TRANSCRIPT

About Transcript

The Missouri Bar, Missouri Lawyers Weekly

Donating to the School of Law

Dean’s Office

Director of Career Services

Director of the School of Law

Faculty Notes

Law Transcript

Returns with Expertise and Passion

Five Female Judges

Due Process: Interviews with Five Female Judges

Dean’s Corner

Providing Leadership and Counsel

Features & News

Faculty Feature: Professor Robert H. Jerry II

Returns with Expertise and Passion

From the Archives

Feature: Due Process: Interviews with Five Female Judges

School of Law Offers New LL.M. in American Law Program

2015 Veterans Clinic Symposium

Student News

Constitutional Litigation Students Visit Washington, D.C.

Advancement

Gift Establishes Annual Media Ethics and Law Symposium

Former Governor, U.S. Attorney General Speaks at School of Law

2015 Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution Symposium

Admissions and Financial Aid

Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution

Family Violence Clinic

Office of Career Development & Student Services

Veterans Clinic

Staff Notes

Faculty Notes

Law Staff Recognized for Excellence

Alumni News

Alumni Notes

Alumni Memoriam

Alumni, Faculty Named to Commission on Racial and Ethnic Fairness

Alumni and Faculty Recognized by The Missouri Bar, Missouri Lawyers Weekly

Quick Reference

Admissions and Scholarships

Mizzoulaw

Stay informed! Follow us on...

Mizzou Law
University of Missouri Law Library
Mizzou Law Careers
Mizzou Law Professional Network

Professor Robert H. Jerry II

Returns with Expertise and Passion

Due Process: Interviews with Five Female Judges

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Providing Leadership and Counsel

There have been difficult times at the University of Missouri before, most prominently when Academic Hall burned to the ground in 1892. The campus endured and rebuilt. The columns that were left standing have come to serve as a symbol for this great university. At the Law School today, students are still learning critical thinking just as they did in the days of Tate Hall. Faculty are teaching, speaking and writing about their areas of expertise, just as Ed Hunwald and Elwood Thomas did in the past. Unlike the days at Tate Hall, we now have clinics that offer real-world experience and public service to the community, from our long-standing Criminal Prosecution and Family Violence Clinics to our relatively new Veterans and Entrepreneurship Legal Clinics.

Change is not easy. Over the last several months, the university has undergone some significant change, but the story of what has transpired has been funneled and channeled through numerous media outlets, often with coverage that has been inaccurate. The University of Missouri as whole has been in the spotlight, and we have continued dialogue with our alumni and friends. Please feel free to contact me with your comments and thoughts.

Gary Myers
Dean and Earl F. Nelson Professor of Law
myers@missouri.edu

“Providing Leadership and Counsel”

Dean’s Corner

Professor Robert H. Jerry II
Returns with Expertise and Passion

by Anthony J. Meyer, LL

Professor Robert H. Jerry II’s worldview contains multitudes – he is a talented musician, a conscientious teacher and a scholar. He cares about institution building. He tends to examine the world through the lens of risk management.

“...I think you can explain just about everything on the planet in terms of risk,” he says. “There’s a point in every area of risk where you’ve exhausted almost all prevention and loss mitigation techniques, and the very last ones available are just way too expensive. It’s at that point that people go to markets and enter into contracts to manage risks.”

“...You can trace insurance contracts to the Lombards in Italy in the eleventh century, and what we know as the modern insurance industry gets going at Lloyd’s coffee house in London in the late 16th century. The risks today are different, but the basic principles are the same. We get a lot of satisfaction from not worrying about what happens to our family if we die or what happens to our property if we get in an auto wreck or have a heart attack.”

Providing Leadership and Counsel

Spring Faculty Feature

Transcript Spring 2016
The Well-Examined Life

What does Jerry want to accomplish now? A return to scholarship for starters. He would like, as part of the collaboration with CSDR, to help develop an insurance certificate for students who are interested in an insurance law practice or in working in the insurance industry. Jerry also spends a lot of time reflecting about his teaching.

“I calculated that I taught 20 credit hours the previous 11 years – and then I taught eight last fall alone. I’m getting back into it,” he says.

“I went to school in the mid-70s. Many of my classes were heavily Socratic. My Contracts professor never made a declarative statement in class, and you essentially had no idea what was going on. But he did offer to meet with us after class to explain what should have been said by us in response to his questions. On more than one occasion the entire class moved to another room to sit down with him for an hour to try to figure out what this was all about.

‘It wasn’t hard teaching because we had to work really hard to figure out how to understand it,” he explains. ‘That’s the way I tried to teach in the beginning, but I’ve come to the view that it’s better to try to create skills that involve problem solving, and to help students understand the lawyer’s role in the context of the rules. Obviously we have to learn legal doctrine, but students should know how this doctrine translates into something on the ground.

‘Now I’m less of a hide-and-shuffle, you-figure-it-out teacher. For many years, I and other faculty would spring a hypothesis on someone in class. Why can’t we give that hypothesis one or two days in advance? Why is it a better technique to spring it on someone in the classroom setting? I don’t think it is.”

Outside his life as a lawyer, Jerry cares deeply about art. In his office, for instance, hangs a wall-sized photograph of a Florida panther with tall, waving grass, pools of water and billowing cloud formations. “At Florida, we renovated 150,000 square feet of space while I was there,” Jerry says. “We had a lot of new but empty walls, so we could be using students as photographers for our publications, we thought we should take some of their terrific photos and put them on the walls. Law student art became the stuff on those walls. The photographs in my office was taken by a student who graduated in 2012 at Payne Prairie south of Gainesville. There’s a lot of rain and unkholbes and water that comes up out of the aquifer. There’s a bison herd out there and a herd of wild horses thought to be descendants of Ponce de Leon’s horses from the 1520s. I’ve stood on that trail and counted over 200 alligators at one time.”

Jerry is a musician as well. One of his three children lives in Portland, Ore., where he is a chef and a member of a noise punk band getting ready for its next tour. On the subject of noise punk – “I’m pretty eclectic,” he thinks, but I just don’t understand why people enjoy the screams. But my son is having a blast,” Jerry says with a smile.

For his part, Jerry likes to put down tracks in his home recording studio. At Florida, he was part of a faculty band, In Cress, that played three times in the Florida football stadium in shows that featured the likes of the Goo Goo Dolls and The Fray.

“Does Jerry want to start a faculty band at Missouri Law?”

“The answer to that question is: No. The only time you’ll hear him answer anything negatively.”

The Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution

As a CSDR fellow, Jerry is part of an effort to connect the center with similar centers at other law schools. The transition back to Mizzou is easy. Jerry and his wife, Lisa, have always enjoyed living in university communities like Columbus. Moreover, Jerry, as with many others, admires the Missouri Law environment with its focus on teaching. “We’ve got faculty who really care about the success of the students. There are so many of my colleagues who are helping the students with their professional development,” he says. “The students are in and out of the offices talking with us; there are a lot of informal sessions outside of class. I don’t believe that’s true of a lot of other law schools.”

“Some of the students will be among those graduates who have missed the experience of having at least one class under Dean McClarey. Following a year as Head of the Political Science Department at Western College, a year of practice in Ohio and a year as an assistant professor of political science at the University of Chicago, he began law teaching at the University of North Dakota in 1928. Dean McClarey joined the Law School faculty in the fall of 1949. He was promoted to a full professorship in 1951, and was made Acting Dean in 1959. In 1960 he was appointed Dean and served the school in this capacity until 1965, when he resigned as Dean. He has continued full time teaching since that time. Under the guidance of Dean McClarey the Law School enjoyed a period of substantial growth both in size and in professional esteem. Dean McClarey holds the J.D. degree from the University of Michigan and the S.J.D. degree from Harvard University. He has published extensively in numerous legal publications, particularly in the field of tort law. A ceremony will be held on Law Day honoring the Dean.

Enrollment Continues to Increase

Total enrollment in the Law School in the fall semester was 261, the largest in the history of the School. In 1964, 118 new students enrolled. The entering class in 1964 was about the same as the entering class of 1965, but in 1964 twenty-one applicants were rejected because of low law school admittance scores who would otherwise have been admitted. In 1965 there are seventy-one candidates for degrees compared to fifty-four candidates for degrees in 1964. Full enrollment by year is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Full Enrollment</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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The applications are expected to increase and a limitation on enrollment may be necessary because of the capacity of the law building.
SPRING FEATURE

Judges have perhaps the most venerated role in the legal profession. Their decisions, guided by precedent, become the rules of the common law. They have the power to take away a defendant’s liberty in the criminal law. Above all, they ensure an unbiased mechanism for the state to resolve disputes.

Throughout our legal history, much of the lore and symbolism of judges has portrayed a judge as impartial arbiter. Consider Justice blindfolded with sword and scales. Is this belief in impartiality rational, however? Or do we as a legal community believe that to live one’s experiences is to decide disputes by virtue of them?

Further, what is there to learn about how the law constructs gender from a critical, historical perspective? You learn as a first-year law student, for instance, about the claim of loss of consortium, which was originally available only to a husband to compensate him for the loss of his wife’s household and sexual services in the event of her death. No analogous cause of action for women emerged until the early 20th century. As another example, the common law before the Married Women’s Property Acts – not enacted in the common law before the Married Women’s Property Acts – not enacted in the United States until 1839 at earliest – denied married women the right to hold property independent of their husbands. Instead, wife and husband were treated as one person under the law – that is, the husband. The list of gendered causes of action and historical ways gender bias was codified into law is long-ranging, the effects of which unequivocally resulted in legalized discrimination based on gender. Moreover, often this legal discrimination has seemed innocuous enough, exemplified today by the rhetoric of protection used in the context of debates over how people who are transgender have access to public bathrooms.

While the inexorable arc toward equality continues over time, Missouri Law is fortunate enough in its history to have many esteemed women among its alumni. First among them, according to many of these interview subjects, is Judge Ann K. Covington, ’77. In 1989, Covington became the first female judge appointed to the Supreme Court of Missouri. She served as its chief justice from 1993 to 1995. Covington helped open the doors of what had been, ironically, a hierarchy-based profession. Living generations, in fact, can serve testament to the difficulty of becoming a female lawyer. Not exaggerated are the stories of Sandra Day O’Connor and Ruth Bader Ginsberg, who were denied associate and law clerk positions, respectively, solely on the basis of gender. They serve as a reminder of what is at stake.

Missouri was the first state to adopt a nonpartisan, merit selection process for picking judges. The Missouri nonpartisan court plan focuses on judicial selection based on merit rather than political affiliation. A response to the political machineries of “Boss Tom” Pendergast of Kansas City and those in St. Louis in the 1930s, the plan empowers a small commission of lawyers, private citizens and the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri, who serves as chair, to nominate qualified individuals to serve as state judges. The governor selects one nominee for each vacancy, and voters then take to the polls to decide whether to retain the judge. A similar process is followed for judicial vacancies in Missouri’s largest trial courts, with the chief judges of the local appellate districts serving as chairs.

The Missouri Plan has served as a model for other appointment mechanisms across the country that hope to install the most qualified candidates into judgeships. Recently, Missouri made history by having two female chief justices, Mary Rhodes Russell, ’83, and Patricia A. Breckenridge, ’78, serve consecutively after being selected under the Missouri Plan and later retained by voters. These interviews catalogue the experiences of some of Missouri Law’s most qualified female judges. Two trial judges and three appellate judges are represented, and their daily work varies accordingly. There is as much a generational difference between the judges on this panel as anything else. Finally, these interviews address both how gender is constructed in the law and how much a judge’s personal experiences affect her work.

In the history of feminism, the intellectual conclusion of so-called Third Wave feminists is that the only tenable goal of feminism is equal standing for all. All lawyers can agree that that is the precise goal of law too.

