinds of creative tensions. So it's important to understand that there are lots of things that are attractive in business that are quite anathema to the scholarly enterprise. Take streamlining as an example. In business, streamlining is almost always an unqualified good, but in legal scholarship? No way. Just imagine streamlined scholarship. That would be horrible—and not just intellectually, but educationally as well.

Q. So what are you trying to do right now?

A. Right now, we need to produce exciting and vital research programs. We are trying to foster that here—to give every faculty member the resources and support to undertake new, possibly higher-risk, forms of scholarship. That's what a university is about. That's what tenure is about. And it's the sort of thing that produces enthusiasm and a first-rate legal education.



The Enchantment of Reason, Pierre Schlag's 1998 critique of normative legal theory

Wilkinson Keynote Speaker at American Women Indian Leaders Conference

Charles Wilkinson, Distinguished Professor of Law, was the keynote speaker at the first Women Empowering Women for Indian Nations Conference last July. The three-day conference, organized by a group co-founded by the chief executive of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, focused on the role of American Indian women as elected leaders and took place at the Mystic Lake Casino in Prior Lake, Minnesota.

Yale Professor Delivers 2005 Scholar-in-Residence Lecture

Professor George Priest, Colorado Law School Scholar-in-Residence and John M. Olin Professor of Law and Economics at Yale Law School, lectured on "Buying Democracy: Political Contributions as a Mechanism for Repairing Electoral Failures" on September 21, 2005. In his lecture, Priest discussed the various constraints of voter participation in the rigid United States electoral process and saw potential in campaign contributions for voters to fully express their political preferences. Comparing the electoral process with the market system, Priest noted that one of the failures of the process is its equally weighed, one-vote-per-citizen format. A market system delivers goods to those who value them, and Priest concluded that campaign contributions can be used as a means to guide candidates on the important issues, allow citizens to express the intensity of their politics, and enhance the political process into a more vibrant one.

At Yale, Priest teaches courses on capitalism, insurance policy, products liability, antitrust, torts, regulated industries, and most recently a seminar on economic development. He is a graduate of Yale College and the University of Chicago Law School, and has written a wide range of articles and monographs on products liability, tort law, insurance, litigation and settlement, privatization, and deregulation. He serves as Director of the Program in Civil Liability and the Co-Director of the John M. Olin Center for Law, Economics, and Public Policy at Yale Law School.

Wesson Participates in Ninth Annual Writers in the Sky Festival

Professor, Wolf-Nichol Fellow, and President's Teaching Scholar Mimi Wesson was a featured guest at the ninth annual Writers in the Sky: a Festival to Celebrate Reading, along with authors Nick Arvin, MaryJoy Martin, Barbara Samuel, and George Sibley. Wesson, author of the novels *Chilling Effect*, *A Suggestion of Death*, and *Render up the Body*, read from her work at the Wilkinson Public Library in Telluride, Colorado.

Huntington and Robinson Appointed to Colorado Supreme Court Task Force

Associate Professor of Family Law and Immigration and Citizenship Law Clare Huntington and Clinical Professor of Juvenile and Family Law Colene Robinson received one-year appointments to work as members of the Colorado Supreme Court's Respondent Parents' Counsel Task Force, starting in October 2005. The task force was created by the Court to review training, compensation, and standards of representation for counsel appointed to represent parents accused of abusing or neglecting their children.



