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FSU College of Law's Village Green: a view of the Rotunda from the colonnade.

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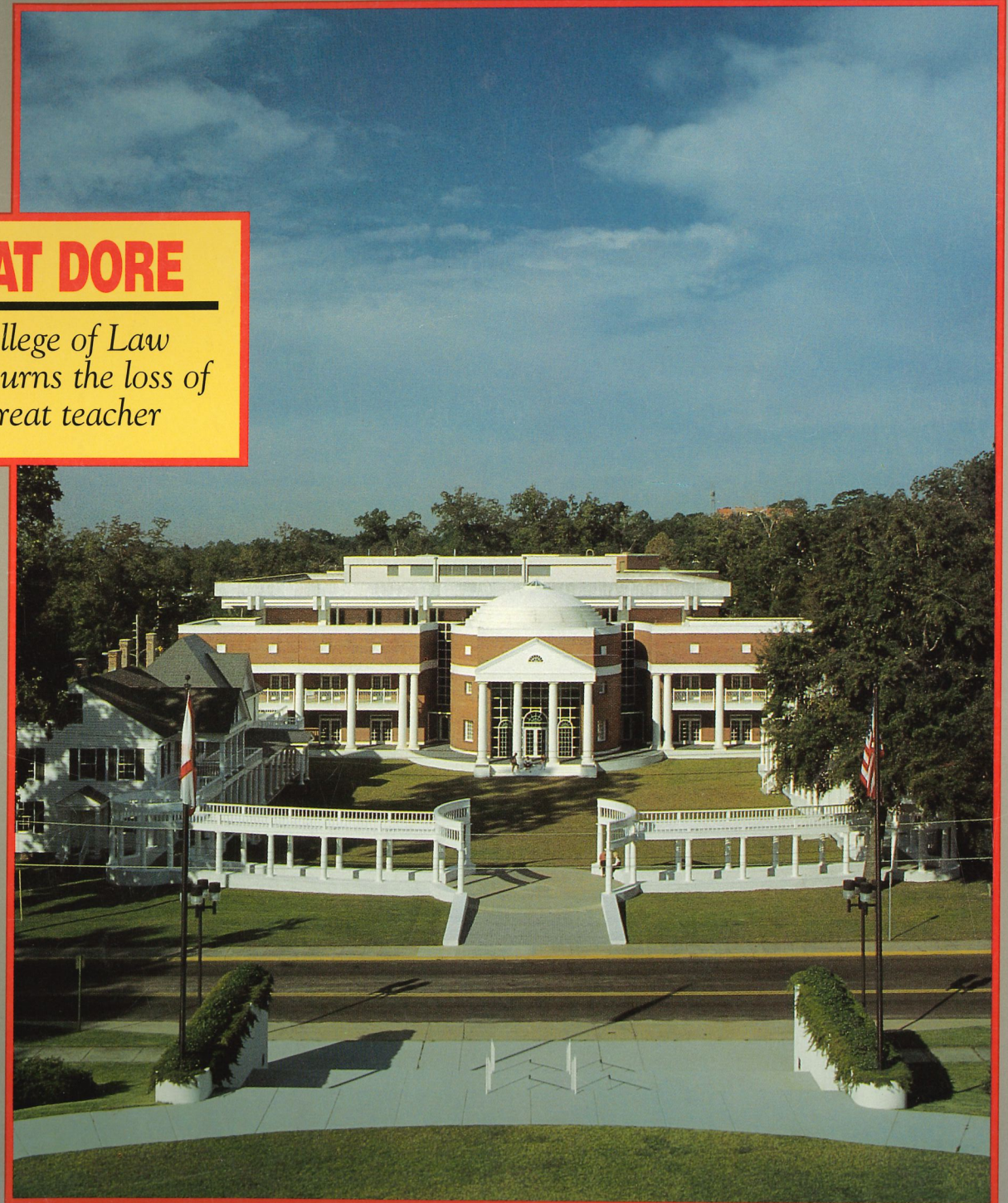
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THE MAGAZINE OF THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW

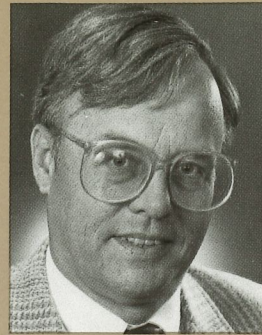
PAT DORE

*College of Law
mourns the loss of
a great teacher*



Dean's Letter

A New Look, A New Commitment



I am delighted to write this column for the premiere issue of *FSU Law*, our new alumni magazine. *FSU Law* is designed to serve two purposes. First, and most importantly, it is designed to help us all keep in touch with the alumni of the Florida State University College of Law. It is intended to help our alumni stay in contact with the people they went to school with and to help our earlier graduates become acquainted with our more recent graduates and vice versa.

A newspaper format provides an insufficient testament to the achievements of our graduates. Our alumni have now entered leadership positions throughout the profession—they have come of age—and our alumni publication should reflect that fact. Please send us notes about yourself and about your fellow alums. In addition, please send us any suggestions you have about likely candidates for topics for feature articles.

The second purpose of this magazine is to keep you up to date on the academic programs and the quality of life at the College of Law. We want you to know that we shall continue to do the kind of job that will enhance the prestige and value of the J.D. from Florida State. It is in the interest of our students, faculty and alums not only to deliver excellence in legal education at Florida State, but also to make sure that the excellence of our graduates is perceived by the public. If you, our alumni, are not proud of your and our achievements, no one else will be. And you can only be proud of achievements you know about.

You all know by now that the quality of our program and the quality of our lives have suffered irreparable damage by the death of Pat Dore. This joyful woman, this consummate teacher, this indefatigable law reformer, this wonderful colleague, can never be replaced. On behalf of the faculty, I thank you again for your messages of condolence and for your contributions to the Pat Dore Memorial Fund for minority students. The one satisfaction I have from my first year as dean is the knowledge that I took some small part in making Pat's last semester here a happy one. I shall always miss her and cherish her memory.

I want to express my deep appreciation to those of you who have agreed to be class representatives on our Annual Fund campaign and also to all of you who have made financial contributions to the law school.

You have helped soften the blows of an extremely difficult year. Many students, particularly second- and third-year students, are demoralized by the bleak job market. Contributed dollars help me to provide financial aid to students and also to support student activities. Faculty morale has been good but also is in need of shoring up. I am very grateful that the

faculty have received my appointment as dean with patience and kindness. They also have endured the budget cuts with great aplomb. The faculty are doing everything they can to make sure that our students do not feel the impact of the budget cuts. They are working hard to deliver more with less.

It is hard to overstate the impact of the budget cuts on the law school. Those cuts, as you know, mean that the salaries of faculty and staff are lower than what was promised last summer. Those cuts also mean that some faculty have lost once-in-a-lifetime promotion raises. Several faculty secretaries have resigned and cannot be replaced because of the hiring freeze accompanying the cuts. For further illustration, we have been functioning all year without a Director of Admissions. The admissions staff who remain and the faculty members on the Admissions Committee are doing their best to provide the personal attention required by the admissions process. Faculty overburdened and undersupported are further disheartened because money to support attendance at professional development meetings is frozen. In short, contributed dollars help me enrich the lives of the faculty members who are my professional nuclear family. If I cannot help them, I have failed. I need your help to help them. Contributed dollars make this magazine possible, make student support possible, and now constitute the only source of funds for faculty development. Anything at all that you can contribute at this time will be greatly appreciated.

In closing, let me say simply that, despite these very difficult times, we are going to give it our best shot. We are fiduciaries to whom the professional education of the students of Florida is entrusted. We shall continue to be grateful for that mission and carry it out to the best of our abilities. Thank you.

DONALD J. WEIDNER, DEAN, COLLEGE OF LAW



About the Cover: The College of Law's Village Green, completed in 1989, faces the Florida First District Court of Appeals and is two blocks from the state capitol. The back cover offers another perspective on the Green.

THE MAGAZINE OF THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW

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FSU Law is published three times a year by the Florida State University College of Law, and is distributed to alumni, faculty, students, staff and friends of the College. Please send editorial contributions, including Class Notes and changes of name and address to FSU Law, Office of Advancement and Alumni Affairs, College of Law, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-1034.

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FSU LAW

THE MAGAZINE OF
THE FLORIDA STATE
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**The College of Law Mourns the
Loss of a Great Teacher and a
Great Friend.**



Pat Dore

By David Morrill



When Pat Dore died in mid-January at her home north of Tallahassee, Florida lost much more than a brilliant legal mind. It lost a great teacher.

Dore's influence ranged far beyond the considerable impact she had on students at the FSU College of Law, where she had taught since 1970. For more than two decades she provided guidance to the state's key lawmakers, and, in the process, saw many of her personal convictions translated into official state policy. Strongest among those convictions were her belief in the rights of women and minorities and protection against unwarranted government intrusion into private lives.

PERSONAL TRIBUTE

She counted legislators and judges, newspaper reporters and trial attorneys, as well as those who attended law school classes, among her students. Politicians of all hues on the political spectrum relied on her knowledge and, more often than not,

governmental intrusion, it protects the public's right of access to public records and meetings.

"I think Pat would have considered that amendment her greatest accomplishment," said former FSU law professor M i l d r e d R o b i n s o n (Ravenell). "She was very proud of that language and what it meant to Florida."

I think Pat would have considered the privacy amendment her greatest accomplishment. She was very proud of that language and what it meant to Florida.

Dore served as a consultant to the Legislature in 1974, when it wrote the Administrative

Procedures Act, and was called on repeatedly since then when the Act was amended. FSU *Law Review* editor, Donna Blanton, discovered early that Dore's knowledge of administrative procedure had earned her wide respect. During the summer of her first year of law school, while working at a law firm, Blanton was told by one lawyer after another, "Make sure you take Pat Dore's class." A senior partner in the firm gave Blanton money to buy a set of Dore's class materials.

Serving as a consultant to the Constitutional Revision Commission in 1978, Dore wrote Section 23, Article I of the Florida Constitution, more commonly known as the privacy amendment. The amendment, adopted by voters in 1980, not only protects the individual from gov-

ernmental intrusion, it protects the public's right of access to public records and meetings.

When I think of Pat Dore I think of the

impact she had on the Florida legislature," said FSU law professor Chuck Ehrhardt.

"It is very important that the FSU law school, being two blocks from the state capitol, have an influence on Florida's legislative process. Pat Dore is probably the best example of the kind of influence this law school can have."