The Honorable Patricia A. Breckenridge, ’78
Supreme Court of Missouri

Q: Why did you want to be a lawyer? My father [Donald B. Russell, ’49] was a lawyer. I was inspired to be a lawyer by him and other lawyers and judges in the Nevada, Missouri, community. As a high school and college student, I saw firsthand the work of attorneys when I worked as a secretary and bookkeeper in his law firm. I am dating myself, but it was before copy machines and memory typewriters.

Q: Were there other influences on you? My 9th grades civics teacher, Marie Butner, taught us the three branches of government, the separation of powers, the checks and balances. From her, I learned to appreciate how important the foundation of our government is to our democracy and the quality of our life. Her lessons about the judicial branch probably led me into law school. Today, my core

Due Process: Interviews with Five Female Judges

by Anthony J. Meyer, 1L
values will include the importance of the role of the judiciary and as such, check on the legislative and executive branches and vice versa. This will make the difference in schools developed in law school remain even when we see each other infrequently. Within a short time of winning, we can recall events of law school like it was yesterday.

SPRING FEATURE

if you network meaningfully as opposed to superficially, you meet people who will support you in your career.

Q: how does that respect and value of the judiciary play out in the courts?

Our courts deserve the trust and confidence of the citizens only if we fulfill our responsibilities as attorneys and as judges to the people. When there are issues that come to light, as they did, for instance, in Ferguson, Missouri, they show the failure of our system to live up to its responsibilities. I can’t think of anything more important than to make changes that ensure that no matter where you are in the state, no matter what level of court you come into, you are treated with respect, you know what your rights are, and your case is decided according to the law. So we have been working hard, and we have more work to do, to guarantee that to folks in Ferguson and to all of Missouri’s citizens.

Q: how would you characterize your law school experience?

When I went to law school the professors were more like those in The Prince Claus – and maybe of other men in Nevada, Missouri. My husband [Bryan C. Breckenridge, ’77] was in the class ahead of me and he and I were still where you were intimidated and awed by them. So it was quite an experience to go from a normal high school and college into that kind of environment. It was intimidating, challenging and rewarding all at the same time.

MU had exceptional professors at that time, like they do now. I was so privileged to learn from Elwood Thomas and Grant Nelson. I saw Professor Fratcher’s portrait to encourage you in your first year, but it’s who initially scared you morphed into a professor. And was reminded of how great he was time, like they do now. I was so privileged normal high school and college into that it was quite an experience to go from a were intimidated and awed by them. So

Q: can you describe your career path?

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Q: what do you love specifically about being an appellate judge?

I love the law, and practicing appellate law or being an appellate judge is about as close to being a law professor – dealing purely with law.

As a trial judge, you are also called upon to know the law and apply it but it’s different because the appellate system is built to remove you from the passions of the moment. If you relate to people well, being a trial judge is so fulfilling and you see, particularly in a small town, how you have a direct influence on life. You understand how they got to the court with their disputes and their problems. So it is a joy to have been a trial judge.

Q: how have you helped to correct gender inequality in the law?

I served on the Supreme Court’s task that studied gender equity in the Missouri judicial system in the late ’80s and early ’90s, and then served as a co-chair of the committee charged with implementing the recommendations of the implementation committee worked to have a standard of equal treatment for women in the judicial system and to change their behavior through both educational programs. The task and the adoption of Supreme Court rules. While progress has been made and examples of overt bias are fewer, implicit bias remains. The current work of the Pathway to Change in Racial and Ethnic Fairness to educate on implicit bias will benefit women as well as members of racial and ethnic minorities.

Additionally, the increased numbers of women in the profession and on the bench has had a positive impact on the legal profession, the judiciary and the law. Women lawyers’ and judges’ experiences as women and lawyers are and that informs our perspectives on legal issues. I remember being relieved when Judge Stith and I used to laugh when our male colleagues were surprised that we didn’t always agree on “women’s issues.”

Q: what advice would you give to law students?

Q: what would you do if you weren’t a judge?

I think the timeline, starting in 1972 and graduating in 1975, meant that we faced some unique issues as women, both from the facilities viewpoint and practical viewpoint that we would not have faced later. By that I mean Tate Hall where we went to law school. We didn’t have the lockers in what was the women’s bathroom, really. It was a very small area, and that’s kind of how we must have felt. It’s hard to imagine that now, but after we graduated there were enough women that they had to give us lockers outside in the hallway. The whole thing was quite different then, and I think some of the professors viewed women differently, and the hiring lawyers viewed women differently than they do now.

Q: what was your career path before becoming a judge?

I graduated in 1975 and I worked for Judge James A. Finch Jr., ’32, of the Missouri Supreme Court from 1975 to July 1975. It was wonderful. Absolutely wonderful. I could not have had a better path where they are fulfilled because of what they’re doing something you love you will do it well.

Q: what did you learn about being an appellate judge from your experience clerking on the Missouri Supreme Court?

I can’t say I learned about being an appellate judge necessarily because I was so young and so clothes. I didn’t have any real life experience, I didn’t

The Honorable Elizabeth Lang Miers, ’75
Fourth Circuit of Appeals (Dallas, Texas)

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have any legal experience. And so I didn’t have a real appreciation of what happened before a trial, or in a trial, or between a trial and the appeal, and so I couldn’t appreciate the challenges people faced in all these various lawsuits or the challenge in making determinations at the appellate level. But it was a great starting point because I did start out with a great appreciation for the opinions and how things generally worked when I started out in practice.

Q. Why did you want to go to law school? I have no idea. People have asked me that a lot over the years, and I don’t know because I certainly didn’t see any women doing it. I think it may have just been actually shown on television that I thought portrayed something I would like to be able to do. I liked being able to champion for a client and protect a client and advocate for a client, and so I remember

Q. What did you consider when composing your opinions? Our job is to only deal with the issues presented in the trial court, in other words, the appellate judges do not get to reach into the case and pull out that are presented. As an appellate judge, Our job is to only deal with the issues on appeal.

Q. Lastly, I have to ask what it’s like to sit on the same bench as your brother. Justice Douglas S. Langa? It’s very isolated. I remember when my mother calls now and asks, “Is Doug there?” I say I don’t know. It’s a federal court 17 judges – with staff of about 72 other people there. We are not on panels together necessarily. They are randomly assigned. I enjoy visiting with him when I want to, and certainly I can visit with him about cases here, which I can’t do in the practice. I’m very proud of him. I feel very lucky that he’s achieved. And I feel very fortunate.

Q. Have you ever had a case of employment discrimination based on gender come before you? As an appellate judge, the issues are presented in the trial court and they either go to jury verdict or summary judgment or in some manner end up with a final judgment and then that judgment comes to us. So the only things I would deal with are what they argue is wrong with how the trial court dealt with the issues, not a determination of facts. In other words, I don’t make any determinations to whether there was bias or wrongful conduct. As appellate judges we defer to the trial judge and the jury on the facts. We don’t make those fact determinations on appeal.

Q. Why should law students consider law school today? I think it’s very individualized. In my particular situation, I had been wanting to go to law school for a long time, and I was just ready to have it done and get on with life. I think I would have benefited from being older and would have appreciated school more like a job, which was a really wonderful time. It was very serendipitous applied to law school and got in and had a wonderful time. I think it’s very critical that opinions carry me through my profession. And I find it very critical that opinions are rapidly developed and trial judges without the clarity they need from us.

Q. What is your best advice to law students? I would say two things. First of all, I think it’s important for law students to understand the nature and role of appellate courts. The role of appellate courts is to review the lower court’s decision and determine whether it was properly applied. Appellate courts do not re-weigh the evidence or re-argue the trial evidence. They do not determine the facts. They do not determine the evidence. They determine whether the trial court properly applied the law to the facts. So, what I would say to law students is to look at appellate courts as a means of understanding the application of the law to the facts, not as a means of determining the law or the facts.

Q. What is your favorite memory? I have a lot of memories. One that is very special to me is when Gerbert’s outline was not going to be the way to get through law school. So I completely changed my approach to studying and prepared my own outlines. I guess I taught myself, and that, I believe, is one of the benefits of the Socratic Method – it teaches you how to teach yourself, which is a skill that has carried me through my profession.

Q. What is your proudest moment? I’m very proud of him. I feel very lucky that he’s achieved. And I feel very fortunate.

Q. What is it like to be a federal trial judge? When you do something for 20 years it becomes pretty second nature to you, but in terms of the big picture, it’s important work, and it’s really been a privilege to do work that is meaningful. It’s always interesting; it’s always a challenge. I’ll have a phone conference and think, “How am I going to figure out what the right answer is? How do I fit all the pieces of law together and at the same time make a practical judgment that is fair and balanced and will be efficient?” I’ve always loved the law, so it is a good fit for me. I find it just plain fun, but it’s also a chance to do justice. I can’t think of a higher calling. It is the culmination of a lifetime in the profession.

Q. What is the most important thing you learned in law school? I think I learned that the best way to learn law is to read and study and think about it and discuss it. I think that’s the most important thing I learned in law school.

Q. What was your experience like at Mizzou Law? I graduated in 1975 and started in 1972. There were 12 women out of 150. This was the beginning of a revolution in the law school. Before that, it had just been a few women at a time. I had a problem when I started law school. All I was trying to do was hold things together and get through the process, so I just did whatever needed to be done.

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harassment. I was a law professor at the time that sexual harassment was developed as an intellectual concept. It was certainly something that I didn’t have a word for or a legal theory for but had experienced as a young woman. So I kind of understood the intellectual underpinning as well as the experience that led to the development of the concept. When I came to the bench and I would be confronted with a motion for summary judgment on the issue of sexual harassment, I felt I understood the law pretty well and I understood summary facts.”

Q: Can you talk about a case you decided where you saw an intersection of gender and class?

Very early in my career when the federal sentencing guidelines were rigid, I had to sentence to jail an 18-year-old woman who had been used by a drug cartel to transport a large amount of cocaine. Our laws at that time limited a trial court’s discretion in a way that was ultimately shown to be unconstitutional, even though the whole idea of sentencing guidelines came out of a coalition of both liberal and conservative judges.

I had to sentence her to 20 years because of the quantity of drugs that she was carrying. The drug kingpins never carry drugs; they get poor people, women to do the work for them, which will expose them more to the consequences. Back then I had no choice, and it was a great injustice.

Now things are getting better in part because of both judges and society are becoming more educated about the consequences of the criminal justice system of the 1980s and 1990s, and we are seeing our courts reducing these drug sentences based upon changes in the sentencing guidelines.

Unfortunately, my career was spent primarily during that time when those harsh sentences were being imposed, and I knew anybody who was in a courtroom and actually seeing what was going on would not think this was a good idea. It just was an unfortunate period of our history. Harsh sentences fell disproportionately, if not always on race, certainly they fell disproportionately on class, which was one of the ways that my experiences as a VISTA volunteer really informed my experience as a judge because I worked with poor people. I lived in their communities, and I came to understand what it meant to be poor, and why people were poor, and what the consequences of that were, and that it is a complex issue.

Q: What advice would you give law students who want to become involved with the judiciary?

Being a judge is not a career path you can “try going to do,” yada yada and become a judge. The key is to distinguish yourself in your academic career and in your career as a lawyer.

Always maintain the highest ethical standards, your reputation is your most valuable thing you have when you leave law school. Finally, recognize that you should do what brings you fulfillment and joy and what society says is prestigious.

Q: Why did you decide to go to law school?

My father, N. William Phillips, ’66 is a lawyer, and so law was something that was in the back of my mind. I went to college in Chicago, and after getting my bachelor’s and master’s degrees there, I moved to Washington, D.C., and worked on Capitol Hill for a few years. That was when it really solidified for me the idea that getting a law degree was a good idea because I was able to see the wide variety of jobs that people who have law degrees hold. However, I also wanted to use law school as an opportunity to redefine some connections in Missouri and to develop a professional network.