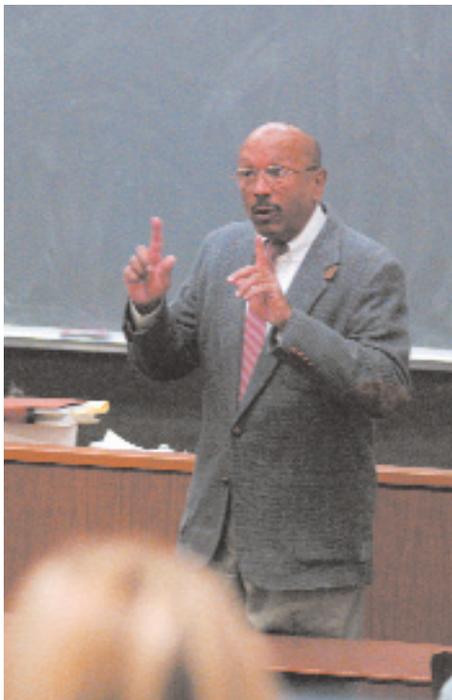
George Priest



Mimi Wesson



Clare Huntington



Lakshman Guruswamy

Guruswamy Directs Energy and Environmental Security Initiative

Nicholas Doman Professor of International Law and Energy Lakshman Guruswamy's incipient Energy and Environmental Security Initiative (EESI) continues to grow, with projects underway including an international sustainable energy assessment, a collaboration with the Renewable Energy and International Law (REIL) project, and the implementation of an interdisciplinary energy law curriculum at the Law School.

On November 8, 2005, members of the Colorado State Legislature convened a "Forum for Colorado's Energy Future." Held in the State Capitol's Old Supreme Court Chambers, the forum was designed to identify pathways for making Colorado a national and international leader in sustainable energy. Chaired by House Majority Leader Alice Madden ('89), the forum featured a number of distinguished panelists invited to speak on various aspects of Colorado's energy situation, including Kevin Doran ('03), EESI Research Fellow.

Started by Guruswamy in 2004, EESI has the fundamental mission to become a law school-based interdisciplinary body that is pivotal in developing and crafting state, national, and global responses to the world's energy crisis; and to facilitate the attainment of a global sustainable energy future through the innovative use of laws and policies. In pursuit of this mission, EESI has two primary operational objectives: (1) to serve as an enabling environment for teaching and research into the impact of laws and policies on the scientific, engineering, sociopolitical, and commercial dimensions of sustainable energy; and (2) to establish a program at Colorado Law dedicated to understanding and improving the interface between laws and policies and progress toward a global sustainable energy future.

Eid Named to Colorado Supreme Court

Governor Bill Owens appointed Colorado Law Professor Allison Eid to the Colorado Supreme Court in February 2006. The appointment fills a vacancy created by the resignation of the Honorable Rebecca Love Kourlis. Eid becomes the 95th person to serve as a Supreme Court Justice for Colorado.

"Allison Eid is a premier legal scholar with superb real world experience," Owens said. "She will interpret the law as it is written, stand firm on legal principles, and carry out her duties in a professional and collegial manner. She will be an excellent addition to the Court."

Eid was named solicitor general for the State of Colorado in 2005. In that capacity, she directed and managed all of the state's trial and appellate litigation. Since 1998, Eid has served as a law professor at the University of Colorado Law School. She is currently on leave from this position. She taught courses in constitutional law, legislative process and interpretation, and torts. Eid has authored numerous legal publications on tort law and on federalism. Her private legal practice focused on commercial and appellate litigation in the Denver office of the law firm Arnold & Porter.

In 1991, Eid served as a law clerk to Judge Jerry Smith of the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, and in 1993 she had the honor of serving as a law clerk for United States Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas. She earned high honors as an undergraduate at Stanford University and as a law student at the University of Chicago Law School.

"I am honored to serve the people of Colorado as a Supreme Court Justice and I am aware of the significant responsibility with which I have been entrusted," Eid said. Professor Eid was sworn in on March 10, 2006.



Allison Eid

ALUMNI NEWS



Dear Alumni,

My term is more than half over, and I have seen many positive things at Colorado Law this year. For example, I am excited to be talking to you through the revitalized *Amicus*. *Amicus* serves an important function for alumni. It keeps us connected with the Law School and each other, and I am glad it has been reborn. It is one of many steps our alma mater has taken to reach out to alumni and re-energize its relationship with us.

Colorado Law School's national and statewide reputation depends on our ability to promote ourselves and our great school. As alumni, we can do this best by staying in touch with the Law School and our classmates. We have so much to offer each other professionally and personally because Colorado Law alumni have been actively improving all areas of law, business, government, education, and our communities. *Amicus* is one way of highlighting our achievements. The Law Alumni Board has also been working to help the Law School increase its communication with alumni by focusing on creating new social and educational events, as well as improving our annual alumni banquet.