Dore's loss is felt most directly by her students. "I can't tell you how many times someone around the office has said, 'I wish I could phone Pat about this,'" Blanton said, referring to the assistance Dore had provided to editors of the *Law Review*. Blanton, who was capitol bureau chief of the *Orlando Sentinel* before entering law school, knows about calling Dore. "Call Pat Dore," was the first advice she got when she had questions relating to constitutional or administrative issues. "Her door was always open. She was very accessible to students," Blanton said. "And you could talk to her, literally, about anything."

FSU law Dean Don Weidner considered Dore's engaging approach to teaching one of her great strengths. "Some law professors put on a good show, independent of who is in the audience, but what you got with Pat was tailored to individual students. She approached students on a very personal level, and used creative techniques to elicit a response." Weidner re-

She made a difference *By Martin Dyckman*

The following article is reprinted from the Sunday, January 19, 1992 St. Petersburg Times. Martin Dyckman is associate editor of the Times.

The Governor was talking to the Legislature the other day about the kind of people who don't come to stay, but to make a difference.

That was Pat Dore. She didn't stay nearly long enough, for she was only 47 when died, alone, sometime last weekend at her home in Tallahassee.

But oh, my, what a difference.

If the name sounds familiar, it's because Patricia Ann Dore was the Florida State University law professor whom journalists often called for comment or explanation on issues involving constitutional or administrative law. So we were her students too. She was unfailingly patient and cheerful, despite chronic ill health.

Pat—I won't be formal because she was a friend—was more than a source, though. She was also a doer. As a college student, she went to Alabama to march with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. As a lawyer, she made her influence felt even more

directly. One way was to sue her own faculty colleagues to stop them from using secret ballots on hiring and policy decisions.

Rep. (now Sen.) Curt Kiser, R-Palm Harbor, relied on her advice in passing Florida's Administrative Procedures Act. Dempsey Barron, the most conservative senator, learned that he could trust her to describe the law as it was without regard to how she might have preferred it to be. So did Jack Gordon, the most liberal senator. When the Constitution Revision Commission was organized in 1978, she became its consultant.

Her towering achievement came from that. It is section 23 of Article I of the Florida Constitution, better known as the privacy amendment.

"Every natural person," it says, "has the right to be let alone and free from governmental intrusion into his private life

(continued on page 4)

calls that Dore often played devil's advocate to get reactions from students, or pitted them against their own philosophy. "She would ask students to defend positions they personally opposed; her intention was to open minds. She believed very strongly in open discussion and the free exchange of ideas."

This approach carried over into her interactions with other law faculty. Dore served as chairperson of the faculty Long-Range Planning Committee. "She thought the committee should work to bridge substantive disagreements," Weidner said. "She forced the faculty to look at itself and to upgrade both its teaching and scholarly standards." Because of the strength of her convictions, she was often able to bring opponents over to her side. "She was a true consensus builder on the faculty."

When she felt strongly enough about an issue, she refused to give up even if she could not convince others of her position. Such was the case when she sued her own

faculty to stop the practice of secret balloting. She won.

Law professor Barbara Banoff believes Dore's faculty balloting fight was prompted by a strong belief in Florida's Sunshine Amendment. "Pat and I disagreed on a number of issues, including open faculty voting, but you were always impressed with the strength of her conviction," Banoff said. "She was certain that the Sunshine Amendment applied."

Disagreements with Dore were always civil and in good faith, though. "Even though she was deeply committed to a position, she always listened to the other side and considered it thoughtfully," Banoff said.

Further testament to Dore's influence was the fact that former students sought her advice. Rick Johnson, a 1990 FSU law graduate, who considers Dore "simply one of the best teachers I ever had," called often for her help. Johnson, who represented a former legislative employee in a widely publicized sexual harassment investigation against a state representative,

called Dore on a number of occasions during that and other cases. "Her advice was always excellent," he said.

The scope of Dore's influence was underscored by the range of speakers at her memorial service at the Florida Supreme Court, January 16. Among those addressing the gathering were FSU law professor John Yetter, State Senator Curt Kiser, former Florida Senate President Dempsey Barron, former State Representative George Sheldon, *St. Petersburg Times* columnist Martin Dyckman, and former students Vivian Garfein, Tom Thomas, and Thomas Gaines.

A scholarship fund for minority students attending the College of Law has been established in Dore's memory. Those wishing to make contributions to the Pat Dore Memorial Scholarship Fund can contact the Advancement Office, (904) 644-7206.



She made a difference (continued)

except as otherwise provided herein. This section shall not be construed to limit the public's right of access to public records and meetings as provided by law."

The voters rejected everything the revision commission recommended, that included, largely because the package had the ill fate to be on the same 1978 ballot as a casino gambling initiative. But Pat persisted, and persuaded the Legislature to send the privacy amendment back to the voters in 1980.

Though privacy might seem to be one of those flag and apple pie issues, there was controversy. Some prosecutors feared it would interfere with wiretaps. One of the Senate's fuzziest thinkers objected that it would legitimize homosexual behavior and homegrown marijuana. Some editors and press lawyers were concerned that it would block their access to meetings and files despite the disclaimer, and many newspapers opposed it. It passed despite them, with 60 percent of the vote. The one possibility that came to many minds, that the amendment implied abortion rights, had barely been discussed.

"No one thought it would affect abortion directly because you still had a solid majority of the U.S. Supreme Court who thought it was a federal constitutional right," recalls Talbot "Sandy" D'Alemberte, president of the American Bar Association, who chaired the 1978 revision commission. "We certainly knew we were dealing with the same principle that was the underpinning for *Roe vs. Wade*."

The *Roe* precedent may not survive this term of the U.S. Supreme Court, but whatever happens there, Florida women are safe for now because of Pat Dore's privacy amendment.

In October 1989, all seven justices of the Florida Supreme Court declared that it secures a woman's right to reproductive freedom. (The court split 4-3 against treating minors differently.)

"We can conceive of few more personal or private decisions concerning one's body that one can make in the course of a lifetime . . ." the majority opinion said.

"They can flat out overrule *Roe vs. Wade*, and it isn't going to touch us," Pat said.

The Florida Supreme Court subsequently cited the privacy amendment in its landmark right-to-die decision. Pat was proud of that result too.

She left one great work unfinished. That was to change the law that bars lawyers from accompanying witnesses before grand juries. The lawyers have to wait outside. The clients can consult them between questions, but to do so makes a witness risk the appearance of evasiveness or guilt. The chief effect is to help prosecutors trap witnesses into perjuring themselves. Pat felt that is a shabby way for a democratic government to act, and she was right.

The law was Pat's religion. The federal and state constitutions were her creed. So it was fitting that her memorial service was held in the Florida Supreme Court's great chamber, an unprecedented tribute to someone who had not been a judge. Hundreds of people came to weep and to hear what some colleagues, former students, politicians and this journalist had to say.

It was Barron, perhaps, who said it best.

"I don't know what happens after we die," he said, "but I hope it's true about Heaven. And if it is, I know that Pat is up there giving advice to God. And she's listening."

THE MASON LADD CIRCLE

The Mason Ladd Circle recognizes the contributors to the College of Law's Annual Fund Campaign. Donors are designated as "Dean's Counselors" for gifts of \$1,000 or more, as "Patrons" for gifts of \$500 or more, as "Benefactors" for gifts of \$200 or more, as "Partners" for gifts of at least \$50 and as "Members" for any annual gift.

We wish to thank those alumni listed below whose generous contributions to the Annual Fund had been received at the time this edition of *FSU Law* went to press. A complete listing of all contributions to the 1991-1992 Annual Fund received between July 1, 1991 and June 30, 1992 will be published in the fall edition.

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Book Award Program —
Sponsored Courses 1991-1992**

The Book Award Program enables an individual, law firm or corporation to sponsor a specific law course by making an annual payment of at least \$1,000 for each year of a multiyear contract period. A portion of each book award goes directly to the student who receives the highest grade in the designated course. The balance of the gift is used to support student or faculty research, provide scholarships, support student organizations and generally enrich the law school community. We wish to thank the following individuals and firms for sponsoring Book Awards during the 1991-1992 academic year.

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**Harris named Director of
Advancement and Alumni
Affairs**

Linda Harris has been appointed Director of Advancement and Alumni Affairs for the FSU College of Law. She replaces Michael Heekin who is currently serving as Deputy Receiver of Guarantee Security Life Insurance Company in Jacksonville.

Harris, who holds a BA degree in Education from Newcomb College, has been involved in education policy development and analysis since 1975, first as an analyst with the Florida Legislature and the Governor's Office of Planning and Budgeting and later as the Director of Governmental Relations for the Florida Board of Regents.

During her first months on the job, Harris has noted many similarities between lobbying and fund-raising.

"To be effective at either, you have to have specific objectives and be committed to the cause you're seeking support for," she said. "Although I'm not a graduate of the FSU College of Law, I can promote it without the slightest reservation. It's an outstanding law school and it's getting better every year."

Dean Don Weidner believes that Harris is someone who will make a difference.

"We needed someone to help us sustain a sense of community among our alumni, someone who is respected professionally, someone capable of setting a tone of quality for the communications between the College and the alumni. Linda can do these things. I'm extremely pleased to have her working for us."

Harris is impressed with the

dean's emphasis on College-alumni ties and his deep affection for the institution. "Dean Weidner is committed to doing whatever it takes to sustain the reputation for excellence that the College has worked so hard to achieve," she said. "His enormous reservoir of energy and enthusiasm makes my job a lot easier."

Harris noted that no institution can be successful unless its graduates leave feeling that they have been well served. "When alumni feel proud of their alma mater and know that it takes pride in them, then support comes naturally. This magazine is one of the first steps toward sustaining that sense of



Linda Harris

community and shared pride that all great colleges and universities have."

A series of receptions, co-hosted by local law school alumni, is being scheduled around the state to enable alumni to meet the dean.

"We've held receptions in Pinellas, Dade, Broward, Orange, Lee and Collier counties and are planning receptions in Hillsborough, Polk, Volusia, Duval and Escambia," Harris said. "The receptions have provided an excellent opportunity for the dean to spread the news about what's going on on campus. They've been great fun too."

They've been great fun too."

The news this year, Harris said, is not all good. "The repeated cuts in state funding we've experienced over the last year have hurt. I've watched the dean have to make some agonizing decisions in order to manage the budget crisis."

According to Harris, the College has a long way to go to build the level of private support other law schools enjoy. "Almost 20% of the graduates of the University of Florida College of Law make annual contributions," Harris noted. "That compares with 7% of our alumni who give annually. We

can—and should—do much better than that."

Neither the dean nor Harris is discouraged, however.