Q: How are you still involved with Mizzou Law?

As far as the law school goes, I generally attend Law Day. My husband Judge W. Brent Powell, ’96 and I are both on the board of Columbia pretty frequently for games. I also stay much with the career services office and every winter break and most summer breaks have had internships from Missouri Law. I’ve also been able to hire two of my law clerks from Mizzou.

Q: I know all the Is greatly appreciate the opportunity to complete a winter judicial internship.

It’s a great opportunity for the students, and it’s a great opportunity for us – only downside is there is not always a lot of excitement going on in the courthouse that time of year. But we can usually find something for people to attend. My husband is a Jackson County judge, and so he is always doing something going on there of things are slow up here.

Q: How would you describe the experience of being a federal trial judge?

The type of position I’m in, my day-to-day activities are spent doing much more research and writing than, for example, a state court trial judge who is on the bench more often. I spend a lot of time reading briefs, reading motions – in all honesty, reading the law my law clerks have researched for me, preparing both for criminal and civil cases through a lot of reading of the briefs and reading of the case law and making decisions in that environment.

The nice thing is that I have the luxury of time and the luxury of preparation, that often is not afforded to a state court trial judge. As a result, however, it can be isolating. I am literally behind two locked doors all at times. Our courthouse is set up so it is very secure. I appreciate the security that comes with that. When we park in a different area, we come up a different elevator, we walk down a secure hallway – with the security comes the isolation. To compensate for that isolation, I have a concerted effort to attend bar events of all different sorts and try to get out in the community as much as I can – not only the legal community but the general community – because I do think you can kind of get a skewed perspective if you’re too isolated.

At the same time, I do enjoy the job – one of the most interesting aspects is the impact my decisions have on people, but again one of the most difficult aspects of the job is knowing that my decisions have an impact on people and that they are very weighty decisions that I have to make, especially in the sentencing context. I was a prosecutor before I became a judge, so I’ve been involved with the criminal justice system for the majority of my legal career. But being the final decision maker is a very serious responsibility – one that does weigh on me.

Q: In what areas of the law would you say issues of gender are particularly fraught?

There are a number of areas of the law that impact women and men differently. Having spent a large portion of my career as a prosecutor, areas of criminal law that impact women differently first jump to mind. For example, although the majority of charges are brought against men, the fact that husbands, fathers and brothers are incarcerated has a direct and negative impact on mothers, children and other family members.

Another example occurs in rape cases. As a prosecutor I found that juries had a tendency to blame the victim of a rape. Then, I would try to explain pieces of evidence that the jury might use to blame the victim and address this issue up front with the jury.

Q: Do you perceive a gender-based difference in how women in the profession have made their careers?

Yes, I believe the earlier generation of female attorneys had a much more difficult time establishing their careers. I also believe their experiences have made it much easier for the most recent generations of female attorneys to come. They have “paved the way,” as the saying goes.

The Honorable M. Beth Phillips, ’97 United States Court for the Western District of Missouri

Q: As with some of the other judges on the panel, you are a born-and-bred Missourian. How would you characterize your relationship to our state?

My family has a long connection in Missouri. I’m a fourth-generation graduate from my high school in the little town of Milan. My family has been there since the 1860s, if not earlier. My grandmother graduated from the University of Missouri in the early 1930s. My father, my uncle, my sister, my husband – a lot of family members have gone to University of Missouri, both undergraduate and law school. I think having grown away from Missouri made me appreciate it a little bit better. Although Chicago is in the Midwest, it doesn’t necessarily have the same Midwestern flavor that St. Louis and Kansas City have. Having spent a total of about seven years living in Chicago and Washington D.C., I think that I had a better appreciation of the Midwestern generally and Missouri specifically. And that also motivated my decision to come back to Missouri for law school and to pick Missouri Law.

[Editor’s Note: Phillips’ sister is Judge Jennifer M. Phillips, ’91, who is a circuit judge in Jackson County, Mo.]

I was a prosecutor before I became a judge, so I’ve been involved with the criminal justice system for the majority of my legal career. But being the final decision maker is a very serious responsibility – one that does weigh on me.

I think those facts were sufficient.
The Honorable Mary Rhodes Russell, ’83
Supreme Court of Missouri

MR: Reading us a picture of Justice Sandra Day O’Connor, Judge Ann Covington, Chief Justice Patrice Breckenridge and her. This picture represents all the women who have ever served on this court plus the first woman on the Supreme Court of the United States.

That’s Sandra Day O’Connor. The first woman on the Supreme Court. Your generation has trouble recognizing her, but my generation says, “She’s my hero, she’s my Godmother.” Her appointment to the Supreme Court happened while I was in law school.

Judge Ann K. Covington, ’77, was the first woman to serve on this court in 1989. Although Missouri has been a state since 1821, it took until 1989 for a woman to be appointed to the court. When she retired 12 years later, Judge Laura Devor Smith was appointed to take her place. Those years later, I joined. And then three more years later Chief Justice Patrice Breckenridge, ’78 was appointed.

Q: Why did you want to go to law school?

In my family there were no lawyers and most of the women in my family were homemakers. I grew up on a farm in a big family. In summers I would sit out on the tractor in the hayfield, and maybe I was a little bit naive about what I was getting into. I went to law school simply to help people, and I probably didn’t fully realize that women were a minority in this traditionally male field until much later. In my law school class it was almost 30 percent women. I knew it was still a majority male-based profession, but 30/70 wasn’t a bad split. It wasn’t until I got out into the real world that I had a better realization in the minority. When I went back to my hometown to practice, there were no women judges in our area. There were only a couple of women lawyers in our area. Lucky for me I didn’t have to be the very first. But as time went by and doors started opening up for women, and women started walking through them, I started thinking, maybe I can walk through the door too. Maybe I could be an appellate judge. I have just as much experience as my male counterparts in some of the same cases.

So all those things together along with counsel from a friend, Sandy Rawlins, ’82, who started law school at Mizzou a year ahead of me. She encouraged me to apply to those areas always said get all the education you can get. So I thought, okay, I’ll go to law school, but I know one thing for sure, I never ever wanted to be in a courtroom! And look where I ended up.

In going to law school I was a little bit naive about what I was getting into. I went to law school simply to help people, and I probably didn’t fully realize that women were a minority in this traditionally male field until much later. In my law school class it was almost 30 percent women. I knew it was still a majority male-based profession, but 30/70 wasn’t a bad split. It wasn’t until I got out into the real world that I had a better realization in the minority. When I went back to my hometown to practice, there were no women judges in our area. There were only a couple of women lawyers in our area. Lucky for me I didn’t have to be the very first. But as time went by and doors started opening up for women, and women started walking through them, I started thinking, maybe I can walk through the door too. Maybe I could be an appellate judge. I have just as much experience as my male counterparts in some of the same cases.

Being a judge on the Supreme Court of Missouri is something I never dreamed of doing. It is a huge honor. As a law clerk fresh out of law school I would have never dreamed I would come back here and become a judge because girls just didn’t do those things. And I wasn’t upset about it. Those were the unwritten rules. I thought that I’d just go home, and practice law and pay off my student loans and be a good girl.

A: Missouri law there are people from all corners of the state. You will find that so helpful when you enter practice, wherever you practice in the state, because you will have connections everywhere, even with alumni who are older than you.

Q: Why did you choose Missouri law?

I really didn’t think about any other law school. The University of Missouri has the best law school in the state, and I knew that I wanted to practice somewhere in Missouri. With that in mind I knew I couldn’t get any better education than I could at Mizzou.

At Mizzou law there are people from all corners of the state. You will find that so helpful when you enter practice, wherever you practice in the state, because you will have connections everywhere, even with alumni who are older than you. I used to keep the law alumni directory in my office. If I needed to find an attorney in, let’s say, Carthage, Missouri, I would look up the graduates working in Carthage, and I could start my conversation with, “Did you have David Fischer for torts?” So you already have this common bond with attorneys throughout the state and that is something you will never get from any other law school.

Q: What led you on your career path?

After law school, I clerked right here at the Supreme Court of Missouri. It was a wonderful opportunity to be able to see behind the scenes the decision-making process and develop a close relationship with my judge. You got to see a lot of different styles of oral arguments, a lot of different types of briefs. It really was like a fourth year of law school in many ways. As for coming law school, when the time, it was still a little unusual to have a female law clerk – not unheard of, because that door had already been broken, thank goodness, but there were still more male law clerks than female law clerks. And of course, all of the judges at the time were old white men.

Judge Nanette K. Laughrey, ’75, told me she applied to be a law clerk here, about eight years before me. She was married and had a child, and she was first in her class at Mizzou Law. A judge here turned her down for the job and said, “You’re too busy as a wife and mother. You can’t do all that.” She was a federal judge.

Anyway, I didn’t have that barrier as it had already been broken by her and others ahead of me. I developed a great, close relationship with my judge, Judge George F. Gunn, Jr. I even spoke at one of his memorial services. I felt quite honored to do that, but I made a special effort to stay in touch with him throughout the years.

Q: Can you talk about a specific case you helped decide where issues of gender came to the fore?

Two women had been convicted of murdering their abusive husbands. Evidence of women being battered was not allowed yet. They were sentenced to life in prison with no chance of parole. After each served over 20 years, the governor at the time commuted their sentences by eliminating the prohibition against parole eligibility. However, the parole board continued to deny them a hearing despite evidence in the record that men convicted of murder were granted parole hearings after serving fewer years. Students from a class Professor Mary M. Beck, ’88, came and argued one of the cases. The court held that the parole board should promptly conduct parole hearings. The case is State v. Lute v. Missouri Board of Probation and Parole. 218 S.W.3d 431 (Mo. 2007) (en banc).

Q: What do you consider when crafting an opinion for the Supreme Court of Missouri?

I try to write opinions as clearly and concisely as possible. I was a journalism major, and I know how important it is
School of Law Offers New LL.M. in American Law Program

Through its Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution, the School of Law has offered LL.M. in Dispute Resolution since 1999. To build on that success and to respond to the growing need and demand for attorneys who have advanced expertise in dispute resolution, the law school developed the new LL.M. in American Law program.

This program will provide an introduction to the American legal system and U.S. legal practice for attorneys who received their first degrees in law outside the United States. It will help prepare them for a U.S. bar exam, for U.S. law practice or to work with U.S. clients in their home countries or to work with U.S. clients in their home countries. The new program will complement the law school’s existing programs while having no adverse impact the current degree programs. The LL.M. in American Law program will use staff resources already in place for the LL.M. in Dispute Resolution. Program students will be integrated into the current J.D. curriculum without requiring additional faculty resources.

The LL.M. in American Law program will benefit domestic J.D. students in many ways. It will bring talented international lawyers to our campus for advanced study and thereby enrich campus life and strengthen cross-cultural understanding. It will foster interaction between domestic and international students, exposing domestic J.D. students to international perspectives in law and helping prepare them to serve diverse clients in a global economy. It will also create and strengthen relationships with international alumni and institutions abroad.

As Missouri becomes increasingly diverse and our economy more globalized, attorneys practicing in Missouri will need skill and experience with diverse attorneys and clients and an international perspective. Developing a pool of LL.M. alumni working with U.S. clients in foreign countries or with foreign clients doing business in the U.S. will lead to greater employment opportunities for future J.D. students and enhance opportunities for international commerce within the state of Missouri.

Additional information about this new program is available at www.law.missouri.edu/llm. Questions or comments should be directed to Paul Laidhoff at 573-884-7813 or laidhoffp@missouri.edu, or Karen Neylon at 573-882-2020 or neylonk@missouri.edu.