I hope that you attended the alumni banquet this year. This enjoyable event on March 8, 2006, honored Justice Michael Bender '67, Glenn Porzak '73, and Bryan Shaha '71. It was also an occasion to honor author Vine Deloria Jr. and CU-Boulder Counsel Louise Romero—two distinguished alumni who died this past year. This banquet was a great opportunity to reconnect with fellow alumni and to generate funds for scholarships for future alumni. These scholarships are critical to the School's ability to stay competitive in the marketplace and ensure that we can continue to count the best applicants among our graduates.

In addition to attending the banquet every year, I encourage you to recommit to the Law School by serving on the Law Alumni Board, participating in the new building campaign, teaching at the Law School, assisting in recruiting students who have been admitted but have not yet committed, or by simply contacting the alumni office to update your contact information and coordinate a social gathering of your classmates. The best way to start this process is through the web site at www.colorado.edu/law. I encourage you to go to the alumni page and peruse the alumni profiles, use the alumni directory, learn more about the Law Alumni Board, and stay connected.

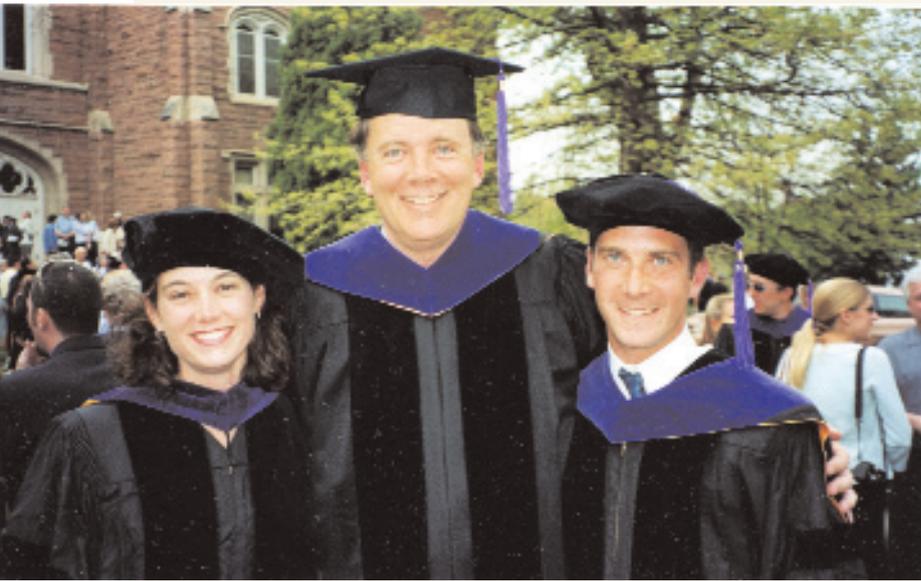
Reacquaint yourself with our amazing Law School and alumni by enjoying this second issue of the new *Amicus*. I look forward to seeing you at an upcoming event.

Best regards,

Jennifer Smith, '00
LAB Chair 2005-06

Family Establishes Scholarship Fund in Memory of Daniel Barash

The family of Daniel Barash (Colorado Law, '02) has created The Daniel Barash Scholarship Fund in his memory. Barash, a promising young attorney in the El Paso County Office of the Public Defender, passed away suddenly on August 31, 2004, from complications of Crohn's disease. To honor his commitment to defending the rights of the underserved, his parents, brothers, and sister-in-law have established a need-based scholarship in his name to positively influence the lives of others.



Dan and fellow Colorado Law graduate Heather Alexia Smith with Professor Pat Furman at commencement in 2002.

"We wanted to direct our energies into something good that serves as a remembrance of Daniel at the university, because he cherished the University of Colorado," said his father, Dr. Paul Barash, MD.

Dan came to Colorado Law in 1999 with an interest in becoming a prosecutor. During his time at the Law School, he participated in the Criminal Law Clinic and Wrongful Convictions Clinic of the Legal Aid and Defender Program, where he was mentored by Colorado Law Professor Pat Furman. Through the program, he received practical experience in the details of public defense work. It was during this time that he changed course and decided to pursue a career as a public defender.

"Dan was a kindred spirit with Pat," said his father, "and he just loved the way Pat thought and Pat's commitment to the poor and the indigent. So it's phenomenal; he went from the prosecutorial side to the defense side. When everyone else was thinking of going to big law firms, he took his summer jobs in the public area because he wasn't interested in the money. He wanted to do good for people, and Pat gave him the tools to do that. That's the tradition we want to carry on."