"Private support makes the critical difference when state resources are strained," Harris said. "It can help attract and retain the best and brightest faculty, maintain student scholarships and keep up morale until the state's financial picture brightens."

"Now, more than ever," Harris said, "the FSU law school needs to know it has friends out there."



Elizabeth Atkinson accepts the thanks of College of Law Dean Don Weidner. Her gift will fund an endowed professorship.

**Atkinson gift to fund an
endowed professorship**

A gift to the FSU College of Law by a Tallahassee woman will be used to establish the College's first fully funded endowed professorship.

The Elizabeth C. and Clyde W. Atkinson Endowed Professorship will be funded through a \$100,000 gift from Elizabeth Atkinson and \$50,000 in state matching funds. The gift is part of a larger donation given to the University by Mrs. Atkinson and her daughter and son-in-law, Sara and Ted Rodrique.

"This generous gift will allow the College of Law to give

important recognition and encouragement to an extraordinary senior faculty member," said College of Law Dean Donald Weidner.

Atkinson, an alumna of Florida State College for Women, is active in a number of civic organizations, including the Tallahassee Garden Club and the Children's Home Society.

In making the gift, Atkinson noted her late husband's long career in law and his Tallahassee civic and social ties.

"I feel Mr. Atkinson would be very happy about the endowed professorship at the College of Law," she said.

1991-1992 ANNUAL FUND STATUS REPORT BY CLASS

The race is on!

A challenge has been issued by the class representatives of the 1980s to class representatives of the 1970s to achieve the highest percentage of contributors per class. Grave consequences will result for the representatives of losing classes: they will be required to serve as waiters—and perhaps, roastees—at the First Annual Black Tie Roast during the fall, 1992 Alumni Reunion Weekend.

Information on your graduating class is provided below. If you have not made a contribution to the annual fund, now is the time to do so. A gift card form is provided at the bottom of the list. Your contribution to the 1991-1992 Annual Fund will provide the College of Law much needed resources in a year of serious state budget cuts—and, save your class rep from the agony of defeat.

Many thanks to class representatives whose hard work and support is essential to the success of the campaign.

**1991-1992 ANNUAL
FUND CAMPAIGN**

Class of 1969

Class Representatives:
Lyman Fletcher
Douglas Stowell

Number in Class: 95
Number of Donors: 8
Participation: 8%
Total Gifts: \$1,700
Average Gift: \$212.50

Class of 1970

Class Representatives:
Fred Baggett
James Meyer

Number in Class: 94
Number of Donors: 3
Participation: 3%
Total Gifts: \$1,050
Average Gift: \$350

Class of 1971

Class Representatives:
Lee Willis
Thomas Pelham

Number in Class: 84
Number of Donors: 6
Participation: 7%
Total Gifts: \$1,037.60
Average Gift: \$172.93

Class of 1972

Class Representatives:
Roy Kinsey
George Varnadoe

Number in Class: 143
Number of Donors: 10
Participation: 7%
Total Gifts: \$1,240
Average Gift: \$124

Class of 1973

Class Representatives:
William Corry
Harold Knowles

Number in Class: 157
Number of Donors: 9
Participation: 6%
Total Gifts: \$1,880
Average Gift: \$208.89

Class of 1974

Class Representatives:
John Cooper
Rayford Taylor

Number in Class: 174
Number of Donors: 12
Participation: 7%
Total Gifts: \$1,560
Average Gift: \$130

Class of 1975

Class Representatives:
Chad Motes
Thomas Burke

Number in Class: 168
Number of Donors: 12
Participation: 7%
Total Gifts: \$1,985
Average Gifts: \$165.42

Class of 1976

Class Representatives:
Lawrence Curtin
Bob Weiss

Number in Class: 134
Number of Donors: 13
Participation: 10%
Total Gifts: \$2,110
Average Gift: \$162.31

Class of 1977

Class Representatives:
Bruce Minnick
Edwin Krieger

Total Gifts: \$125
Average Gift: \$62.50

Number in Class: 158
Number of Donors: 14
Participation: 9%
Total Gifts: \$1,635
Average Gift: \$116.79

Class of 1978

Class Representatives:
Fred McCormack
Vicki Webber

Class of 1981

Class Representatives:
Sarah Mayer
Michael Cherniga

Number in Class: 190
Number of Donors: 8
Participation: 4%
Total Gifts: \$745
Average Gift: \$93.13

Number in Class: 157
Number of Donors: 10
Participation: 6%
Total Gifts: \$2,100
Average Gift: \$210

Class of 1979

Class Representatives:
Charles Early
Van Geeker

Class of 1982

Class Representatives:
Steve MacNamara
George Bedell, III

Number in Class: 156
Number of Donors: 9
Participation: 6%
Total Gifts: \$722.50
Average Gift: \$80.28

Number in Class: 170
Number of Donors: 13
Participation: 8%
Total Gifts: \$2,085
Average Gift: \$160.38

Class of 1980

Class Representatives:
Jim Heekin
Lawrence Bush

Class of 1983

Class Representatives:
Chris Lombardo
Kevin Doty

Number in Class: 197
Number of Donors: 11
Participation: 6%
Total Gifts: \$703
Average Gift: \$63.91

Number in Class: 176
Number of Donors: 2
Participation: 1%

Class of 1984

Class Representatives:
Joshua Whitman
Peter Kramer

Number in Class: 197
Number of Donors: 12
Participation: 6%
Total Gifts: \$825
Average Gift: \$68.75

Class of 1985

Class Representatives:
Carlos Diez-Arguelles
Robert Fingar

Number in Class: 196
Number of Donors: 13
Participation: 7%
Total Gifts: \$1,245
Average Gift: \$95.77

Class of 1986

Class Representatives:
Frank Sanchez
Robert Clarke

Number in Class: 213
Number of Donors: 9
Participation: 4%
Total Gifts: \$425
Average Gift: \$47.22

Class of 1987

Class Representatives:
Reginald Luster
Lansing Scriven
Osmer Batcheller

Number in Class: 172
Number of Donors: 6
Participation: 3%
Total Gifts: \$687
Average Gift: \$114.50

Class of 1988

Class Representatives:

Mary Casteel
Dave Jeffries

Number in Class: 170
Number of Donors: 4
Participation: 2%
Total Gifts: \$250
Average Gift: \$62.50

Class of 1989

Class Representatives:
Art Lester
Susan Miller

Number in Class: 163
Number of Donors: 3
Participation: 2%
Total Gifts: \$150
Average Gifts: \$50

Class of 1990

Class Representatives:
Helene Schwartz Mayton
Andy Solis

Number in Class: 171
Number of Donors: 3
Participation: 2%
Total Gifts: \$145
Average Gift: \$48.33

Class of 1991

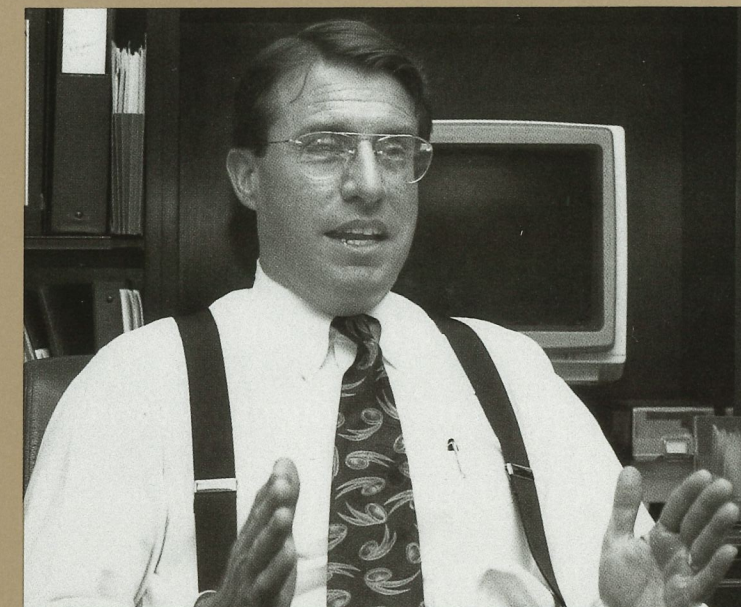
Class Representative:
Ramon de la Cabada

Number in Class: 245
Number of Donors: 1
Participation: 0%
Total Gifts: \$25
Average Gift: \$25

By David Morrill

RIGHT *for* the TIMES

**FSU College of Law
Alumni Association
President Bill Bryant
takes on the challenges
of a changing law
school and a changing
legal profession.**



Bill Bryant, the 1991-1992 FSU College of Law Alumni Association president, sees his role as one dictated by circumstance.

With a changing of the guard at the College, the effects of a stubborn national recession and a restructuring of the legal employment market, the job is requiring a great deal more time and energy than in past administrations. "This is a period of transition for the law school," according to Bryant. "Because of a special set of circumstances, I see my presidency as unlike any before it, and, probably, unlike any in the future."

Backed by a distinguished career in both law and public administration, Bryant feels he has something to offer the College and new Dean Don Weidner, although some of what he has to offer in his role as alumni association president he terms "non-traditional." A 1974 graduate of the College of Law, and a partner in the Milwaukee-based law firm of Foley and Lardner, Bryant has a solid background with both state and federal governments.

He was chief deputy attorney general for the state of Florida and later served as Special Counsel to Governor Bob

Martinez, handling special legal projects and representing the Governor on key legislative issues, including prison overcrowding, the lottery, malpractice and tort reform. Earlier experience included assignments as trial attorney for the U.S. Justice Department, Antitrust Division; Director of the Florida Economic Crimes Division, Chief of the Florida Antitrust Section; and attorney with the U.S. Department of Energy, General Counsel's Office.

Bryant's academic experience includes teaching several negotiations workshops with Professor Roger Fisher at Harvard Law School.

"I hope my administrative experience and my experience working within Florida's

political system can be of service to the law school," Bryant says, adding that he considers a "nuts and bolts" understanding of the political and legislative process essential in such areas as public funding and fundraising. Dean Weidner, who met with Bryant for a series of luncheon strategy sessions, says that the alumni president has been extremely helpful. "Bill has done a remarkable job of helping me understand management problems," says Weidner, who likens Bryant's approach to that of a parent who gives his love but sets standards. "He has always shown unqualified support of the school, but at the same time he expresses the concerns and aspirations of the alumni."

'You're looking at a fundamental change within the legal profession. I don't think we're going to see things return to the way they were in the past.'