Veterans Clinic Symposium

On May 19, 2005, the New England Journal of Medicine published Dr. Susan Okie’s article, “Traumatic Brain Injury in the War Zone,” which reported on the case of Sgt. David Emme, who was severely brain-injured by an improvised explosive device (IED) while part of a convoy transporting Iraqi volunteers for military training. Knocked unconscious, temporarily blind and unable to hear in his left ear, Sgt. Emme regained consciousness 10 days later in the neurosurgery unit of Walter Reed National Military Medical Center. He was unable to speak. After five months of extensive therapy, Sgt. Emme regained most of his vision, but was still struggling with verbal communication, reasoning, memory and problem-solving. Sgt. Emme was one of 450 service members treated at Walter Reed from 2003 to 2005 for traumatic brain injury (TBI). These injuries observed in our nation’s athletes and in our nation’s service members returning from recent conflicts. The Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA), in conjunction with Boston University, is carefully studying brain injury. In fact, DVA maintains the brain repository in Bedford, Mass., from which many of the studies discussed here emanate.

On November 11, 2015, the Veterans Clinic at the School of Law presented its second annual symposium focusing on the legal and practical issues arising from traumatic brain injury, a very real concern for athletes and our military.

In 2014, finding 76 of 79 brains of deceased NFL players revealed evidence of CTE. As explained by Dr. Ann McKee, one of the doctors involved in the studies, this is a very real disease.

CTE is caused by brad trauma. It is progressive and degenerative, marked by depression, anger, disorientation, memory loss and suicidal ideation. CTE is definitively diagnosed only after death. According to the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, "TBI may happen from a blow or jolt to the head or an object that penetrates the brain. When the brain is injured, the person can experience a change in consciousness that can range from becoming disoriented and confused to slipping into a coma." Evidence of CTE has been found in the brains of veterans, just as it has been found in NFL players.

To be sure, there is an overlap between injuries observed in our nation’s athletes and in our nation’s service members returning from recent conflicts. The Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA), in conjunction with Boston University, is carefully studying brain injury. In fact, DVA maintains the brain repository in Bedford, Mass., from which many of the studies discussed here emanate.

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Arbitration Team

Last fall both arbitration teams competed against each other in the arbitration regional competition, with Team Black placing first and Team Gold placing second. The teams’ success at regionals allowed both teams to compete at the national American Bar Association competition in January. Team Black advanced to the national semifinal round, and Team Gold placed sixth in the nation.

Team Black: 3L Kayla Meine, 3L Aaron Wynn, 2L Aaron Snipes, 2L Abigail Thomas and 2L John Brooks (alternate)

Team Gold: 2L Miles Figg, 3L Matt Cecil, 2L Courtney Lucas-Meiners, 3L Ben Kwon and 3L Kevin Buchanan (alternate)

Women’s Law Association

Law October, the Women’s Law Association (WLA) hosted its inaugural Pink Out Day for breast cancer awareness. Students were encouraged to dress from head-to-toe in their best pink clothes to show their support in the fight for a cure. WLA members also held a bake sale to raise money for the Breast Cancer Research Fund. Overall, the event was a rousing success, with $300 being raised in one day and a majority of the faculty and students participating. WLA hopes to make this an annual event and increase the donations received in the coming years. Mizzou Law students’ solidarity for breast cancer awareness was truly an inspiring site to see, and the color pink has never looked so good as it did on our Tigers! ⬙

Constitutional Litigation Students Visit Washington, D.C.

In November, Professor Erin Morrow Hawley and her Constitutional Litigation students traveled to Washington, D.C., to enrich traditional classroom learning with real-world experience.

According to Hawley, the highlight of the trip was a visit to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the students heard oral argument in Luis v. United States. They were also able to meet Chief Justice John Roberts, for whom Hawley clerked, for nearly an hour, during which time he generously answered their law-related questions.

The students also visited the U.S. Department of Justice, the U.S. Capitol and the Kennedy Center, and had free time to visit landmarks such as the Library of Congress, the National Archives and the Smithsonian.

This trip was funded by a generous alumnus of the law school, who wanted to provide students with a life-changing experience. He says, “This is clearly one time when a modest amount of money is paying huge dividends. I wish all contributions paid off so handson.”

This event marked a first trip to the nation’s capital for third-year student Same Specker.

“I’ll never forget sitting mere feet away from the justices whom we read so much about in law school,” Specker says. “They really take on a sort of celebrity status to us law students, and it was surreal being in the same room with them as they tested the advocates’ theories during oral argument. Our trip and, especially, our visit to the Supreme Court, really brought me to life so much of what I’ve learned in Law school, and I can’t think of a more inspiring experience for a law student. ⬙

Student News

Board of Advocates

Mizzou Law Teams Succeed in Competitions

Mock Trial Team

This spring, a team advanced to the National Trial Competition, sponsored by the Texas Young Lawyers Association, in Dallas, Texas. The top two teams from each regional competition advance to nationals. Third-year students Ben Marble, Kayla Meine and Kayla Kemp won the regional competition hosted at the University of Missouri-Kansas City.

The School of Law sponsored two teams at the regional competition. Other team members included 3L Cody Holt, 3L Derek Spencer, 1L Cory Garr and 1L Alana Caruso (alternate).

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Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas visiting with Cathy and Kenneth Preston Dean:

The Deans’ career left its mark on the law school through their classmates, colleagues, faculty and friends. You can do so in your hometown (when faculty or administrators visit, or for an alumni event), or you can do so on a law-based alumni trip (Supreme Court swearing-in, exchange program, or away football games, for example), and you can do so here on campus for a wide range of events (speakers, colloquia, Law Day, tailgates, Law Society, teaching, for example). I’ve enclosed a few examples from this past fall, when alumni chose to come back and enjoy some of the “instant” gratification that comes with being together.

We hope to see you soon.

Warmly,

Lisa Eimers
Director of Advancement

Dynamic Duo: Deans Leaving Law Legacy

by James O. Preston, senior director of advancement, University of Missouri Gift Planning and Endowments

The law careers of Cathy J. Dean, ’82, and her late husband, Kenneth Preston Dean, ’71, spanned four decades, leaving a lasting mark on the Kansas City and Midwest legal landscape. Neither could have predicted their success or, for Cathy, whether becoming an attorney would ever happen. Cathy said she did not know why her husband, who preferred to be called Preston, decided on a law career. She said, “He seemed to always know that’s what he wanted. Preston would tell people he ended up as a lawyer because he couldn’t be a cowboy and his father said he couldn’t be a fireman because he didn’t get dressed fast enough.”

For Cathy, the decision wasn’t as easy. She taught school early in their marriage while Preston finished law school and started practicing law. Cathy said that Preston finally tired of her constant complaining about poor teacher pay. She said, “One day he brought home a book on preparing for the Law School Admission Test and said, either go to law school or stop complaining.” She went to law school.

Dynamic Duo

The two met at a mid-Missouri church camp when they were children. Cathy grew up in Fulton, Mo., and Preston was from Mexico, Mo. The duo dated a few times in high school, then reconvened at MU. They married in August 1970, after she graduated from MU.

Cathy taught school in Fulton, then in Jefferson City, Mo., where they lived when she started law school. Meanwhile, Preston joined the Missouri Attorney General’s Office, serving under Attorney General John Danforth and John Ashcroft. He headed the Criminal Division under Danforth and was the First Assistant Attorney General with Ashcroft. In 1982 when Cathy graduated from law school they moved to Kansas City, where Preston became general counsel for the Missouri Public Service Company and Cathy became law clerk for the late U.S. District Judge D. Brooke Bartlett. In 1985, Cathy was recruited by Paul Varden to join the Polsinelli law firm. Varden taught her to try lawsuits. Later she headed the Polsinelli litigation department. She retired in 2013. Throughout her career, Cathy received recognition for her achievements, such as The Missouri Bar Porell Professionalism Award, at one point receiving consideration for a federal judgeship.

After his general counsel work and a stint with a private firm, Preston became an assistant U.S. attorney for the Western District of Missouri. In 1989, he was appointed as a judge to the circuit court of Jackson County, Mo., serving until retirement in 2006. Preston passed away in 2011.

When asked to comment on how she wants people to remember Preston, she said, “He was a teacher. After his death, many lawyers and judges told me stories of the things they learned from him.” She recalled that U.S. Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas once worked for Preston, that Preston was Thomas’ first boss and that Thomas spoke of Preston’s influence on him.

Cathy noted that his friends and colleagues spoke of Preston’s wonderful dry sense of humor. They also valued his impartiality and fairness. When some were quick to judge, before hearing all of the facts, he would remind them, “There was never a pancake so thin that it didn’t have two sides.”

Law Legacy

The Deans established the Preston and Cathy Dean Scholarship Endowment Fund in 2003. When asked what motivated them to set up their endowment, Cathy said, “People helped us receive our education. We wanted to help others.”

Preston’s grandparents founded the Dean Drugstore in Mexico, which his father and namesake, Kenneth Preston Dean, took over. When the younger Dean was 16, his father was killed in an armed robbery at the drugstore. His mother, Mildred, continued to work at the drugstore and later worked at a radio station putting Preston and his younger sister, Jayne, through college. A scholarship allowed Preston to continue into law school.

Cathy said, “When the law school dean sent Preston the notice of his scholarship, funded by a Missouri law firm, the dean encouraged Preston to do the same for others someday.” Preston felt lucky to have received an excellent education, which allowed him a wonderful career and the ability to help others. Cathy’s reasons are even more personal. Early in her teaching career, Cathy asked another teacher who did not have children, “What will we do if we do not have children?” Her answer has become Cathy’s motto: “We encourage those who do.” Cathy said, “For me, establishing the endowment is one way of fulfilling my motto. Preston would agree with that.”

To this end, I submit to you the Law Legacy: Cathy and Kenneth Preston Dean: The Deans’ career left its mark on the legal profession and many people along the way. Preston Dean hired Thomas as an assistant to Missouri Attorney General John Ashcroft.

Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas visiting with Cathy and Kenneth Preston Dean: The Deans’ career left its mark on the legal profession and many people along the way. Preston Dean hired Thomas as an assistant to Missouri Attorney General John Ashcroft.
Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution Symposium

BEYOND THE FAA:
ARBITRATION PROCEDURE, PRACTICE, AND POLICY
IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE
November 13, 2015

Former Governor, U.S. Attorney General Speaks at School of Law
Former Missouri governor and former U.S. attorney general John Ashcroft visited the law school on September 14 to present a lecture, “Liberty and Democracy.” He was introduced by Sam F. Hamer, ’59, and accepted questions from law students following his presentation.

Ashcroft served as U.S. attorney general from 2001 to 2015, following six years as a U.S. senator from Missouri. Previously he was attorney general of Missouri, followed by two terms as governor of Missouri.

Ashcroft currently serves as founder and chairman of TAG Holdings and The Ashcroft Law Firm in Arlington, Va.