"Dan's commitment to the people he represented was total," said Professor Furman. "His second jury trial in the clinic occurred during finals week and he not only performed wonderfully, but he won a difficult trial in which he was convinced that the client was completely innocent. His family, as well as his classmates, colleagues, and friends have all helped establish this scholarship as a permanent memorial to Dan. The respect, admiration, and love that they have for him has truly been inspiring to me and everyone else in the Law School community."

After graduating, Dan signed on as a deputy public defender in El Paso County, taking on a heavy load of criminal defense cases. In his 20 months with the office, he represented a variety of clients and earned "The Cousin Vinny Award" (named for the movie, *My Cousin Vinny*), an honor bestowed upon public defenders who earn a not guilty verdict in a particularly challenging case.

"Dan was not a halfway kind of person. He gave of himself wholeheartedly, and I believe that in his time he made a difference to a lot of people," said his mother, Norma Barash. "People were his priority. He even delayed his medical treatment during the murder trial for which he won The Cousin Vinny Award. Through this scholarship, I feel like Dan's ideals are living on."

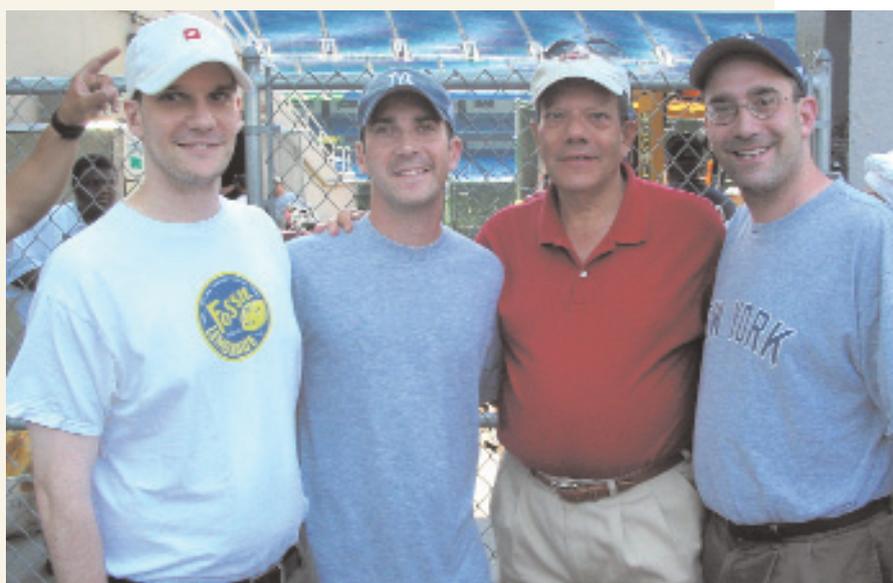
A lover of the Rocky Mountains and the outdoors, Dan enjoyed skiing, playing golf, and hiking in his spare time. Both his office at work and his hospital room overlooked his beloved Pike's Peak, which he climbed one summer with a group of friends and co-workers. As a remembrance of his time in Colorado, his family had an image of Pike's Peak placed on his headstone.

"As much as our family wanted Dan to go to law school and practice law on the East Coast, we knew that his heart was in Colorado and that he really found fulfillment and loved it there," said David, his older brother. "He loved his clinics, classes, and professors, and the area really met his need for the outdoors. It was like a paradise out there for him. He really felt well prepared to become a public defender. Even though he only got to work for a year and a half, I think he would find great satisfaction in knowing that others are carrying on his legacy."

The Daniel Barash Scholarship Fund will support law students in the Legal Aid and Defender Program and those who intend to become public defenders. Applicants are screened by Pat Furman, and final selections are made by Dan's brothers. The first scholarship was awarded in fall 2005 to second-year student David Brown. Through the fund, Dan's spirit will touch generations of students who follow in his footsteps.

"The legal work that Dan did was what made him happy. I think he really loved getting in the courtroom and matching wits with someone else, having the opportunity to defend people who didn't have the money to defend themselves," said Jed, his younger brother. "There are certainly a lot more lucrative opportunities in law than doing public defense work, but I think the scholarship is important because it gives financial relief to students who are interested in serving as a public defender. It's a really good way of remembering him and promoting the kind of work that he did during his short career."