FSU ANNUAL FUND

PLEASE USE MY GIFT FOR:

- University's Greatest Need
- School or College of College of Law
- Other _____
(Undesignated gifts will be used for the University's greatest need)

Name _____

Social Security _____

I PLEDGE A TOTAL OF:

- \$1,000+ Presidents Club
- \$250-\$499 University Club
- \$500-\$999 Westcott Society
- \$100-\$249 Century Club
- Other \$ _____

▲ AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$ _____ BALANCE \$ _____ (PAYABLE BY JUNE 30)

PLEASE SEND REMINDERS TO ME AS INDICATED BELOW:

- Monthly
 - Quarterly
 - Semi-Annually
- _____ BEGINNING DATE _____

THIS IS A "JOINT" GIFT WITH _____

(Include Name, Social Security No. & Maiden Name if FSU Grad)

- My company's matching gift form is enclosed.
- Please send me information on planned giving. (bequests, life income plans, annuities and trusts)

■ PLEASE MAKE YOUR TAX DEDUCTIBLE CHECK PAYABLE TO THE FSU FOUNDATION ■

PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS CHANGES ON BACK OF CARD
(FOR OFFICE USE) FUND | ACCOUNT | REC | ACKN

The Dean makes the point, however, that Bryant's talents run far beyond those of a public administrator and world-wise attorney. He credits Bryant's Harvard teaching experience with having provided him superior analytical and academic skills. "He has a thorough grasp of group dynamics. He understands the importance of inclusion and is sensitive to the value of setting a constructive agenda," Weidner explains. "As a partner in a prestigious national firm, Bill symbolizes the kind of achievement some of our alumni have attained. His presidency of the Alumni Association reflects well on the school."

Longtime friend and Chancellor of the State University System Charlie Reed is

rector "was an excellent move. I wish I had thought of it," he said.

Another of Bryant's goals is to steer the Alumni Association toward a more active role in the College. "I think the Association should form a much closer partnership with the College," he explains. "The alumni have a great deal to offer, especially to the students, and I would like to see more interaction."

According to Harris, Bryant is already making moves that will foster a more active Alumni Association as well as generate greater interaction between the College of Law and its graduates. "Bill wants to expand the number of alumni who actively participate in the Association and

create more opportunities for interaction between alumni, faculty and students. His and the dean's priority on open communication was evidenced during the April 10, 1992, Alumni Association board of directors meeting. The agenda included opportunities for students to discuss

job concerns with board members and a round table discussion of the status of legal education involving students, alumni and faculty," Harris said.

In particular, Bryant said, he would like the see alumni play a role in advising law students and potential law students about the legal job market. Bryant, who handles all interviewing for Foley and Lardner, thinks this role has never been more important.

"You're looking at a fundamental change within the profession. I don't think we're going to see things return to the way they were in the past. Clients of law firms, particularly big clients, are becoming more sophisticated and economical in the way they use attorneys," Bryant says. Efforts are underway across the country, including some by the White House, to change laws in ways that push dispute resolution in

directions other than the courtroom. Without taking a position on whether this is good or bad, Bryant thinks the effect, ultimately, will be to limit access to the legal system, which translates into the need for fewer litigation attorneys.

An irony, Bryant notes, is that while the quality of law school graduates has never been higher, recent graduates are facing the most difficult job market in recent memory.

"You can imagine the quality of the students coming out of our law school when you consider how many excellent people can't even get in in the first place," Bryant says. "The students who are graduating are superb."

"On a personal level, I'm very interested in what's going on in the law school and with the students. I want to know what the students are thinking about law school and their future careers." Bryant also expressed an interest in knowing how they feel their education fits into today's economy.

Most importantly, Bryant says, he is interested in how the new generation of lawyers will see the world. He thinks it's critical that students, both before they enter law school and while they are studying law, understand the changing nature of the marketplace.

"Students need to be aware of these changes and plan careers accordingly," he continued. "In the future, I think you'll see a much greater emphasis on creative and alternative career approaches."

Bryant, who was appointed by Gov. Lawton Chiles to the state's Taxation and Budget Reform Commission, sees the current funding crisis as posing a stiff challenge to state universities and the College of Law. "The economy forces us to pay attention to fundamentals. There's been too much emphasis in recent years on building new infrastructure instead of improving and taking care of the infrastructure that's already in place. We need to shift our priorities away from building monuments and focus on such fundamentals as paying good teachers."

Despite his concerns, Bryant sees the transition period at the College of Law as holding great promise.

"We face some challenges," Bryant acknowledges. "But I think, working together, the alumni, administration and faculty can accomplish great things." ■

Getting into the FSU College of Law: One of Florida's hottest education tickets

Although most applicants, parents and alumni understand that a "B" grade average and an above-average score on the LSAT no longer guarantee admission to law school, few fully grasp the difficulty of getting into the FSU College of Law in 1992.

With nearly 2,500 applications for the 175 available seats in next year's entering law class, gaining admission is one of the hottest education tickets in the state. By contrast, the 3,000 applicants at the University of Florida law school vying for 400 seats have almost twice the chance of gaining admittance than their counterparts at FSU.

Dean Donald Weidner worries about the "many extraordinary people" that the law school has no room for. "It is a situation, unfortunately, that is going to get worse as pressure on educational funding increases in the state," he admits. "All we can do is to continue to spend the enormous number of hours we've been spending to fairly pick the best applicants."

The arduous selection process is administered by Associate Dean Ruth Witherspoon and a five member faculty committee. Witherspoon knows better than anyone the pressure imposed on faculty members whose job it is to determine who gets admitted to the law school and who doesn't.

"We have an entirely different selection process than we had in the early years of this law school," Witherspoon explains. "We have to continually devise more objective methods of making distinctions among applicants. We have to make some very difficult choices."

Both Witherspoon and



Associate Dean Ruth Witherspoon (left) and assistant Kelly Buzzett sort through applications in February.

Weidner call the Admissions Committee the College's hardest working faculty committee.

The committee, chaired by Witherspoon, includes professors David Dickson, Adam Hirsch, William McHugh, L. Orin Slagle and Harold Southerland. Professors Joshua Morse and John Yetter serve as alternates. Each is appointed by the Dean to a one-year, renewable term.

Applications, accepted from October 1 to March 1 each year, are evaluated on the following criteria: undergraduate grade-point average (GPA), undergraduate school and major, LSAT score, graduate-level work, employment experience, extracurricular activities, letters of recommendation and a personal statement.

The personal statement takes the place of an interview, a substitution some applicants question. But, as Witherspoon points out, "we simply do not have the time to talk individually with 2,500 applicants. The committee members wouldn't have time to teach."

In letters of recommendation, says Witherspoon, the committee is interested in hearing from people who know the applicants well. Often, she says, students make the mistake of believing that a letter from a well-known person will make a more favorable impression on the commit-

tee. Instead, the best letter of recommendation is from someone with a first-hand knowledge of applicant's capabilities, such as a professor or employer.

Beyond quantifiable factors, such as GPA, LSAT score, and undergraduate major, the committee must make subjective decisions—decisions that are often agonizing, according to Witherspoon. "The committee makes an evaluation of the applicant's potential for success. That potential is based on the extent to which the applicant's

New program to introduce law careers to minority and disadvantaged students

The FSU College of Law is looking for a few good firms. Their assignment: to serve as partners in a new program to acquaint minority and disadvantaged undergraduate students with legal careers.

The College needs Tallahassee law firms to hire program participants as runners on a part-time basis from June 1 to June 26. The College is also seeking local attorneys who will participate in the program as speakers.

The Undergraduate Summer Law Program for Minority and Disadvantaged Students, will accommodate 25 freshmen and sophomores from FSU, Florida

background portends a unique contribution to the educational environment in the College of Law."

Evaluating the current crop of applicants will be even more difficult this year because of revisions to the LSAT. The revisions are intended to provide a better measurement of a candidate's aptitude for the study of law. The format of the test has been changed, as well as the scoring scale. The data derived from previous applicant pools won't be of as much help, says Witherspoon, because both the types of questions as well as the number of questions in each category have changed.

"We have been cautioned, in light of these changes, not to make too many early decisions," Witherspoon said. "It will take more time to develop the information to make judicious selections. In the past, because the admissions office had a history of test scores to judge by, the College could accept a few 'superstars' early in January, but this year's early decisions were de-

continued on page 12

A&M University, and Tallahassee Community College. The College of Law plans to expand the program in the future to serve students from all areas of the state. Associate Dean Ruth Witherspoon developed the program which received faculty approval in January.

Program coordinator Kelly Buzzett says that the intent is to provide undergraduate students with the flavor of law school and the law. "Our hope," she says, "is to reach students who might not otherwise have the chance to find out what a career in law is all about."

For more information about participation in the program, contact Kelly Buzzett or Ruth Witherspoon, (904) 644-3787.

'You can imagine the quality of the students coming out of our law school when you consider how many excellent people can't get in in the first place. The students who graduate are superb.'

another who thinks Bryant is doing an excellent job as Alumni Association president. "He has his sights set on making the FSU law school one of the best in the country." Citing Bryant's ties to key decision makers in Florida, Reed added, "I think he can do it."

Bryant has no illusions about the challenges facing the College and the new dean. "Combine the change of administration with the fact we are, like the rest of the university system, facing funding cutbacks, and you see the kind of pressure the dean is under. Alumni efforts, such as fundraising, become critical. But I think we have a good team in place," Bryant says. "I feel very good about Dean Weidner and his plans for the school. He's bringing a great deal of enthusiasm to the job, and putting emphasis on the right things. Bringing in Linda Harris as Advancement Di-

Tickets (continued from page 11)

laid by at least a month."

Tight admission standards are the result of a number of factors. Although Florida's financial crisis and the generally inadequate funding of higher education play a role in the crunch, Witherspoon mentioned that the law school's growing reputation is also a key factor. "Employers who interview our students invariably report that they are excellent, and as more and more of our graduates enter the legal profession, the quality of a legal education at the College of Law becomes evident. Our stature has grown."

Prospective students are smart these days, Witherspoon says. They know that Florida State offers an extremely high quality legal education at an affordable price. "Naturally," she said, "they seek out the best value."

Witherspoon does not, however, anticipate a large increase in applications for 1992-93. She cited a "market factor," suggesting that the state of the economy will affect the applicant pool. Many potential law school applicants who are already employed and considering a career change will delay their plans, she predicted.

Dispute Resolution Center Assists South American Countries

Sharon Press, Director of the Florida Dispute Resolution Center, a program sponsored jointly by the FSU College of Law and the Florida Supreme Court, traveled to Argentina and Uruguay in November to train lawyers, judges and mental health professionals in dispute resolution methods.