Panel I

Earlier Histories: Arbitration in England and Early America

“For eschewing of trouble and exorbitant expense”: Arbitration in the Early Modern British Isles
Margo Todd
Walter H. Annenberg Professor of History
University of Pennsylvania

Arbitration and Elite Honour in Elizabethan England: A Case Study of Best Hardwick
Francis Calvert Boorman
Independent Scholar and Researcher for the Archives of Arbitration Project Institute of Advanced Legal Studies School of Advanced Study University of London, England

Carli N. Conlin
Associate Professor of Law
School of Law

Ancient and Comely Order: A History of Quaker Arbitration and Its Implications for Modern Commercial Dispute Resolution
F. Peter Phillips
Director, Alternative Dispute Resolution Skills Program, and Adjunct Professor New York Law School

Panel II

Later Histories: New Perspectives on Current Debates

Examing the Federal Arbitration Act Through the Lens of History
Imran Sasali
Associate Professor of Law Loyola University New Orleans College of Law

Why Information? Lessons from the History of the Federal Arbitration Act
Hiro Arasaki
Associate Professor of Law Loyola Law School, Los Angeles

The History of Securities Arbitration
Jill E. Gross
Professor of Law Pace Law School

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION
The Historically Shifting Sands of Reasons to Arbitrate
James Oldham
St. Thomas More Professor of Law and Legal History Georgetown University Law Center

The Federal Arbitration Act (FAA), enacted in 1925, provides a framework for how we think about and practice arbitration in the United States today. Yet, the FAA is relatively new on the horizon, historically speaking. Prior to the American Revolution, arbitration flourished not only in England, but also in the English colonies in North America, where customary English arbitration practice and procedure were adapted to local circumstances. Following the American Revolution, new American state legislatures passed arbitration statutes that often encouraged arbitration as a matter of public policy, while also codifying the procedures for its practice. Yet, these state statutes did not eliminate the customary systems of arbitration already in use. Neither did they replace arbitration as it was practiced by distinct groups, such as religious communities. As a result, disputants wishing to utilize arbitration could choose from a diverse array of arbitration procedures.

The purpose of the symposium was to explore the broader histories of arbitration in America, considering not only what arbitration procedure, practice and policy looked like in early America (and in the earlier legal, cultural or religious systems from which American arbitration was adopted), but also how those broader histories might contribute to important discussions and developments in arbitration procedure, practice and policy today. The main program included a distinguished set of historians and legal scholars, with a keynote address by James C. Oldham, St. Thomas More Professor of Law and Legal History at Georgetown University Law Center and past president of the National Academy of Arbitrators. Papers from the symposium will be published in the Journal of Dispute Resolution, the flagship journal of law school’s Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution.

Panel I

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St. Thomas More Professor of Law and Legal History Georgetown University Law Center

The Federal Arbitration Act (FAA), enacted in 1925, provides a framework for how we think about and practice arbitration in the United States today. Yet, the FAA is relatively new on the horizon, historically speaking. Prior to the American Revolution, arbitration flourished not only in England, but also in the English colonies in North America, where customary English arbitration practice and procedure were adapted to local circumstances. Following the American Revolution, new American state legislatures passed arbitration statutes that often encouraged arbitration as a matter of public policy, while also codifying the procedures for its practice. Yet, these state statutes did not eliminate the customary systems of arbitration already in use. Neither did they replace arbitration as it was practiced by distinct groups, such as religious communities. As a result, disputants wishing to utilize arbitration could choose from a diverse array of arbitration procedures.

The purpose of the symposium was to explore the broader histories of arbitration in America, considering not only what arbitration procedure, practice and policy looked like in early America (and in the earlier legal, cultural or religious systems from which American arbitration was adopted), but also how those broader histories might contribute to important discussions and developments in arbitration procedure, practice and policy today. The main program included a distinguished set of historians and legal scholars, with a keynote address by James C. Oldham, St. Thomas More Professor of Law and Legal History at Georgetown University Law Center and past president of the National Academy of Arbitrators. Papers from the symposium will be published in the Journal of Dispute Resolution, the flagship journal of law school’s Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution.
Admissions & Financial Aid

The Changing Face of Law School Admissions
by Michelle Heck, director of admissions and financial aid

Over the past ten years, law school admissions has gone through significant change on a national scale. Now applicants apply to more and more schools as well as research each school in depth. Applicants are looking at scholarships, career placement data, bar passage rates, concentrations, specific course offerings, academic prestige and so much more. Each of our applicants is an educated consumer seeking to get the most benefit for the least cost.

In response to this, our admissions office works hard to ensure that applicants know about all of the great things Mizzou Law has to offer. Our team meets with prospective applicants and encourages them to make a visit to Columbia and to campus. We are confident that if they visit Mizzou Law, they will see firsthand the relationships and program offerings that make our school so special. In-person visits by prospective students and their families are very important to our office, ensuring that we show each of them how special they are to this school and why Mizzou Law is a great place for them to continue their education.

Once we finish the recruiting cycle with new student orientation in August, we will be back out on the road meeting with prospective students and spreading the word about Mizzou Law. If you know of a student interested in Mizzou Law, please do not hesitate to let our admissions team know!

Meet the 1Ls

Valencia Clemons-Bush

Hometown: Atlanta, Georgia
Degree: BA in Political Science, Spelman College

Why did you choose Mizzou Law? Missouri was a second home for me. I graduated from high school here. I applied and came to visit. I was really nervous once I got to Columbia because I flew into the Columbia airport and it was so different than my home of Atlanta and the airport I just left. But I came, had my tour, visited, talked to [Director of Admissions] Michelle Heck, talked to admissions ambassador Nikki Clark and just felt at home in the close-knit environment. Just the small environment that reminded me of undergrad.

What is your favorite thing about law school so far? It’s truly an extended family for me. People care about one another. While academics are really important to the professors and students, just being good people is important too. This helps to produce good lawyers, good advocates, good men and women as a whole. It’s a holistic approach to creating an advocate.

If you were recruiting a student to come to law school, what would you tell them about Mizzou? In my experience, you can go anywhere and go to any law school and get a legal education. But you can’t go to any law school and become a good and evolved attorney. I think you find that here in this little gem!

What are your plans for the summer? I will be an in-house legal intern in St. Louis. I’m excited. I’ve done the law firm thing before and I’m excited to try something new.

Who do you look up to most and why? My grandmother. She would disagree, but she is the strongest woman I know. I want to be like her and I’ve heard I am like her in a lot of ways.

John McCaskill

Hometown: Springfield, Missouri
Degree: BA in English and Criminal Justice, Rockhurst University

What prompted your interest in law school? I’ve always been interested in law school. When I took criminal justice courses in undergrad I knew being a lawyer was what I wanted to do.

Why did you choose Mizzou Law? From the moment I stepped in the building, everyone was so friendly. I sat in on a class and really enjoyed myself. The environment here is wonderful and I immediately felt at home.

What is your favorite thing about law school so far? The professors are fantastic. Extremely well-educated, friendly, and all of them care about the students and helping you succeed.

What is your favorite spot in Columbia? I love spending warm Saturdays hiking at Rock Bridge Memorial Park, only a couple minutes from campus!

If you were recruiting a student to come to law school, what would you tell them about Mizzou? Mizzou is the one of the best values for law school and you have plenty of job opportunities and career paths to choose from. The faculty is fantastic and you also get to enjoy all that the university has to offer.

If you had a free weekend to do whatever you wanted, what would you do? I would travel. I love road trips and traveling across or even out of the country. Just around Columbia there are many lakes, parks and awesome destinations to see!

Michele Moyer

Hometown: Camdenton, Missouri
Degrees: BA in Criminology, Drury University, and MS in Criminology from Missouri State University

What prompted your interest in law school? After working as a paralegal for a number of incredible attorneys, I realized that it was possible to pursue a career in the legal field while also maintaining a healthy, happy lifestyle, something that wasn’t always obvious to me. These same attorneys inspired me to shoot for the stars and follow my dream of becoming an attorney.

What do you do to cope with the stress of law school? Honestly, as weird as it sounds, I unwind after a hard day at school by cleaning my house! For some reason, the mundane routine of vacuuming and doing laundry helps because it gives me a chance to just turn my brain off for a while. And if that does not work, there is always wine and chocolate!

What is your favorite spot in Columbia? When we relocated to Columbia from Salt Lake City, Utah, my husband and I were very fortunate to find a home right across the street from a park. It has a great nature trail where I can walk my two dogs when I need a break from studying.

If you were recruiting a student to come to law school, what would you tell them about Mizzou? If you are looking for a law school where you will not only receive a fantastic legal education, but also become part of an amazing family, I strongly suggest checking out Mizzou Law!

If you could change one thing about the law school, what would it be? I honestly do not think I would change anything. I have really enjoyed my experience at Mizzou Law so far and would not trade it for the world. But, my one tiny suggestion would be to put a coffee cart in the law school, it would definitely get a lot of love from sleepy law students!
Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution

Whistling While We Work!

by Rafael Gely, director of the Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution and James E. Campbell Missouri Endowed Professor of Law

The 2015-16 academic year has been a busy time at the Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution (CSDR). As we have done for more than 30 years, we continue to teach and write in the field of dispute resolution, as well as to support through our service the law school, the university and the community. But even as we continue to do so, we are constantly looking for new opportunities to advance the field of dispute resolution. We briefly want to tell you about a few of the new and creative programs we are pursuing.

A Different Kind of Symposium

As our readers know, every year since 1999 the CSDR has sponsored an annual symposium on topics related to dispute resolution. The symposium has been an incredible opportunity to bring to our midwest home of dispute resolution academics and practitioners.

We are particularly excited about next year’s program, “Moving Negotiation Theory from the Tower of Babel toward a Conflict Resolution Perspective.”

Finally, we anticipate that the video of the program will be live-streamed and subsequently posted on the internet. We hope that coupled with the reading list publicized in advance, the video could be the basis of a mini-course available throughout the world with an outstanding, multidisciplinary faculty. This promises to be an exciting event and we hope you consider joining us on Friday, October 7.

“Let ‘Em Write”

Anyone who knows Professor S.I. Strong knows that she likes to write. Her extensive list of publications is truly remarkable and hard to match. What people might not know is that Professor Strong also likes to ask others to write — or at least, likes to give others the opportunity to write.

A couple of years back, Professor Strong noticed that the various symposia and conferences that we were hosting at the School of Law provided an opportunity not only for scholars and practitioners to present their work, but also an opportunity for students to write. She suggested that we consider sponsoring a writing competition in conjunction with the various symposia. Her idea resonated with all of us, and since then, and under Professor Strong’s leadership, we have sponsored three very successful writing competitions.

Writing competitions have been held in conjunction with the last two CSDR symposia on the topics of “Judicial Education and the Art of Judging: From Myth to Methodology” (2014) and “Beyond the FAQ: Arbitration Procedure, Practice, and Policy in Historical Perspective” (2015). These have attracted submissions from all around the U.S. and abroad. Winning selections include submissions from U.C. Hastings College of Law, The Ohio State University, Charlotte Law School, the University of Toronto and from Mizzou Law.

A particularly meaningful competition was the one Professor Strong organized in conjunction with the 2015 Missouri Law Review Symposium. That year’s symposium, “Policing, Protest, and Perceptions: A Critical Examination of the Events in Ferguson,” was organized as a collective response to the events that occurred the year before in Ferguson, Mo. The call for papers invited submissions addressing events such as those that occurred in Ferguson from a dispute or conflict resolution perspective.

Understanding Journalists Understanding Arbitration

In collaboration with the National Academy of Arbitrators (NAA), we are delighted to announce the launch of ArbitratorInfo.com. Leaders of the NAA, founded in 1947 as a nonprofit honorary and professional organization of arbitrators in the United States and Canada, have been concerned for years about the manner in which labor arbitration and the arbitration process were portrayed in the media.

With the expansion of the use of arbitration outside the labor area, particularly in consumer and employment disputes, negative descriptions of the process in the media had reached an alarming level. While some of the criticism in these other areas was, and continues to be, justified, the NAA feared that such criticism could have a delegitimizing effect with regard to labor arbitration. In 2014, and through the initiative of Asistant Dean Bob Bailey, “79, who is an active member and officer of the NAA, we began conversations about ways to address the NAA’s concerns. Our conversations led us to believe that in part some of the press that arbitration was receiving was due to misunderstandings and misinformation about the different contexts in which arbitration was used and the various types of arbitration.

The website addresses these concerns by providing the public, professionals and the media with a neutral, noncommercial and comprehensive source of information about arbitration. It includes an Arbitration 101 page, which serves as a primer on the arbitration process. In addition, the site features a list of contacts who are available to talk to members of the media about arbitration. The website is managed by an editorial board composed of members of the NAA and faculty at the CSDR. Students at the School of Law have the opportunity to develop content for and help maintain the website, in collaboration with distinguished members of the NAA.