The fund has quickly grown to over \$185,000 from contributions by more than 600 donors and seeks additional pledges of support through the Colorado Law School Development Office. Currently enough funding is in place for one annual scholarship award, and the family hopes to raise enough money to fund two or more awards per year. To help ensure the growth and impact of this important endeavor, please send checks (made payable to the CU Foundation) to Julie Levine, Director of Development, CU Law School, 401 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309-0401 or contact her directly at **303-735-6196** or **julie.levine@cufund.org**.



The Barash men attend a New York Yankees game. Left to right: Jed, Dan, Paul, and David.

Class Actions

Class Actions is an update on the personal and professional news of CU Law alumni. Please submit your news and photographs to Office of Alumni Relations, University of Colorado School of Law, 401 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309.

'55

Ken Caughey, Ben Chidlaw, and Vic Quinn (and their wives) organized and hosted the Class of '55 50-year reunion at the Denver Country Club on October 7, 2005.

'65

The Class of '65 held their 40-year reunion in Boulder at the home of **John Yeager** and **Marsha Baer Yeager** on October 8, 2005. This was the fourth Class of '65 reunion and 22 of the 47 original class members attended.



Left to right: Allan Lipson, John Wittemyer, and Sidney Whiting at the Class of '65 40th Reunion

'69

Carlton Stoiber completed the pilgrimage circuit of Mt. Kailash in western Tibet with his wife, Susanne Alexander Stoiber (CU-Boulder, '65) in June, reaching 18,600 feet. They also trekked to the Everest base camp. Stoiber is a consultant in international and nuclear law and a freelance political cartoonist. Susanne is the executive director of the Institute of Medicine.

'70

Gary Jackson was awarded the 2005 Juanita Gray Community Service Award from the Denver Public Library.

'71

Gary B. Blum of the law firm of Silver & DeBoskey has been included in the 2006 publication "Best Lawyers in Colorado" as one of the state's top lawyers in two categories. Blum is one of only six attorneys in Denver listed as a top practitioner in both the health care field and in alternative dispute resolution (ADR). He has been trained and certified in ADR, which is the practice of acting as an arbiter or mediator in cases where parties have decided to resolve their cases outside of the courtroom.

Dan Hale, a 10-year Boulder District Court Judge, was named the "Outstanding Judicial

Officer" of the year at a surprise ceremony at the Boulder County Justice Center on January 11, 2006.

'72

Cliff Harrington is currently the national section leader of the Communications Law Section of Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman LLP in Washington D.C. He and his wife, Elizabeth, have two children: Kate, a resident in anesthesiology at George Washington University; and Beau, who is on track to graduate from the CU-Boulder Leeds School of Business this spring.

Beverly Ledbetter was one of eight recipients of the Rosa Parks Award at an NAACP dinner in Rhode Island in December 2005. Ledbetter currently works as General Counsel for Brown University.

'73

Donald Marritz just finished his 31st year as an attorney in the Gettysburg, Pennsylvania office of MidPenn Legal Services. He recently wrote a chapter about open courts and remedies in the book *The Pennsylvania Constitution: A Treatise on Rights and Liberties* (1974). In March, he received an "Excellence Award" from the Pennsylvania Legal Aid Network, the statewide legal services group.

'74

Bernie Buescher was elected to the Colorado General Assembly in 2004 as a representative from Mesa County, where he serves on the Joint Budget Committee.

Mary Beth Buescher worked for 25 years as a deputy district attorney, and now represents Senator Ken Salazar on the Colorado Western Slope.

'75

Richard M. Colombik signed an agreement in July 2005 to become an author on income tax planning for closely held companies for Inc. Magazine. Colombik, rated one of the top tax attorneys in the nation, also lectures extensively for professional groups, trade associations, and businesses.