Press, whose trip was sponsored by the U.S. Information

Recession and a changing marketplace put the squeeze on employment opportunities for College of Law graduates

Although the recession places increased pressures on job-seeking FSU law students and recent graduates, there are growing indications that the employment market for law school graduates is undergoing a fundamental change.

A clear signal of tougher times is the steady drop-off in the number of interviewers participating in the fall on-campus interview program. According to FSU College of Law Placement Director Barbara Robinson, only 85 firms conducted interviews during the fall of 1991. This compares to 125 firms that scheduled interviews in the fall of 1990, and 150 in 1989.

The reduction in interviewers is not restricted to FSU. Robinson said comparable declines are occurring at other law schools in the state. "Our situation is no worse, proportionally, than anyone else's. These are tough times." Although the current situation may be more extreme than during previous recessions, Robinson suggested that careful planning can mini-

Agency and the government of Argentina, modeled the training after the Center's Florida county mediation course.

The Center, located in the Damon House on the College's Village Green, is designed to encourage experimentation, and to assess the effectiveness of alternative dispute resolution methods. Particular attention is given to court-connected dispute resolution programs.

mize difficulties of finding employment. "I've always advised students to look for jobs early; to narrow down their interests and begin making the contacts that might lead to a job offer. The students who face the real crisis are those who put off their job search until their third year."



Barbara Robinson

Robinson noted that the tight job market affects more than just current students. "There's been a dramatic increase in alumni asking to be put on our job notice mailing list," she said, noting that the list currently stands at about 280, up from just 80 two years ago.

A meeting between the Tampa Bay Recruitment Administrators Association and the Florida Law School Placement Directors gave some indication of things to come. Recruitment administrators told placement representatives that they don't anticipate the rapid growth they experienced during the 1980s and forecast a levelling off in the need for new attorneys.

FSU College of Law Alumni Association President Bill Bryant, partner and hiring officer for the Milwaukee-based firm Foley and Lardner, says he sees some basic changes taking place in the job market. "I think students coming through law school today—and those considering applying to law school—need to plan very carefully and use a cre-

ative approach in their search for a job."

An attorney in a smaller law firm agreed that the legal world is changing, although she suggested that there is still plenty of room for the quality law school graduate. Mary Kraemer, a partner in Stowell, Anton and Kraemer, says her firm doesn't anticipate a change in hiring practices. "When our workload becomes too heavy for our staff to handle, we bring in a new attorney," she said. "That's been our hiring policy and it hasn't changed."

Kraemer suggested that the larger firms, which have traditionally brought in large numbers of new attorneys each year to cover attrition and increasing workloads, will be affected most by new trends. "What you're seeing is that the big clients, who use the big law firms, are analyzing their legal costs much more closely these days," Kraemer said. "They're much more conscious of what they're paying and of the consequences of legal action. This brings down the number of chargeable hours."

If FSU law graduates and students have any kind of advantage over graduates of other law schools, it may be their quality. Says Bryant, "FSU law graduates are simply outstanding. I don't know of any law school that produces a better quality of young attorney."

College of Law Dean Don Weidner echoes that sentiment. "This school rejects something like 94 percent of all applicants. You can just imagine the quality of those who graduate. I firmly believe that our students far outclass the students at most other schools."

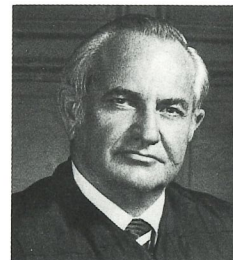
Weidner is urging established FSU law graduates who are in positions to hire new attorneys to consider the high calibre of their fellow alumni. "This is a good time for legal agencies who are hiring to get some extremely good people," he said.

Supreme Court Justices serve as adjunct professors

Three Florida Supreme Court Justices highlight the spring lineup of nine adjunct professors at the FSU College of Law.

Supreme Court Justice Rosemary Barkett is team-teaching a new course, "Constitutional Law Seminar" with FSU law professor Steve Gey.

Justice Barkett's colleague, Justice Ben Overton, is teaching Appellate Practice, a course he conducted last spring at the law college.



Florida Supreme Court Justice Ben Overton

Of two sections of Trial Practice, one is being taught by Justice Gerald Kogan, the second by Circuit Court Judge Phil Padovano, author of a book on Florida civil practice.

Marc Tapps and Ed Grunewald are teaching Civil Pre-Trial Practice. Tapps is senior attorney for Legal Services of North Florida. Grunewald is also on the Legal Services staff, heading the Quincy office.

From the ranks of the university, Dr. Joseph Plescia of the Classics Department, is teaching Roman law. Economics professor and University Vice President Tom McCaleb is teaching a course entitled Law and Economics.

Thomas Pelham, former Secretary of the Florida Department of Community Affairs, is teaching Florida Administrative Procedure. Pelham, a graduate of the College of Law and a partner at Holland and Knight, formerly taught at Southern Methodist University Law School.

Tobias Simon Chair Scholars

Five nationally prominent legal scholars share the FSU College of Law Tobias Simon Eminent Scholar Chair for 1992. The Chair, established in 1987 to honor Tobias Simon, a celebrated Miami civil rights attorney who died in 1982, brings outstanding lecturers to the College each year to promote the civil rights causes that Simon championed.

The 1992 Simon Chair holders are presented below.

Elizabeth Schneider is a professor at Brooklyn Law School, a visiting professor at the Harvard Law School, and an attorney for the Center for Constitutional Rights in New York City. A graduate of Bryn Mawr and New York University Law School, she has written widely in the area of women's rights and battered women. Recent publications include "Perspectives on Women's Subordination and the Role of the Law," with Nadine Taub, in *The Politics of Law*, Pantheon (1990); "The Affirmative Dimensions of Douglas's Privacy," in *He Shall Not Pass This Way Again: Justice Douglas at 50 Years*, University of Pittsburgh Press (1990); and "The Dialectic of Rights and Politics: Perspectives from the Women's Movement," *New York University Law Review* (1986).

Stephen B. Bright is Executive Director of the Southern Center for Human Rights, a public-interest legal project that provides representation to death-row inmates and to prisoners charging cruel and unusual conditions of confinement. A 1974 graduate of the Kentucky University Law School, he is the recipient of the 1991 Roger Baldwin Medal of Liberty, an annual award of the American Civil Liberties Union for extraordinary work in the area of civil liberties. Bright served on the American Bar Association Task Force on

■ The Simon chair is coordinated by FSU law professor Steven Goldstein.

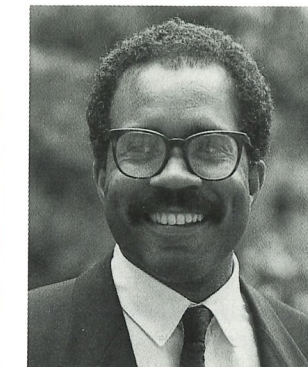
Habeas Corpus Review of State Capital Cases in 1988 and 1989, and has testified frequently before Congress on death penalty issues. His most recent publication is "Death by Lottery: Procedural Bar of Constitutional Claims in Capital Cases Due to Inadequate Representation of Indigent Defendants," *West Virginia Law Review* (1990).



Deborah Rhode is a Stanford Law professor and gender discrimination expert. From 1986-1990 she was Director of the Institute for Research on Women and Gender at Stanford. Rhode graduated from Yale University and Yale University Law School, following which, she became a law clerk for U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall. Her publications include, "The No-Problem Problem: Feminist Challenges and Cultural Change," *Yale Law Review* (1991), and "Feminist Critical Theories," *Stanford Law Journal* (1990).

Randall Kennedy, a prominent attorney and Harvard Law School professor, has written extensively in the area of race discrimination. A graduate of Princeton University, Balliol College at Oxford University, and the Yale University Law School, Kennedy, like Rhode, clerked for Justice Marshall. His recent publications include, "Racial Critiques of Legal Education," *Harvard Law Review* (1989); "Martin Luther King's Constitution: A Legal History of the Montgomery Bus Boycott," *Yale Law Review* (1989); "McClesky v. Kemp: Race, Capital Punishment, and the Supreme Court," *Harvard Law Review* (1988); and a review of Eric Foner's *Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution, 1863-1877*, *Yale Law Journal* (1989).

Sylvia Law, Co-director of the Arthur Garfield Hays Civil Liberties Program and professor at her alma mater, the New York University Law School, she has also served as visiting professor at the Harvard Law School. From 1983 to 1985 she was the recipient of a McArthur Prize fellowship. She has written extensively in the areas of health and constitutional law. Recent publications include *American Health Law*, Little, Brown (1990); "Girls Can't be Plumbers: Affirmative Action for Women in Construction," *Harvard Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Law Review* (1989); and "Homosexuality and the Social Meaning of Gender," *Wisconsin Law Review* (1988).



Meet the College of Law's legal writing instructors

Recognizing the fact that good lawyers must be good communicators, the FSU College of Law emphasizes the development of strong writing and research skills. The College's legal writing and research program, taught by full-time faculty, is a requirement for first-year law students.

Approximately 35 students are assigned to each legal writing class. Legal writing instructors plan assignments, design research problems, conduct class lectures, lead group workshops and critique student papers. Instructors also hold individual conferences to review student work.

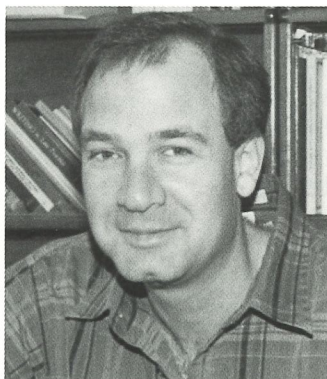
Legal writing and research is a required course during both semesters of the first year curriculum. In addition to the first-year requirement, degree-seeking students must complete another course to fulfill the upper-level writing requirement.

The following is a brief introduction to FSU's legal writing instructors.

tion, business associations and securities regulation, has worked for a number of law firms including Johnson, Blakely, Pope, Bokor, Ruppel and Burns, in Clearwater, and Schifino and Fleischer in Tampa. She will receive her MA degree in English literature from the University of South Florida in May.



Lynn Marie Finnegan is a graduate of the FSU College of Law where she was Research Editor of the *Journal of Land Use and Environmental Law*. She has been senior attorney for the Florida Department of Natural Resources and a trial attorney in the Misdemeanor Traffic Division in the Public Defenders Office in Tallahassee.