 Unlike other arbitration-related websites, ArbitratorInfo.com doesn’t generate or funnel business to a particular arbitrator or an arbitration practice group.

Family Violence Clinic

The Advocacy, Family Violence and Public Policy Seminar students have recently published the following articles in academic journals:

- Liz LaFoux, ’15

- Sophie B. Mashburn, ’14

- Ryan T. Nely, ’15

- “Equitable Tolling Demned: Uniform Standard Breaks Abuser’s Control Within Domestic Violence,” The Modern American, American University’s scholarly publication dedicated to diversity and the law (in press)
- Laura A. Petkovich, ’15

- Kristen Shively Johnson, ’15

- Adrienne A. Spiller, ’14

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SPRING NEWS

Office of Career Development & Student Services

by Jennifer Riedy Clark, director of public interest programs

Dean Lisa Key and Jennifer Riedy Clark traveled with 15 students to Chicago in February to engage in networking and interviews, and to attend the Midwest Public Interest Law Career Conference, held annually at Northwestern Law School. For the past several years, we have arranged a trip to Chicago for students who are interested in practicing in Chicago or who are interested in gaining experience in the field of public interest law. Students are able to network with the many Missouri Law alumni in the Chicago area and to interview for employment. While the trip was held the first weekend of February, we were greeted with wonderful weather — 45 degrees and sunny in Chicago, in February, is nothing to balk at.

Upon arrival in the Windy City, the students were feted with a reception hosted at the home of Rhonda C. Thomas, ’73, now a partner at Thompson Coburn’s Chicago office. As is typical with our alumni, she opened her home to our students and spoke with them for hours about their individual career paths and what she could do to help. She spoke of how her career in public interest law led her to her current expertise in public financing. And, as an added bonus, she showed us Navy Pier from her balcony wasn’t half bad.

Friday began a whirlwind of meetings and networking opportunities. The day started at the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. The students watched a criminal jury trial where a doctor was accused of taking kickbacks. They watched a criminal jury trial where a doctor was accused of taking kickbacks. The students watched a criminal jury trial where a doctor was accused of taking kickbacks. The students watched a criminal jury trial where a doctor was accused of taking kickbacks. The students watched a criminal jury trial where a doctor was accused of taking kickbacks. The students watched a criminal jury trial where a doctor was accused of taking kickbacks. The students watched a criminal jury trial where a doctor was accused of taking kickbacks. The students watched a criminal jury trial where a doctor was accused of taking kickbacks. The students watched a criminal jury trial where a doctor was accused of taking kickbacks.

A short walk then led us to the Law Office of the Cook County Public Defender, the largest “law firm” in Cook County, where we spoke with a multitude of attorneys who had collectively practiced with the office for more than 100 years. The students learned of the immediate trial experience they would gain if they began their careers as public defenders, and also the good they would do by ensuring that defendants’ constitutional rights were upheld.

We then ventured to Katten, Muchin, Rosenman LLP, where the students met with Nineveh Alkhass, ’05, and other members of the firm. Not only did the firm provide a much needed lunch during a long day of site visits, but the attorneys also took time out of their busy schedules to explain the type of work the firm does and provide advice on how the students can build their network of contacts in Chicago, and brought the Mizou Law community together for an evening of fun. Guests were treated to delicious food, fine drinks and a beautiful view of the Chicago skyline.

On Saturday, the Midwest Public Interest Law Career Conference was held. Students had the opportunity to interview with more than 40 public interest employers for jobs and engage in a “table-talk” networking event. This annual conference invites students attending law schools in ten Midwestern states to participate, and is organized by the Chicago Area Law School Consortium as a way to encourage more students to practice in this much needed area.

At the heart of this trip’s success is the rich network of Missouri Law alumni. Alumni and friends in attendance were Nineveh Alkhass, ’05; D. Matt Feldhaus, ’89; Jordan T. Hoffman, ’87; Suzanne H. Johnson, ’80; Lana C. Johnson, ’85; Terry MacCarthy; John E. Truty, ’95; Ryan M. Turley, ’88; and Shea D. Welch, ’98. This reception allowed the students to begin to build their network of contacts in Chicago, and brought the Mizou Law community together for an evening of fun. Guests were treated to delicious food, fine drinks and a beautiful view of the Chicago skyline.

As another example of special projects, the students are working on ethical vignettes to present as part of the program at the Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims Judicial Conference. The students prepared material relating to Model Rule 1.14 — Clients with Diminished Capacity. It is a privilege and honor to participate in this conference and learn important ethical lessons along the way.

The spring 2016 class also hosted an informational session on claims for homeless veterans at the local shelter. The students described the best manner in which to assemble a complete claim, so that the claim can be quickly granted. The students made themselves available after the informational session, along with the supervising attorney, for one-on-one informational sessions with veterans. This was the clinic’s first formal outreach to homeless veterans, though the clinic has assisted homeless veterans on a one-on-one basis in the past. Plans are underway for the 2016 Veterans Day Symposium. Given the success of the 2015 symposium on traumatic brain injury (TBI), 2016 will bring “TBI 2.0.”

Veternitas Clinic

by Angela Drake, director of the Veterans Clinic and instructor

The School of Law’s Veterans Clinic delivered positive results for many of its veterans last year. For the calendar year ending in 2015, the clinic helped eight veterans secure monthly VA compensation payments ranging from $450 to $4,100. Retro payments ranged from $14,000 to $360,000. Talk about changing veterans’ lives!

All of the clinic’s work is done on a pro bono basis. It also helps veterans secure needed independent medical opinions, which are often the missing link in the claim. This is valuable experiential learning for students interested in any type of personal injury litigation, as well as those committed to helping veterans.

The clinic’s clients include those who served in all periods of war — from World War II to Afghanistan. The clinic represents veterans who serve in peace as well. Issues range from military sexual trauma to post traumatic stress to Gulf War Syndrome. Cases are pending from the regional office level all the way to the federal circuit.

The clinic is also proud of its other special projects apart from work on individual client files. For example, it is currently taking the lead on behalf of more than a dozen law school clinical directors, to challenge the VA’s policy of destroying original VA paper claims files as it moves to electronic filing. While everyone appreciates the ease and convenience of electronic filing, there are legitimate concerns that the destruction of original claims files is problematic given that scanning is not 100 percent accurate, and the claims files are, in fact, evidence in an adjudicatory proceeding that cannot be destroyed without spoliation concerns. In response to a call from the Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims for amicus curiae briefing, the clinic stepped up.
Angela K. Drake participated in the spring 2016 Missouri Federal Securities Law Conference on Class Actions Serving Investors in a D.C. Circuit, in November. After serving on the planning committee for the conference, she was a panelist on the Advanced Clinical Management: Best Practices panel and also served as the moderator for the Tips from the Bench: the BVA and CWO. In April, Drake participated in the ethics panel at the Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims Judicial Conference. Along with the directors of clinics at Stetson University, William & Mary and Syracuse, she presented ethical vignettes on the war on drugs, which were then filmed and directed by clinical students.

Carl H. Esbeck published an article, “Federal Contractors, Title VII, and LGBT Employment Discrimination: Can Religious Organizations Continue to Staff on a Religious Basis?”, in the Oxford Journal of Law & Religion, vol. 4, p. 369. The January issue of Vital Speeches of the Day reprinted a public address by Esbeck. The speech is titled “Post-Disciplinary America: A Season of Legal and Civic Strife Inevitable?” Following the U.S. Supreme Court’s same-sex marriage decision, North Carolina enacted legislation permitting magistrates, for reasons of religious conscience, to decline to perform such marriages. A federal appeals court in December challenged the new legislation. In a blog post titled “ planned early dispute resolution,” A draft of this article is available at law.missouri.edu/ about/people/lade/. He also was a speaker on a teleconference program, “Tips for Effective Negotiations and Mediations,” for the Honors Attorney Program of the U.S. Postal Service.

John Lunde was the keynote speaker at the University of Florida Institute for Dispute Resolution’s annual awards dinner. He spoke about mediator styles, dealing with bad faith in mediation and professional development. He also was a speaker at the trial bar annual meeting of the National Mediation Board. Lunde also was a speaker at the annual meeting of the National Association of Justice, which focuses on ethical mediation. Lunde also was a speaker at the American Bar Association’s annual meeting, which focuses on ethical mediation. Lunde also was a speaker at the American Bar Association’s annual meeting, which focuses on ethical mediation.

Wilson Freymuth’s article “Can Associations Have Priority over Fannie and Freddie,” published last summer in the American Bar Association’s Probate and Property magazine, received the ABA Real Property, Trust and Estate Law Section’s 2015 Excellence in Writing Award for best overall article on property law. Freymuth spoke as a panelist for the section’s monthly webinar program “Professor’s Corner.” In December, Freymuth discussed recent decisions involving equitable subrogation in mortgage refinancing transactions. He also moderated the February 2016 panel on Islamic law of inheritance, and this April 2016 program on Islamic law of finance, and will be the moderator and program chair for the law professors panel at the section’s May 2016 CLE Symposium. The fifth edition of Freymuth’s student outline/treatise “Land Transactions and Finance” (co-authored with Grant Neison, Dale Whitman, and Ann Burkhard) was published in February 2015.

Mitchell was appointed associate dean of academic affairs for the law school. He was also appointed chair of the University of Missouri System Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Task Force and to the Mizzou Academic Retention Services Advisory Committee. He was also elected to the American Law Institute.


Mitchell was the keynote speaker at the Service Learning Symposium “Advocacy and Activism Outside the Classroom” at Missouri University of Science & Technology and the Columbia chapter of the NAACP national meeting. He also served as the keynote speaker at the Multiethnic Cultural Education Committee (MACE) Scholars Conference, a function of Columbia Public Schools, and conducted a workshop for faculty on skill-based appointments at the conference, “Relevant Pedagogy for the 21st Century Learner.” Mitchell also interviewed on KFRC Radio following the Kansas City hearing of the Missouri State Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights. He also appeared on The Rod Chapel Show, where he discussed felon disenfranchisement laws and collateral consequences of sentencing. More research. Mitchell has coauthored with an American Bar Association–trained team charged with assessing the state’s capital punishment system, proposed rule changes to the Missouri Supreme Court regarding the effects of Missouri’s rapid pace of execution on capital representation. Luton also presented on that proposal to the Missouri Supreme Court and to the Missouri death penalty at a symposium held at the University of Missouri Law School on the future of capital punishment in the United States.

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SPRING NEWS

**Faculty Notes, continued**

Gary Moye co-wrote the fifth edition of Entertainment, Media, and the Law Text Cases, and Problems, with Bob C. Walker of Harvard University and William W. Berry III of the University of Mississippi. The fifth edition was published by West Academic. In November, Moye was the speaker at the Jefferson City (Mo.) Rotary Club on the topic, “Free Surprising Facts about Law School and the Legal Profession.” He was introduced by Pamela Quigg Henkenbau, ’83, who is chair of the University of Missouri System Board of Curators.


James M. Niemann, ’93, completed the first semester of the Entrepreneurship Legal Problems course for business students. Niemann’s collaborative endeavors include serving as a legal mentor to Columbia’s Start-Up Weekend in September, as a judge and coach for the Jeffrey E. Smith Institute “Shark Tank Competition” at the MU Robert J. Trulaske Sr. College of Business and a mentor for the 2016 Couter Bootcamp sponsored by the MU Couter Translational Partnership Program. He also delivered a presentation on “Intellectual Property for Entrepreneurs” at the MU Entrepreneurship Workshop sponsored by the Missouri Small Business Technology Development Center and Columbia Regional Economic Development, Inc. (REDI), and made presentations at REEDI for Global Entrepreneurship Week and “Third Thursday Tech Talks.”