'78

Keith Killian was recently named president-elect of the 1,300-member Colorado Trial Lawyers Association. Killian is an attorney and shareholder with the Grand Junction firm of Killian, Guthro & Jensen, PC. His practice emphasizes personal injury, workers' compensation, product liability, and radiation exposure. He has served on the Board of Directors of the Colorado Trial Lawyers Association since 1997, and is also an active member of the Association of Trial Lawyers of America, the Plaintiff's Employment Law Association, the National Employment Law Association, and the Faculty of Federal Advocates.

'79

F. Rachel Magdalene (formerly Frances Jean Pottick) is Assistant Professor of Old Testament, Judaism, and Islam at Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois. She specializes in ancient Near Eastern/Middle Eastern legal history and religion. Her current monograph project is a comparison of 250 ancient trial transcripts from southern Iraq (650-400 B.C.E.) with the trial of Job in the book of Job. *On the Scales of Righteousness: Neo-Babylonian Law and the Book of Job* is forthcoming in the Brown University Judaic Studies Series.



Left to right: Dean David Getches, Frank Spiecker, Suzanne Spiecker, and Frank Ciancio at the Class of '55 reunion

'82

Daniel Vigil contributed a chapter to *Lawyers Professional Liability in Colorado: Preventing Legal Malpractice and Disciplinary Actions*, a publication of Continuing Legal Education in Colorado, Inc. (CLECI).

'83

Christine Coates is an adjunct professor at Colorado Law School with a solo practice in Boulder emphasizing alternative dispute resolution.

'84

Michael G. Martin practices in the Denver office of Lathrop & Gage PC, where he focuses on commercial litigation with an emphasis on trade secrets, litigation, covenants not to compete, franchise and license disputes, and real property litigation.

'85

Eric W. Mogren, an associate professor of history at Northwestern University, has authored a new book called *Native Soil: A History of the Dekalb County Farm Bureau*. The book examines the innovation and influence of the bureau from its early days as a private soil improvement association to its current role in the international commodity marketing business. The book will be of interest to historians of agriculture and to those who have witnessed the positive effects of the farm bureau on the agrarian community.

'87

Lesleigh Monahan was appointed to the Colorado Supreme Court Standing Committee on Family Issues in August 2005. The committee implements recommendations to improve policies, procedures, rules, and laws that affect families in the judicial system. She lives in Lakewood, where she is a partner with the firm of Polidori Jerome Franklin and Jacobson.

Michael Theis has joined Hogan & Hartson LLP, focusing on commercial litigation, white-collar defense, and complex fraud cases in the health care industry. He previously worked for eight years on white-collar criminal prosecutions and civil False Claim Act suits for the U.S. Attorney's Office in Denver.

'89

Adam Ruskin is an attorney with the Haifa District Attorney's office in Haifa, Israel. He specializes in white-collar cases and financial crime. He is also a reserve judge in the Israel Defense Forces, with the rank of captain.

Elsa Martinez Tenreiro was a co-recipient of the Denver Bar Association's Volunteer Lawyer of the Year award.

'90

John W. Madden IV works with his father, John W. Madden III ('68), at Madden & Madden in Denver. Their firm recently celebrated its 10-year anniversary as a boutique law firm focusing on the field of civil litigation.

'91

Todd Fredrickson was honored in January 2006 as the Christopher A. Miranda Hispanic Lawyer of the Year by the Colorado Hispanic Bar Association.

'93

Ron Ledgerwood is currently the assistant attorney general for the State of Yap in the Federated States of Micronesia. Ledgerwood previously practiced in Denver from 1993 to 2000, before teaching international relations, political science, and business courses at several universities in Slovakia and Bulgaria from 2001 to 2004. He worked for a large American law firm in Slovakia, with work in Hungary, the Czech Republic, and other nations, from 2002 to 2003.

'94

Michael Carrigan, a University of Colorado Regent, received the first annual Community Leadership Award from the Colorado Institute for Leadership Training in December 2005. In addition to his work at the university, Carrigan is a member of Holland & Hart LLP's litigation department, with experience in complex litigation, insurance coverage, business litigation, and white-collar defense.

Allen Rozansky is the co-managing editor and a contributor to the Continuing Legal Education in Colorado, Inc. (CLECI) *Practitioner's Guide to Colorado Organizations Law*. Written by over 25 of Colorado's top business lawyers, the guide covers the legal aspects of forming start-up entities in Colorado, with references to federal law as well. It includes sample forms, tables, and appendices to augment the text; a comprehensive subject index; and tables of authorities that will direct attorneys to the information they need to serve the clients in their law practices.