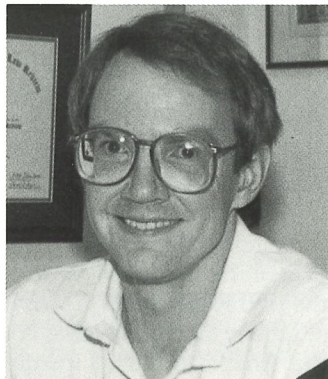


Charles Wade Price graduated with honors from the University of Florida College of Law, where he served on the *Law Review*. He has been an attorney with Glenn, Rasmussen,

Fogarty, Merryday and Russo in Tampa, where he specialized in bankruptcy, litigation and real estate.



Maureen M. Malvern received her law degree from Golden State University, where she ranked first in her class and served on the *Law Review*. She also holds a Ph.D. in comparative literature from Indiana University, where she was a Fulbright Scholar. She has been a research attorney for Law and Motion Judges in Contra Costa County, California, a staff attorney for Legal Assistance to the Elderly, Inc. in San Francisco, staff attorney for Legal Services of North Florida and adjunct English instructor at Florida A&M University.



Paul Eric Lund received his LL.M. from Yale Law School, where he concentrated in constitutional law, federal courts, conflict of laws and administrative law. He received his J.D.

from the FSU College of Law, where he was editor of *Law Review*. Lund served as a judicial clerk for the Eleventh Circuit, U.S. Court of Appeals, and was an associate with Carlton, Fields, Ward, Emmanuel, Smith and Cutler, in Tampa.

Caribbean Law Institute conducts workshops

The Caribbean Law Institute (CLI) is conducting workshops in the Commonwealth Caribbean on model laws it recently developed in international arbitration and company law.

CLI is a joint project of Florida State University and the University of the West Indies, funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Organized in 1989 to promote legal reform in the Commonwealth Caribbean, CLI emphasizes trade commerce, investment and environmental law, and is currently working on projects involving banking, bankruptcy, insurance and consumer protection.

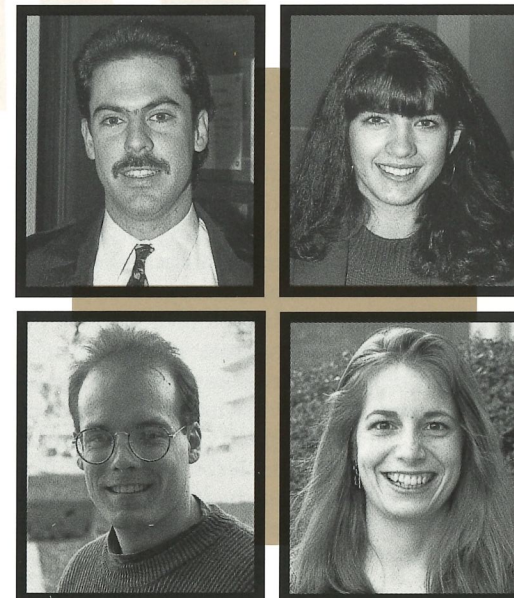
The Institute has released three publications in recent months including, *Caribbean Law and Business*, *Commonwealth Caribbean Law Reporter*, and *The Environmental Laws of the Commonwealth Caribbean*.

FSU law faculty on the CLI Board of Directors include Elwin Griffith, Executive Director, former law dean Sandy D'Alemberte, Chairman, and Dean Don Weidner, who serves as a board member.

Migrant Workers Project

By Kim Morris

FSU law students help Gadsden County Hispanic farmworkers through the maze of immigration requirements. Some earn pro bono credit.



Migrant Project participants, clockwise from top left, George Sarduy, Christina Diaz, Laurie Eggleston and Percy Martinez

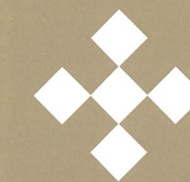
In a soft, low voice, the woman described her teenage sons' flight from El Salvador to the United States. As she spoke of the three years she waited for her sons to join her in this country, the woman drew her hand to her face. "She pointed to the circles under her eyes, circles created by all her crying," said Percy Martinez, an FSU College of Law student who translated the woman's story.

As Martinez continued to speak with the woman seated opposite him in the church meeting hall, he learned that she feared for the safety of her 14-year-old daughter still in El Salvador. The woman, granted permanent U.S. residency under the Immigration Law of 1986, was at St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church in Quincy last fall to file for temporary protected status for her daughter and the two boys seated at her side. But the application for protected status promised nothing. At best it meant a two-month to two-year

wait before the girl could join her family in the U.S. "More time and more tears," as the mother described it.

Stories such as this were related to FSU law students in mid-October, 1991, as they helped members of Gadsden County's Hispanic migrant work force complete a variety of immigration forms. The students were working under the auspices of the newly formed Migrant Workers Project. Although the project was organized by the Spanish American Law Student Association (SALSA), the association encourages participation of all law students.

More than a dozen student volunteers met with the migrants, coaxing dates, names, and other useful information from



FSU's pro bono program

One of the first of its kind, the pro bono program at the FSU College of Law has sparked interest from law schools throughout the country.

"It's a bandwagon, and I don't mean that in pejorative terms," says FSU law professor L. Orin Slagle, Jr., director of the program. "I can tell you that because I get calls—maybe one a week—from other schools that have this sort of a program under consideration. It is the students who want to have programs in place at their institutions."

FSU law students first pushed for the College's pro bono requirement in 1988. The faculty mandated it, with the freshman class of 1990 being the first obligated to satisfy the 20-hour requirement.

Pro bono credit, as stated in the faculty action, is earned by performing civil legal work on behalf of indigent individuals or by performing other uncompensated civil legal work in conjunction with an attorney, law firm, or other organization.

The favorable reaction to the program has also sparked interest from the national media, including the *Boston Globe* and the *Los Angeles Times*.

"That wasn't why we did it," Slagle adds. "But when you do something right and you get credit for it, it's nice."

the often-wary field workers. Other volunteers pored over the migrants' birth certificates, translating Spanish to English.

The two-day application blitz targeted El Salvadorans facing an October 31, 1991 deadline to apply for temporary protected status. That night, in addition to Salvadorans, the students met with Nicaraguans, Guatemalans, Mexicans, and Cubans. Most students did not leave the church until 10 p.m. A few stayed collecting information until midnight. Although most of the students had studies to complete and early-morning classes, they all had a reason for being there.

"Since I speak Spanish, I wanted to use it to help those who are in need," said law student Christina Diaz who had returned to the church for a second night to help. Fellow student Laurie Eggleston translated birth certificates.

Project organizers, concerned about the long hours and late nights, feel that second-year law students are most appropriate for the project.

"First-years, you can't really count on, because during your first year your head is spinning and you're trying to figure out what's going on," said George Sarduy, SALSA president and project manager. "There are some first-year students who want to help. We don't try to discourage them, but we tell them to be careful because they might end up hurting their grades."

Third-year law students are under the pressure of graduation and finding a job, which also makes them less suited for the project, according to Sarduy. But there are third year exceptions, including Martinez, Diaz and Eggleston. Sarduy also mentioned the work of third-year student Danny Villazon, who worked with migrant workers during a summer internship in the Quincy public defender's office. Sarduy, a second-year student himself, feels law school juniors have less pressure on them. Having put the rigors of the first year behind them, they are not yet feeling the third-year strain.

This year, too, 'second-years' are the only students able to take advantage of an added incentive to join the migrant workers project: pro bono credit. That will change next year, as the pro bono requirement expands to include both second- and third-year students. First-year students will still not be eligible to accrue pro bono

credit. "This has really been a great opportunity for law students to give something back to the community," said Martinez. Organizers are relying on this kind of attitude to bring students into the project and to keep them involved long after the 20-hour pro bono requirement is fulfilled.

So far, the project has been limited to intake, or translation, for the purpose of completing immigration paperwork. Students meet with workers who have, or are in the process of obtaining, permanent residency. Some workers are filing for protected status for themselves or loved ones, or seeking political asylum on the grounds that they are fleeing persecution in their homelands.

FSU law professor Robert H. Kennedy, faculty advisor for the project, sees the legal needs of the workers reaching far beyond translation and immigration issues. "There are a lot of employment problems, immigration and other problems," Kennedy says, noting such issues as employment disputes, accidents, minor tort claims and lawsuits, rent payment disputes, divorce, and bankruptcy. Translation is the key to the process, according to Kennedy, who believes that the lack of a comprehending ear has been the crux of many stalled legal conflicts in the migrant community.

One example of a problem caused by the language barrier involves a case in which a migrant worker spent 30 days in jail on a drunk driving charge although it was his first DUI. The man had been unable to communicate with police or the public defender's office. When Villazon joined the defender's staff for his internship, he was assigned the case and was able to get the man released. "Just by being able to speak Spanish, I got him out," Villazon said.

This is not the first time FSU law students have assisted the Gadsden County migrant community. Sarduy and Kennedy credit Edwin Quinones, a 1990 graduate, as one of the first to recognize the need and the great possibilities.

Working closely with Father Richard Castillo, pastor of St. Thomas, Quinones helped individual migrants, occasionally bringing them to the law school if their problems required the assistance of faculty members. It soon became evident that the problems faced by migrants required a

large-scale response. Realizing the dilemma, several students took their concerns to Kennedy. Under the guidance of SALSA, the students developed an organized assistance program. Lack of money was, and remains, a limiting factor. "The law school has no money at all for this program," Kennedy says. "Everything that is being done is being done voluntarily." The law school did, however, provide the group with a small office which now serves as project headquarters.

Despite a lack of funds, organizers and students involved with the project appear undaunted. "It's not an expensive project to run," Kennedy said, adding that the group is considering requesting student contributions and FSU Student Government funding to ease budget constraints.

Project organizers have posted sign-up sheets outside their office, Room L313 of the law library. Students indicate what type of help they can offer and when they are available. One sign-up sheet is for students who can conduct legal research, which does not require Spanish language skills.

Although much has been accomplished, much more remains to be done. "Long-term, it would make sense to set up a clinic," Kennedy thinks. "The Spanish-speaking migrant labor force is growing rapidly in this area." In fact, a university-wide assistance program targeting the area's migrant workers, is in the early stages of development. The project, called "Amistades"—Spanish for friendship—would involve law students as part of an effort to provide medical, legal and educational services to Gadsden County migrants. The new project is developing slowly. For the time being, the law students continue to work on their own.

Those interested in making contributions to the Migrant Project may contact Linda Harris, Director of Advancement and Alumni Affairs, (904) 644-7286. Contributions, payable to the FSU College of Law, may be sent to: College of Law, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-1034.