Niemann was recently appointed to serve on the Innovation to Market Pathway Analysis Working Group, which was created by MU Interim Chancellor Hank Foley and chaired by MU Vice Provost for Economic Development Steve Wyatt. He has also served on the Regional Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Committee since July, wherein he has been instrumental in developing the new Mid-Missouri Entrepreneurial Calendar and an upcoming online map of mid-Missouri entrepreneurial resources.

Ben Trachteberg began a one-year term as chair of the MU Faculty Council on University Policy in July. His tenure has been quite successful, and he has helped to organize the faculty’s response to the turbulent events of the 2015-2016 academic year. The Faculty Council has faced the resignation of the president, chancellor medical school dean and head football coach, among other challenges. In January, Trachteberg and Interim Chancellor Hank Foley jointly appointed an ad hoc committee to examine issues related to protests and public spaces, free speech and the press. Professor Bob Jerry is serving as chair of the committee, which also includes Professor Christina Wells and Interim Vice Chancellor Chuck Henson, in addition to other faculty, administrators and students.

Trachteberg has law journal essays forthcoming on the proper use of grand juries in high-profile cases – part of the Missouri Law Review’s symposium issue on Ferguson – as well as an essay on teaching criminal procedure.

强的研讨会于在数位在中南大学、包括 UC Hastings College of the Law, the Institute for Transnational Arbitration’s Academic Council Works in Progress Conference, the International Association of Law Schools’ Annual Conference.

Strong also travelled to Paris to speak at the annual meeting of the International Criminal Court and attended working group sessions of the American Law Institute in Philadelphia, the European Law Institute in Germany and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law in New York. In February, she travelled to Brazil to serve as an external reviewer of a doctoral candidate’s dissertation defense at the Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo.

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Adjunct Faculty

Sarah Road spoke at the American Bar Association Section of Dispute Resolution Annual Spring conference in April on “Unpacking, Mapping and Evaluating Conflicts.” She has also been working with the Kettering Foundation and the Columbia Daily Tribune on a joint learning exchange involving media and the citizen voice in democracy.

Jayne T. Woods, ’05, recently presented the webinar, “Would Spock Make a Good Law Clerk?” The Role of Logic in Judicial Opinions,” at the 2015 Appellate Writing Seminar, held by the Missouri State Office of State Courts Administration. The presentation was designed to help both career and novice law clerks understand how to use logic to both understand the parties’ arguments and craft sound judicial opinions. This presentation (and another conducted the same day by Professor Brad Desnoyer, ’99) was the first time the annual Appellate Writing Seminar was conducted by webinar to facilitate attendance for law clerks and appellate judges across the state.

Law Staff Recognized for Excellence

Last fall, two members of the law school staff were recognized for excellence at the law school’s kick-off luncheon for the academic year.

**Patty H. Epps Award**

Robin L. Storrier was the recipient of the 2015 Patty H. Epps Award, which is presented to a non-exempt staff member who honors the memory of Patty H. Epps with exceptional public service, cheerfulness and indomitable spirit and dedication to the School of Law. Faculty and staff vote by private ballot each year and the award recipient is kept secret until the official announcement at the luncheon.

Storrier joined the School of Law in the summer of 2013, starting in the Administrative Office (otherwise known as “203”), and in the summer of 2015 joined the Office of Advancement. She enjoys walking, cooking and spending time with her four beautiful grandchildren.

**JoAnn Humphreys Law Library Employee Performance Award**

Scott P. Reiser is the recipient of the 2015 JoAnn Humphreys Law Library Employee Performance Award, which is presented to a staff member of the library who honors the memory of JoAnn Humphreys. The award is determined based on outstanding contributions to the law school’s mission that enhance the quality of law school life and purpose through support of its core teaching, research and service activities. Nominations are submitted by faculty and staff and the awardee is selected by the Law Library management team. The award is kept secret until the official announcement at the luncheon.

Reiser joined the School of Law in the fall of 2009, where he was hired as a computer support specialist to oversee the computer lab. He has moved to several positions within the law school, but is now a systems support analyst in charge of video production and other IT duties.

When he’s not live streaming symposia or maintaining servers at the law school, Reiser made the decision to pursue the AFT/EAT certification and is now a PCTT on his bike, taking in hours of documentaries at the True/False Film Festival or trying new hops to perfect his homemade IPA recipe.
H. Dee Wampler III, ‘85, was recognized with Lifetime Membership from the Missouri Peace Officers Association, a distinction given to those who have devoted 25 years of service in law enforcement or their membership. In the last 25 years, he has contributed more than 250 articles that were published in Law Enforcement, the official magazine of the Missouri Police Officers Association.

In 2015, Wampler also served as named counselor by the Missouri Bar Association in recognition of his long and distinguished career as a member of the legal profession.

Wampler has appeared on a number of national television programs. In September 2015, he was featured on the Discovery Channel in the series Swamp Murder.

Wampler practices with The Law Offices of Wampler & Joseph Possmann in Springfield, Mo.

70s

Daniel K. Awwal, ‘71, was appointed to the Missouri Workforce Development Board by Gov. Jeremiah W. “Jay” Nixon, ‘81. The board serves as an advisory council to the governor and to the Missouri Division of Workforce Development on the employment and training needs of Missouri’s businesses. Awwal is the precinct commissioner of Boone County, Mo., and is a partner with Awwal and Montgomery in Columbia.

Michael G. Goldstein, ‘71, was elected as a fellow of the American College of Trial Counsel. The organization recognizes experienced attorneys who have dedicated their careers to the highest ideals of the trial profession.

Goldstein is executive vice president of The Gittell Organization, a wealth strategy organization headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio. For more than 42 years he has practiced law and has been a national authority with deep experience in legal matters relating to the insurance industry, the retirement planning industry and the national authority on executive compensation, taxation, estate planning and corporate services.

Ted D. Ayres, ‘72, co-authored his eighth book titled, ‘Around the world at Wichita State University in Wichita, Kan. The book, which contains 184 color photos and 43 illustrations, is a world tour through photography that captures unique angles and beloved sites. Ayres is the director of community engagement, a volunteer opportunity, and vice president and general counsel emeritus, of Wichita State University.

Charles R. Stump, ‘74, was named the 2016 Friend of the University from the Southwest Missouri State University Foundation. According to the university, the award “recognizes those who support and who closely interacted with the mission, programs and purposes of the University, is the highest honor bestowed by the Southwest Missouri State University Foundation.” Awards must also “have the respect of the community and the University, and must have acted to confirm their interest and involvement with the University.” Stump is an alumnus of Southwest Missouri State University.

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Dennis L. Beckley, ‘75, was named the 2015 Citizen of the Year for the City of Creve Coeur, Mo. He practiced with the Law Offices of Dennis L. Beckley in St. Louis. Presently he is in private practice in Creve Coeur since 1985 and was named an associate U.S. attorney in St. Louis.

Nancy M. Watkins, ‘82, was named to the Circuit Court in the 21st Judicial Circuit of Missouri, which covers St. Louis County, by Gov. Jeremiah W. “Jay” Nixon, ‘81. Presently she was chief associate circuit judge in St. Louis County since March 2013 and has sat as a special judge on the Missouri Court of Appeals, Eastern District. Before becoming a judge, she was an attorney in private practice with the firm of Shook, Cooper & Winer in St. Louis.

Don M. Downing, ‘82, was named in 2015 Faculty Alumni Award from the Missouri Alumni Association. The award, which began in 1956, recognizes the achievements of faculty and staff from the University. Faculty are considered for their work as teachers, researchers and administrators. Alumnae are considered for both their accomplishments in professional life and service to the university. Downing practices with Gray, Ritter & Graham in St. Louis.

Robert M. Palmer, ‘82, was elected president of the Metropolitan St. Louis Bar Association. He practices law in St. Louis.

James B. Wingfield, ‘82, is a partner of St. Louis Motor Vuls Co. He has served the company, which is headquartered in Joplin, Mo., for 33 years.

Elizabeth Virginia Rehn, ‘83, was elected as an associate circuit judge for Polk County, Mo., and began her term on January 1, 2005. She is the first woman to serve as a judge in her county.

Mark A. Shank, ‘89, was honored with the 2016 Justice Award bestowed by the Dallas Bar Foundation based on his volunteer work in the community. The prestigious award is presented annually to a local attorney and Dallas Bar Association member who exemplifies the organization’s commitment to professional and community service.

Shank’s civic and professional leadership roles include prior service as president of the Dallas Bar Association, director of the State Bar of Texas, chairman of the Dallas Bar Foundation, chairman of the Dallas Breakfast Group and chairman of Dallas Habitat for Humanity. Shank is managing partner of the boutique-firm Gueler Ehlom Johnson Shank in Dallas, Texas, where he represents clients in a variety of labor and employment and business litigation matters is state and federal courts across the nation.

Robert R. Sterner, ‘80, received the Sawyer’s Award at the 11th Annual Knights of Columbus Supper for his community service with Fulton and Callaway County. He is the Callaway County prosecuting attorney.

H. Morley Swingle, ‘80, is an assistant circuit judge at the St. Louis Attorney’s Office as part of the Missouri Judicial Rolling. He was previously in private practice in Colorado, served as a prosecutor in Colorado from 1984 to 1991, and was sworn in as an associate U.S. attorney in St. Louis.

Robert R. Adams, ‘73, was named a professor of law and professor of African and African American studies at Washington University in St. Louis, Mo.

Jayne is a senior general attorney with BNSF Railway in Springfield.

Goldstein is executive vice president of The Gittell Organization, a wealth strategy organization headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio. For more than 42 years he has practiced law and has been a national authority with deep experience in legal matters relating to the insurance industry, the retirement planning industry and the national authority on executive compensation, taxation, estate planning and corporate services.

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ALUMNI NOTES

We welcome your news!

To submit your Alumni Notes for the Fall 2016 issue, please contact:

Cathy Babcock, Editor-Teacher
255 Rollins Hall
Columbia, MO 65211
573-882-7857
babcockc@missouri.edu
law.alumni@missouri.edu/shares/update-forms

We encourage you to submit photos, articles, and updates on your professional and personal activities. Please include your current job title, employer, and hometown.

Rebekah E. Bromberg, ’03, was named 2016 Big Sister of the Year by Big Brothers Big Sisters of Greater St. Louis. Bromberg, who has served as a “big sister” with the organization since 2005, was recognized at a special celebration in January. Bromberg is vice president and assistant general counsel with MATCH Holdings in Fort Worth, Mo.

Benjamin W. Powell, ’03, is a partner with Hapton in Edina, Minn. He focuses his practice on a diverse range of complex litigation matters including personal injury, wrongful death, insurance, liability, railroad, airline, insurance, and maritime law.

Jason C. Grill, ’04, is a partner with Lathrop & Gage in Kansas City, Mo. He focuses his practice in planning and executing aquatic and commercial development projects. He also represents clients in the protection and enforcement of their intellectual property rights and provides corporate advice and representation. Grill is a senior advisor for public affairs, policy and Public Policy at the School of Law.

Joshua L. Hill, ’10, is a business attorney with Neale & Bacon in Kansas City, Mo. Hill represents clients in the areas of business formation, real estate, creditors’ rights, corporate and commercial matters, and intellectual property.

Adam D. Woody, ’06, was named to the list of “Top 40 Under 40” by attorneys in Missouri by the National Academy of Criminal Defense Attorneys. Woody has also been named to the “Top 40 Under 40” list of criminal defense attorneys in Missouri by the Society of Legal Advocates.

Walter L. Barnes II, ’96, was upgraded to senior member status of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Barnes is senior program manager of research and development at Bechtel-GE Energy, Inc., in Rocklin, Calif. He provides high-level leadership for the development of new products that support the advancement of technology needs of customers served by the Semiconductor Materials Business Unit. His management responsibilities encompass product conception and process design all the way through scale-up engineering and transfer into manufacturing as part of the commercialization process.