'96

Emily Curray was named partner at Stern Elkind & Curray LLP, effective January 1, 2006. Curray focuses on business and family immigration, with clients including health care providers, educational and research institutions, and technology-based and traditional businesses. She is also the chair of the Immigration Task Force of the Colorado Lawyers Committee, overseeing a low-income service provider program in the

San Luis Valley. She is fluent in Spanish and has lived in Mexico and Peru.

'97



Law Alumni Board member **Brian Meegan** ('97) has joined Ireland, Stapleton, Pryor and Pascoe.

'98

Susan D. Betcher joined the Seattle office Perkins Coie in January 2006, where she will work in its intellectual property practice as counsel. Named among the 2006 "Rising Stars" by Washington Law & Politics magazine, Betcher has been counseling clients in all areas of intellectual property protection, including strategic planning and analysis of patent portfolios, for more than seven years.

Ingrid (Moeller) Bryant works in the Denver office of Arnold and Porter and was elected to the partnership effective January 1, 2006. Bryant specializes in product liability matters with an emphasis on the defense of prescription drug manufacturers.

Christine Mastin received the Community Impact Award for her work with SafeHouse Denver. Mastin has used her knowledge of immigration issues to help women trapped in abusive relationships by their immigration status. She was instrumental in establishing SafeHouse Denver's Pro Bono Immigration Project, supervises the project's legal interns, and recruits and trains attorneys from the American Immigration Lawyer's Association.

'00

Sarah Stahelin left Anishinabe Legal Services in northern Minnesota, where she served as the staff attorney on the Red Lake Reservation, and is in the process of starting a non-profit with a co-worker in the Red Lake area.

'01

Gwen Broeren is doing mainly medical malpractice litigation and enjoying it. She is very excited about the opening of the new Native American House of the American Indian Studies program of the University of Illinois.

Kate (Schuchter) Burke completed her clerkship for Justice Greg Hobbs at the Colorado Supreme Court and moved to Durango, Colorado to work with the firm of Maynes, Bradford, Shipp, Sheftel, LLP, general council to the Southern Ute Tribe. She joins fellow alums Monte Mills ('03) and Laranne (Arbaugh) Breggy ('01).

ALUMNI NEWS



Jennifer McCallum was named the Denver Business Journal Outstanding Professional Woman in August 2005. McCallum runs an international patent law firm in Erie, Colorado, focusing her efforts on the legal issues surrounding the

biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries. She also is a vice chair on the bioethics committee of the American Bar Association and was appointed to the Colorado Biotechnology Council by Governor Bill Owens in 2003.

Anetra Parks is planning a summer 2006 wedding on the Nez Perce Reservation in Kamiah, Idaho to Keith Evanshevski, a psychologist at the University of Wyoming. Parks continues to practice with Green, Meyer, and McElroy in Boulder.

'02

Heather Corson and her family are living in Missoula, Montana, where she works for the firm of Decker & Desjarlais, based in St. Ignatius, Montana on the Salish & Kootenai Reservation. She is practicing Indian law full-time and working mostly with tribal housing authorities.

Karen (Holmes) Shirley and her husband, Jim, are busy working on their Gunnison, Colorado home and training for a marathon. Her position as district manager for the Upper Gunnison River Water Conservancy District keeps her so busy that she "barely has time to think."

'03

Pamela Emsden and Dale Lyons were married on May 28, 2005, in Chupadero, New Mexico. Not doing much Indian law work presently, Pamela hopes to do more in the near future—after maternity leave! Pamela and Dale welcomed Henry Soren Lyons on August 22, 2005.

Quannah Spencer recently left the U.S. Secret Service, where he provided personal security to former Secretary of State Colin Powell, and will be entering private legal practice.

'04

Atom Ariola-Tirella is pursuing a master's degree in English at CU while teaching undergraduate courses in poetry and creative writing.

Cassia Furman joined the firm of Leavenworth and Karp, PC in Glenwood Springs, Colorado, where she practices mostly municipal law, land use planning, and real estate.