CLASS NOTES

'69

William A. Gillen of Shackleford, Farrior, Stallings & Evans, P.A. in Tampa, has been named Chairman of the Toxic and Hazardous Substances and Environmental Law Committee of the Tort and Insurance Practice Section of the American Bar Association. He also serves as Section Liaison to the ABA Coordinating Group on Environmental Law. He concentrates in litigation with an emphasis on toxic tort, hazardous waste, products liability and environmental law.

John S. Miller is currently Director, Trust Fund Counsel, for Special Disabilities, Department of Labor, Tallahassee, concentrating in worker's compensation.



David L. Woodward of Bennett & Kurtzman, 2220 Two Galleria Tower, Dallas, TX 75240-6641, is the chairman of the combined FSU Alumni Chapter and Seminole Boosters Club of North Texas. He practices in the areas of litigation, bankruptcy, and international law.

'70

Fredric W. Baggett has announced that his firm of Roberts, Baggett, LaFace & Richard has merged with the Miami based law firm of Greenberg Traurig. His address will remain 101 East College Avenue, Tallahassee, FL 32302.

William C. Martin III, of Akerman, Senterfitt & Eidson has been elected to the board of directors of the Economic Development Commission of Mid-Florida.

'72

Robert B. Bennett, Jr. has been appointed judge in the 12th Judicial Circuit (Sarasota) by Governor Lawton Chiles. He was sworn in on February 6, 1992 at the courthouse, 2000 Main Street, Sarasota, FL 34237. Bennett fills a vacancy created in February by the retirement of former Chief Circuit Judge Gilbert Smith. He hears family law cases.

'73

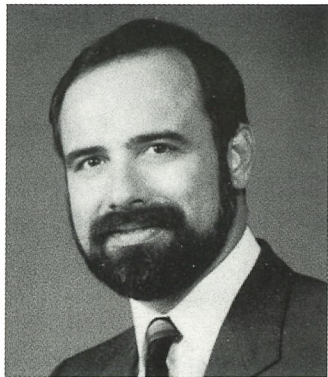
Anthony L. Bajoczky announces the formation of Bajoczky & Fournier, P.A., 125 North Franklin Boulevard, Tallahassee, FL 32302.

Douglas C. Kearney of Choate & Lilly, Saint Paul Place, Suite 1000, 750 North Saint Paul, Dallas TX 75201, concentrates in commercial litigation with an emphasis in banking, insurance, and business litigation.

'74

Thomas M. Burke is pleased to announce the formation of Cabaniss, Burke & Wagner, P.A., 851 East Park Avenue, Tallahassee, FL 32301.

Richard L. Geissal, Jr. is a full-time at-home father of two "wonderful" girls (ages 3 and 5), while practicing law very part-time and writing articles on parenting. He resides at 111 South Bemiston Avenue, Saint Louis, MO 63105.



George E. Tragos of Clearwater, has been elected President of the Florida Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, and was the featured criminal defense attorney profiled in the August issue of the monthly magazine, *The Champion*, of the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers.

RECOGNITIONS

'75

Theodore E. Mack has become a shareholder of Cobb, Cole & Bell in Tallahassee, Suite 500, 315 South Calhoun Street, Tallahassee, FL 32301.

C. Samuel Newman has become a shareholder of Beltz, Ruth & Newman, P.A., 300 31st Street North, Suite 400, Saint Petersburg, FL 33733.

Philomene A. Verlaan has relocated from Hawaii to New York to work at the Rockefeller Foundation, 295 West Eleventh Street, New York, NY 10014. Her area of practice is law of the sea.

Letitia E. Wood of Shutts & Bowen in Orlando, has been selected as a director of the Alzheimer's Resource Center, Incorporated.

'76

Mary M. McInerney has been appointed Commissioner on the New Mexico Public Service Commission, by Governor Bruce King of New Mexico. Her address: Marian Hall, 224 East Palace Avenue, Santa Fe, NM 87501-2013.

Terry M. Terrell has been appointed judge in the First Judicial Circuit (Escambia) by Governor Lawton Chiles. His initial assignment will be juvenile and marital law. He has been serving as the chief assistant public defender for the First Judicial Circuit under Public Defender Jack Behr, handling death penalty cases. He assumed duties in March.

Margaret L. Vandervalk is Associate General Counsel - Litigation, Rexene Products Company, 5005 LBJ Freeway, Dallas, TX 75244.

'77

Guy E. "Sandy" Burnette, Jr. of Butler, Burnette & Pappas in Tampa has been appointed chair-elect of the Property Insurance Law Committee of the Tort & Insurance Practice Section of the American Bar Association.

Lacey A. Collier was confirmed on the 20th of November 1991, as United States District Judge, Northern District of Florida.

Jay E. Kauffman, CPA, has relocated his accounting office to The Wittner Centre West, 5999 Central Avenue, Suite 203, Saint Petersburg, FL 33710.

Reception hosts

We would like to extend our appreciation to the following alumni and friends of the College who graciously served as co-hosts for local alumni receptions:

Orlando:
(October 12, 1991)
Mel and Kitty Martinez

Clearwater:
(February 3, 1992)
James Dodson
Raymond Gross
Margot Pequignot
George Tragos
Steven Watts

Ft. Myers:
(February 25, 1992)
Peter Burkert
Steve Buckley
Peter Doragh
Walter Grace
Ted Tripp

Naples:
(February 24, 1992)
William Donovan
Christopher Lombardo
Anthony Pires
George Varnadoc

Ft. Lauderdale:
(February 10, 1992)
Terrence Russell

Miami:
(February 11, 1992)
Honorable Gerald Cope
Honorable James Jorgenson
Boyce F. Ezell
Nicholas Friedman
Alan Grunspan
William Andrew Haggard
Peter Kramer
Edwin Krieger

RECEPTION NOTES *continued*

Douglas & Marsha Lyons
Susan P. Norton
Terrence Russell
Samuel Smith
Quinton, Lummus,
Dunwoody & Jensen, P.A.

Tampa:
(March 26, 1992)
Biff Craine
Stearnes, Weaver, Miller,
Weissler, Alhadeff &
Sitterson, P.A.
Dennis Ferguson
Stagg, Hardy, Ferguson,
Murnaghan & Mathews,
P.A.
Donald Gifford
Shackleford, Farrior,
Stallings & Evans, P.A.
Frank Hamilton, III
Frank Hamilton & Associates, P.A.
Thomas Icard, Jr.
Carlton, Fields, Ward,
Emmanuel, Smith & Cutler, P.A.
A. Woodson Isom, Jr.
A. Woodson Isom, Jr.,
P.A.
David Jeffries
Bush, Ross, Gardner,
Warren & Rudy, P.A.
Thomas Scarritt, Jr.
Fowler, White, Gillen,
Boggs, Villareal &
Banker, P.A.
Norman Stallings, Jr.
First Florida Bank
Julia Sullivan Waters
Holland and Knight
Ansley Watson, Jr.
MacFarlane, Ferguson

Tallahassee:
(April 10, 1992)
Fred & Lynn Baggett

Edwin P. Krieger, Jr. has joined the law firm of Quinton, Lummus, Dunwoody & Jensen, P.A., World Trade Center, Suite 2804, 80 S.E. Eighth Street, Miami, FL 33230.

'78

James S. Groh of Holland & Knight, Miami, has been chosen by Southeastern Network of Youth and Family Services as Outstanding Board Member of the Year for his legal contributions to Miami Bridge, a non-profit agency that provides 24-hour emergency shelter and services to homeless, run-away, abused and neglected youth and their families.

Deborah J. Miller has relocated to, Grand Bay Plaza, 2665 South Bayshore Drive, Suite 201, Miami, FL 33133. She has practiced for 13 years in administrative and governmental law, and continues to devote her practice to representing physicians before the Department of Professional Regulations.

Thomas R. Peppier has become a partner of the law firm Bogin, Munns & Munns, 250 North Orange Avenue, 11th Floor, Orlando, FL 32801.

'79

Rosemary J. Zyne has moved to 5430 LBJ Freeway, Suite 1070, Dallas, TX 75240, where she concentrates in bankruptcy.

'80



James F. Heekin, Jr. of Holland & Knight, Orlando, has been appointed by Governor Lawton Chiles to the Florida Board of Regents. The fourteen member board is responsible for management of the State University System. Mr. Heekin has been assigned to the board's Audit, Programs & Planning, and the Master Plan Update committees. In making the appointment, the Governor noted Mr. Heekin's business background as well as his "balanced" education. With an undergraduate degree from the University of Florida

and a JD from the Florida State University College of Law, "I guess there is always one Saturday in November when he's guaranteed a win either way," the Governor observed. Mr. Heekin also serves as Secretary-Treasurer of the FSU College of Law Alumni Association.

'81

John S. Derr has become a shareholder of Callahan, Dobbins & Derr, 433 North Magnolia Drive, Tallahassee, FL 32308.



Julie Gallagher of Stowell, Anton & Kraemer in Tallahassee, spoke at two risk management seminars for physicians on the "Ins and Outs of a DPR Investigation". She is designated by the Florida Bar in administrative and governmental law, and practices primarily in the representation of physicians and other professionals in licensing and disciplinary proceeding before the Department of Professional Regulation and various regulatory boards.

David A. King has been awarded the Honorable Lamar Winegeart Jr. Pro Bono Service Award by the Clay County Bar Association. The award is named in honor of a retired Clay County Circuit Judge.

Michael Mattimore has joined the law firm of Hogg, Allen, Norton & Blue, P.A., in their new office at 150 South Monroe Street, Suite 301, Tallahassee, FL 32301.

Sarah B. Mayer has joined the Office of the Attorney General, 111 Georgia Avenue, Suite 204, West Palm Beach, FL 33401.

Debra L. Romanello formerly of Akerman, Senterfitt, Eidson & Moffitt, has become general counsel for the Senate Republican Office located at Room 348, Senate Office Building, Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100.

'82

Carrie J. Hightman of Schiff, Hardin & Waite in Chicago, has been appointed Vice Chairman of the Public Utility Law Committee of the Chicago Bar Association.

Robert M. Marasco is with the law firm of Mario, Marasco & Mareau, P.O. Box 9, Cocoa, FL 32923-0009. He practices in the areas of criminal, domestic and personal injury law.

'83

Patrick G. Emmanuel, Jr. of Taub & Williams, P.A., has been approved as a board-certified real estate lawyer by the Florida Bar.

Larry E. Metz announces the relocation of his office, Larry E. Metz, P.A., 9600 West Sample Road, Suite 500, Coral Springs, FL 33065. He concentrates in the areas of real property and civil litigation.

Mark A. Roeder has opened an office at 223 West Main Street, Suite 1, Manchester, IA 52057. His practice will focus in the areas of personal injury, social security disability, and criminal law. "My office is open to classmates, faculty and friends that wish to stop by next time they're in the area."