Kathryn A. Busch, ’07, is an associate with law firm in Kansas City. She has practiced with the firm since 2008 and concentrates her practice on civil trial practice, family law and business law.

Darryl M. Chatman, ’00, practices with Armstrong Teasdale in St. Louis as a member of the firm’s litigation practice group. In his practice, he focuses on animal health, life sciences, agriculture law, regulatory compliance, commercial, intellectual, and employment litigation. He assists agriculture commodity groups, farmers, ranchers, alternative fuel industries and biofuel producing companies with a variety of legal needs. Previously he served as deputy director of the Missouri Department of Agriculture after serving for seven years with Armstrong Teasdale in the litigation practice group.

Kathryn A. Bridges, ’04, and Michael A. Bridges, ’04, announce the birth of their daughter, Grace Emerson Bridges, on October 10, 2015. Grace is the big sister.

Kathryn N. Nealon, ’06, is the pro bono coordinator for Latham & Gaut in Kansas City, Mo., handling the firm’s pro bono efforts in its nationwide service. Previously she was the director of legal services for Jackson County USA in Kansas City, Mo., for eight years.

Brian J. Weaver, ’09, is a partner with Stegall Leonard Street in St. Louis, Mo. He is a transactional attorney with significant experience in helping clients secure state and federal tax credits for historic rehabilitation, new market and renewable energy projects.

Adam D. Woody, ’06, was named to the list of “Top 40 Under 40” by attorneys in Missouri by the National Academy of Criminal Defense Attorneys. Woody has also been named to the “Top 40 Under 40” list of criminal defense attorneys in Missouri by the Society of Legal Advocates.

Jennifer A. Stenersen Hill, ’01, is a partner with Shook, Hardy & Bacon in Kansas City, Mo., where she practices with the pharmaceutical and medical device litigation group. She focuses her practice on complex business litigation and medical device manufacturers engaged in product liability litigation. She also advises clients on issues involving the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, including product labeling, recalls, regulatory compliance, and risk evaluation and management.

Brian T. Beau, ’01, is an associate with Space Finance in Kansas City, Mo. He has practiced with the firm since 2008 and concentrates his practice in civil trial practice, family law and business law.

Joshua L. Hill, ’10, is a business attorney with Neale & Bacon in Kansas City, Mo. He represents clients in the areas of business formation, real estate, creditors’ rights, corporate and commercial matters, and intellectual property.

Kathleen A. Boch, ’07, is an attorney with The Firm of Haden & Haden in Columbia, where she is developing a practice focusing on the estate planning needs of farmers. Previously she was a director of career development at the School of Law and was an assistant prosecutor in Warren County, Mo.

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Bryan F. Citlenton, ’06, is an assistant general counsel of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y.

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Karen M. Hail, ’06, is an associate with Shook, Hardy & Bacon in Kansas City, Mo. She concentrates her practice on civil trial practice, family law and business law.

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Emory Melton, 45, of Columbia, Mo., died December 26, 2015, at age 62. After graduating from law school, he served five years as the Army's top legal officer while completing basic training in Alaska, he was sent to Iraq, where he served as senior legal advisor to the Chief of Mission of Missouri and the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad. He was a Vietnam veteran and was a member of the American Bar Association. Following his military service he returned to Columbia, Mo., and with two wives began two businesses, Ultra Premium Pet Adoptions and Emory Melton DDS. He also owned the Craney Chronicle/Stone County Republican newspaper, was an attorney partner in the Craney Chronicle/Stone County Republican law firm, and was a member of the Craney Chronicle/Stone County Republican law firm. He is survived by his wife and four children. He was a member of the Craney Chronicle/Stone County Republican law firm. He is survived by his wife and four children.


David C. Harrison, ‘43, of Hartsburg, Mo., died June 4, 2015, at age 87. He served in the U.S. Army from 1943 to 1946 and was later drafted into the U.S. Army in 1944, where he served as a staff sergeant and was stationed in Korea for 14 months during his service. He was employed by MFA in Columbia for several years and later practiced as an attorney in Salina, Mo. In 1961, Harrison left Jefferson City to become an attorney for the Missouri Power and Light Company. In 1969, he became president and supervised the utilities service in 200 towns and the company merged with Union Electric in 1984. After a service to the state of Missouri, he retired. Harrison was a member of the Missouri Bar, served in the state of Missouri, and was a member of the Missouri Bar.

Harrison was active in the community, serving as service to the state of Missouri, a member of the Missouri Bar, and a member of the Missouri Bar. He oversaw much of the same territory, plus the Lake of the Ozarks, during his retirement in 1986.

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Earl A. Badger, ‘30, of Leawood, Kan., died July 29, 2015, at age 89. He served his country aboard his ship the USS Rudderow and was a member of the U.S. Naval Reserve and retired at the rank of commander. After graduation from Southeast Missouri State University, he practiced law in Carlisle and was a member of the Missouri Bar and was a member of the Missouri Bar. He was the first Missouri law firm to practice in the state.

Jerry S. Eades, ‘57, of Austin, Texas, died October 20, 2015, at age 68. Before completing his undergraduate degree at Missouri, he served in the U.S. Army in the Pacific Theater. After graduation from Southeast Missouri State University, he attended the University of Texas School of Law in the 1950s and participated in the Civil Rights Movement. He also was actively civically active with Harris Street State University, the Urban League of St. Louis, the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, the United Hebrew Congregation, Cystic Fibrosis, Boys Town of Missouri and Logan College. In 2015, he also supported Bucktown Baskets and taught at the St. Louis Police Academy.

A far from a mark, he hosted radio shows and produced the “Lone Jazz” show on KUET. He was a recipient of the National Jazz Award last year.

Wells was the father of Michael A. Wells, ‘90, and Nathan B. Wells, ‘92.

Memorial contributions may be directed to the University of Missouri Law School Foundation, 205 Hulston Hall, Columbia, MO 65211.

Richard G. Greenberg, ‘67, of Leawood, Kan., died October 31, 2015, at age 83. After graduation from the University of Michigan, he practiced law in Leawood, Kan., as a partner in a law firm in Kansas City and was active in the community, serving as service to the state of Missouri, a member of the Missouri Bar, and a member of the Missouri Bar.

Wallace H. Russell, ‘51, of Crane, Mo., died September 4, 2015, at age 90. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Navy aboard the aircraft carrier USS Intrepid in the Pacific Ocean. Russell served three tours of duty in Okinawa and the Chinese Sea and was interrupted by service in the U.S. Army in Vietnam. After Russell’s discharge in 1964, he returned to Crane, Mo., and operated a leave center for Allied Forces in Germany known as the Berchtesgaden Recreation Area. He organized and operated a leave center for Allied Forces in Europe known as the Berchtesgaden Recreation Area. He organized and operated a leave center for Allied Forces in Europe known as the Berchtesgaden Recreation Area. He organized and operated a leave center for Allied Forces in Europe known as the Berchtesgaden Recreation Area.

In 1964, he became president of the United Hebrew Congregation, and was elected president of the United Hebrew Congregation, serving as service to the state of Missouri, a member of the Missouri Bar, and a member of the Missouri Bar. He oversaw much of the same territory, plus the Lake of the Ozarks, during his retirement in 1986.

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Alumni, Faculty Named to Commission on Racial and Ethnic Fairness

On October 6, 2015, Chief Justice Patricia A.Bremerken, ’78 of the Supreme Court of Missouri, released an order establishing the Commission on Racial and Ethnic Fairness. According to the order, the commission will “examine and review current practices and recommend measures to ensure fairness, impartiality, equal access, and full participation for racial and ethnic minorities in the judicial process and in the practice of law.” Eleven alumni and faculty of the law school were appointed to the chief justice to the commission.


Alumni and Faculty Recognized by The Missouri Bar, Missouri Lawyers Weekly

Outstanding School of law alumni and faculty were recognized at The Missouri Bar Annual Meeting last fall.

Chief Justice Awards

Presented by the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri.

Clifford H. Ahrens, ’69 Alan Blankenship, ’91 Gary Oxenhandler, ’73 Roy L. Richer, ’76

David J. Dixon Apprentice Advocacy Award

Recognizes outstanding achievements in appellate practice by young members of The Missouri Bar.

Samuel E. Buffaloe, ’11 Jennifer K. Bukowsky, ’06

Pro Bono Publico Award

Recognizing outstanding pro bono activities.

Daphne Halderman, ’01

Purdue Professionalism Award

Presented to a Missouri lawyer who demonstrates outstanding professionalism, displaying competency, integrity and civility in her or his practice and personal life.

John W. Kurtz, ’76 J. Michael Payne, ’80

The Missouri Bar Legislative Award

Recognizes legislators who have made significant contributions to legislation which affords the administration of justice and the integrity of the judiciary.

Robert Cornejo, ’08

Administrative Officers

Michael A. Middleton, BA, JD, Interim Provost of Missouri System and Professor Emeritus of Law

Henry C. Fahey, BS, WL, PhD, Interim Chancellor University of Missouri

Garnett S. Stokes, BS, RD, PhD, President, University of Missouri

Gary Myers, BA, MA, JD, Dean and E. F. Nelson Professor of Law

Paul J. Lutton, BA, JD, PhD, Associate Dean for Faculty Research and Development and R.B. Price Professor of Law

S. David Mitchell, BA, MA, JD, PhD, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Associate Professor of Law

Elizabeth E. Gey, BSW, JD, Assistant Director for Career Development and Student Services

Robert D. Oakes, BA, JD, PhD, Director of the Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution and James & E. Campbell Missouri Endowed Professor of Law

R. Douglas Becher, BA, MA, PhD, Director of the Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution and Associate Professor of Law

James H. Lande, BA, JD, Co-Director of the Center for Intellectual Property & Entrepreneurship, Associate Director of the Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution and Associate Professor of Law

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Spurgeon Smithson Award

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Eliza
For the most current listing of events
law.missouri.edu/calendar
CLE programming and registration
law.missouri.edu/cle/general/upcoming
Alumni events
law.missouri.edu/alumni

### 2016

#### June

**8-10**  
Mediation Training for Civil Mediations  
John K. Hulston Hall  
8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.  
INFO 573-882-5969

#### September

**1**  
Distinguished Alumni Luncheon  
Honoring graduates of 30 or more years ago  
Country Club of Missouri, Columbia  
Time TBA  
INFO 573-882-4374

**15-16**  
Price Sloan Symposium on Media Ethics and Law  
Location and Time TBA  
INFO 573-882-3247

**23**  
Annual Alumni Luncheon  
Held in conjunction with The Missouri Bar Annual Meeting  
Lodge of the Four Seasons, Lake Ozark  
Time TBA  
INFO 573-882-4374

#### October

**7**  
Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution Symposium  
Moving Negotiation Theory from the Tower of Babel Toward a World of Mutual Understanding  
John K. Hulston Hall  
Time TBA  
INFO 573-882-6891

#### November

**11**  
Veterans Clinic Symposium  
TBI 2.0  
John K. Hulston Hall  
Time TBA  
INFO 573-882-7630

### 2017

#### February

**9-10**  
SEC Tax Challenge  
Hosted by Mizzou Law  
Location and Time TBA  
INFO 573-882-3247

#### March

**10**  
Center for Intellectual Property & Entrepreneurship Symposium  
Implementing and Interpreting the Defend Trade Secrets Act  
John K. Hulston Hall  
Time TBA  
INFO 573-882-5969

#### April

**22**  
Tim Heinsz 5K/10K Run/Walk and Jim Devine Dog Walk  
John K. Hulston Hall  
Time TBA  
INFO 573-882-6891