Robert Retherford has recently entered private practice after getting married, buying a house, and working for DNA People's Legal Services. He will be representing parents in dependency and neglect cases, as well as handling some family law and disability matters in both state and Navajo Nation courts.

Isa Taylor joined the Bend, Oregon office of Schwabe, Williamson & Wyatt in October 2005 as an associate. Taylor has diverse experience in real estate, land use, and environmental law.

Jennifer Turner joined the Interior Board of Indian Appeals in Arlington, Virginia after completing a clerkship with an appellate judge in Annapolis, Maryland.

Lindsay Unruh is practicing law with the firm of Hoffman, Reilly, Pozner & Williamson.

'05

Heather Bias joined the Denver law firm of Snell & Wilmer LLP as an associate attorney, and will concentrate her practice in real estate, energy, environmental, and finance matters. Before joining Snell & Wilmer LLP, Bias served as an intern with Baker & McKenzie in London, England.

Betsy M. Billingshurst joined the firm of Ballard Spahr Andrews & Ingersoll, LLP in October 2005. At Colorado Law, Billingshurst served as the articles editor for the *Colorado Journal of International Environmental Law and Policy*.

Raj Verma is currently on an International City Management Fellowship in Miami Beach, Florida. Verma assists the city manager and other management staff on public policy and management issues.

Andrea J. Wayne has joined the Philadelphia office of Blank Rome LLP and will concentrate in the area of general litigation.

Maggie Wetmore got married on September 3, 2005. She, her husband, Kevin, and her brother-in-law have started a fish market in Bozeman, Montana. Maggie also took and passed the Montana Bar Exam.

Stephanie Zehren-Thomas joined the Indian law firm of Fredericks, Pelcyer & Hester in Louisville, Colorado, where she works with fellow alums John Fredericks ('87), Carla Hoke ('00), Niccole Sacco ('01), and Alivina Lee ('03). Stephanie and her husband, Rodney, moved to Denver, where they bought their first home.

IN MEMORIAM

James Burch, '54

Raymond Z. Johnson '47

Honorable William J. Rea, '49

Noah Rubright, '03



Vine Deloria Jr., 1933–2005

Author and American Indian Leader

Vine Deloria, Jr., former CU-Boulder professor, author, and influential American Indian leader, died in November at the age of 72. Deloria earned a law degree from Colorado Law in 1970 and taught at the university from 1990 until 2000.

"Vine was a great leader and writer, probably the most influential American Indian of the past century—one of the most influential Americans, period," said Colorado Law Distinguished Professor Charles Wilkinson, an expert on American Indian law.

Deloria wrote more than 20 books, including *God is Red; We Talk, You Listen; American Indian Policy in the Twentieth Century; Singing for a Spirit; and Custer Died for Your Sins*, one of the most influential American Indian affairs books ever written.

Born into a distinguished Yankton Sioux family, Deloria served in the Marines, graduated from Iowa State University, and earned a master's degree in theology from the Lutheran School of Theology in Chicago before entering Colorado Law.

In 2002 he received the Wallace Stegner Award, the highest honor presented by the CU-Boulder Center of the American West. The inscription on Deloria's award, given to people who have made a sustained contribution to the cultural identity of the West, read as follows:

Always grounded in the stories told by the plains and ridges of your Sioux homeland, and guided by your vision of a vibrant tribal sovereignty, you have become a hero for the ages in Indian country and far beyond, you have changed the West and the world through your activism during the termination crisis, your spirited leadership ever since, your vast and influential writings, and your encompassing mind and matchless courage.



Student Bar Association and class officers at the student government retreat, September, 2005

“If I were thinking about posterity, I would think about my students, because they’re living. They are my legacy.”

Professor Emily Calhoun





LAW SCHOOL CALENDAR

April 2006

Apr 28 Last Day of Classes

May 2006

May 12 Spring Commencement

May 29 Memorial Day Holiday—Campus Offices Closed

June 2006

June 12 Law Alumni Board Meeting

August 2006

Aug 22–25 New Student Orientation and Registration

Aug 28 Fall Classes Begin

September 2006

Sept 4 Labor Day Holiday—Campus Offices Closed

Sept 8 Wolf Law Building Dedication Ceremony

For up-to-date event information, visit www.colorado.edu/law.

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