Michael S. Tammaro has become a shareholder of Carlton, Fields, Ward, Emmanuel, Smith & Cutler, P.A., West Palm. His practice will continue to focus in environmental, land use and administrative law.

Joshua A. Whitman announces the formation of Fryefield & Whitman, 218 East Forsythe Street, Jacksonville, FL 32202. The firm will concentrate in the areas of personal injury, medical malpractice, and products liability and insurance litigation.

Paul A. Zeigler and Katz, Kutter, Haigler, Alderman, Davis, Marks & Rutledge, P.A., have moved to the newest high-rise building in downtown Tallahassee, 106 East College Avenue, Highpoint Center, Suite 1200, Tallahassee, FL 32302.

Ralph A. DeMeo has recently joined the law firm of Hopping, Boyd, Green & Sams, P.A., 123 South Calhoun, Tallahassee, FL 32301. He continues to practice in environmental, land use, and administrative law. Mr. DeMeo recently became a member of the Executive Council of the Florida Bar En-

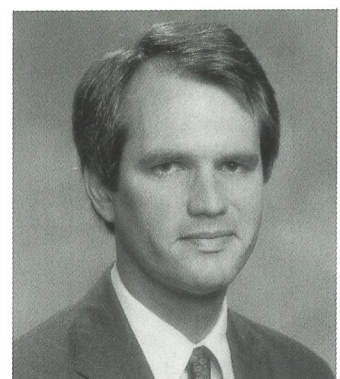
Anna Cam Fentriss has joined the law firm of Newell & Stahl, P.A., 817 North Gadsden Street, Tallahassee, FL 32303.

'84

Steven K. Hall announces the opening of his law office in Fort Walton Beach. He will continue to specialize in administrative, environmental and local government law.

Marilyn K. Morris has joined the law firm of Collins, Dennis & Truett, P.A., 810 Thomasville Road, Tallahassee, FL 32303, concentrating in the area of insurance defense, consisting particu-

larly in civil rights, auto casualty, and medical malpractice.



Peter D. Doragh has been promoted to Director of Legal Affairs, at Westinghouse Gateways Communities, Inc., 11691 Gateway Boulevard., Fort Myers, FL 33913.

Bob Lynn Harris has joined the new law firm of Akerman, Senterfitt, Eidson & Moffitt, 216 South Monroe Street, Suite 300, Tallahassee, FL 32301

Mark D. Hildreth has joined the law firm of Abel, Band, Russell, Collier, Pitchford & Gordon in their bankruptcy law division, and continues to practice in the areas of bankruptcy, insolvency and creditors' rights. His new address is 240 South Pineapple Avenue, Sarasota, FL 34230-6948.

Louise T. Jeroslow has become a shareholder of Sparber, Kosnitzky, Truxton, de la Guardia & Spratt, P.A., 3225 Aviation Avenue, Bayview Plaza, Penthouse, Miami, FL 33133. She practices primarily in the areas of health care and administrative law.

'85

Aurora A. Ares of Thornton, David, Murray, Richard & Davis, P.A., has been appointed chair of the Amicus Curiae Committee of the Cuban American Bar Association. Also, as lead appellate counsel, he won a unanimous decision in the United States Supreme Court in an aviation case involving the construction of the Warsaw Convention.

Patrick J. Bassett has become the managing attorney at Kenneth B. Schellan & Associates, 127 North Park Avenue, Renton, Washington 98055.

Richard M. Colbert has become a shareholder of Clark, Partington, Hart, Larry, Bond, Stackhouse & Stone, 125 West Romana Street, Suite 800, Pensacola, FL 32501.

Carl Joseph Coleman announces the establishment of Smith, Geraghty & Coleman, The Courtney Building, Suite 100, 2069 First Street, Fort Myers, FL 33902. The firm will concentrate in civil trial practice including, plaintiff's personal injury, commercial litigation, federal civil rights litigation and criminal defense.

Larry E. Schner & Steven A. Sciarretta are pleased to announce the formation of Sciarretta & Schner, P.A., practicing in business and taxation planning, civil and commercial litigation, condominium and homeowners association affairs, probate administration, trusts and estate planning. Their new address is One Lincoln Place, 1900 Glades Road, Suite 355, Boca Raton, FL 33431.

'86

Joseph J. Bernardo has joined the law firm of Lusk, Drasites & Tolisano, P.A., P.O. Box 151207, Cape Coral, FL 33915-1207.

Adrienne Fechter (a.k.a. Fechter-Dingfelder) formerly practicing labor and employment law with the firm of Zinober and Burr, is pleased to announce the formation of her own law firm, in Historic Ybor City, 2112 North 15th Street, Suite 200, Tampa, FL 33605. She has expanded her practice to include the representation of individuals in all employment-related matters.

Anna Cam Fentriss has joined the law firm of Newell & Stahl, P.A., 817 North Gadsden Street, Tallahassee, FL 32303.

C. Timothy Gray has joined the law firm of Katz, Kutter, Haigler, Alderman, Davis, Marks & Rutledge, P.A., 106 East College Avenue, Highpoint Center, Suite 1200, Tallahassee, FL 32302.

Steven K. Hall announces the opening of his law office in Fort Walton Beach. He will continue to specialize in administrative, environmental and local government law.

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larly in civil rights, auto casualty, and medical malpractice.

Michael A. Perkins has become a shareholder of Clark, Partington, Hart, Larry, Bond, Stackhouse & Stone, 125 West Romana Street, Suite 800, Pensacola, FL 32501.

Michael A. Shorstein has become a shareholder of Ceballos, Shorstein, Kelly & Daze, P.A., 402 Dupont Center, 1660 Prudential Drive, Jacksonville, FL 32207.

'87

Craig A. Meyer has been appointed by State Comptroller Gerald Lewis as Assistant Comptroller, replacing Ash Williams who has been named executive director of the State Board of Administration. Mr. Meyer's new address is PL09 The Capitol, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0350.

Eduardo Suarez has joined the new law firm of Lazzara, Caskey and Paul, P.A., 606 Madison Street, Suite 2001, Tampa, FL 33602

'88

Barry R. Lewis, Jr. has joined the law firm of Norton, Gurley & Darnell, P.A., Sarasota City Center, Suite 610, 1819 Main Street, Sarasota, FL 34236.

Lisa C. Reynolds has joined the law firm of Rumberger, Kirk & Caldwell, P.A., One Biscayne Tower, 2 South Biscayne Boulevard, Suite 3100, Miami, FL 33131.

Richard S. Thompson is pleased to announce the opening of his office for the practice of Workers' Compensation Law, Richard S. Thompson, P.A., 20 North Orange Avenue, Suite 1307, Orlando, FL 32801.

'89

James J. Dean has joined the law firm of Wadsworth & Davis, P.A., 203 North Gadsden Street, Suite 1, Tallahassee, FL 32301. He serves clients in the areas of civil and criminal litigation.

Gregory A. Hearing is with the law firm of Thompson, Sizemore & Gonzalez, 109 North Brush Street, Suite 200, P.O. Box 639, Tampa, FL 33601.

'90

Rafael Gonzalez was admitted to the Bar in April of 1991, when he joined the law firm of Barrs, Williamson, Stolberg & Townsend, P.A., 401 East Kennedy Boulevard, Tampa, FL 33602-

5283. He is a claimant's attorney in the areas of workers' compensation and social security disability.

Helene Schwartz Mayton has returned to Tallahassee as the Assistant Attorney General, Special Projects Section. Her new address is 1306 Castelnau Court, Tallahassee, FL 32301.

Scott E. Rogers has joined the law firm of Trenam, Simmons et al, 101 East Kennedy Boulevard, Barnett Plaza, Suite 2700, Tampa, FL 33602.

Arthur Skafida of the Department of Professional Regulations Legal Department, is now working in the area of medical litigation at DPR. His new phone number is (904) 488-0062.

And etcetera . . .

The law firm of Martinez, Manglardi & Diez-Arguelles, 111 North Orange Avenue, Suite 1450, Orlando, FL 32801, would like to boast that they are the first law firm with all FSU College of Law shareholders, they are; Carlos R. Diez-Arguelles ('85), Michael Manglardi ('87), and Julio C. Martinez, Jr. ('86). Congratulations!

The law firm of Stowell, Anton & Kraemer, 201 South Monroe Street, Suite 200, Tallahassee, FL 32302, claims they have a record number of FSU College of Law alums from the same class at their firm, they are; Gary I. Anton '81, Mary K. Kraemer '81, Julie Gallagher '81, and Sandra P. Stockwell '81. But there's more. They even have a member of the class of '69, Douglas L. Stowell. Go Seminoles!

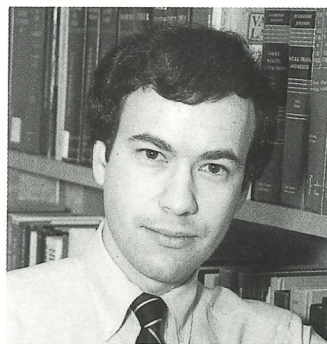
If you or your law office have something to brag about, we want to know, and more importantly, your classmates want to know! Send your scoop to: Class Notes, FSU Law, College of Law, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32302-1034.

FACULTY NOTES

Donna Christie has been invited to serve on the academic board of the Ocean Governance Study Group. The Ocean Governance Study Group had been formed to respond to a "void" in U.S. ocean policy. She has published "Florida Water Law," a chapter in Robert Beck's new multi-volume treatise, *Waters and Water Rights* (1991). In March, her course book, *Ocean and Coastal Law and Policy: A United States and Florida Perspective* will be published by Florida Sea Grant College Program.

Steven Gey delivered a presentation on "Justice Scalia's Death Penalty," at the Death Penalty Symposium, sponsored by the FSU Law Review, Tallahassee.

Elwin Griffith recently completed an article, "Truth In Lending." He is serving as the Board of Directors of the Florida Associates of Voluntary Action/Caribbean Action, Inc. (FAVA/CA). He also served as chair at the CLI Consumer Law Advisory Committee meeting in Barbados (March 1992).



Adam Hirsch spent the summer of 1991 as a visiting professor (non-teaching) at the University of British Columbia, and the Fall semester of 1991 as a visiting professor at the Tulane Law School. His book, *The Rise of the Penitentiary: Prisons and Punishment in Early America* is being published in the Spring of 1992 by the Yale University Press. His article "The Problem of the Insolvent Heir," which appeared in the *Cornell Law Review*, was quoted in a recent opinion by the Louisiana Supreme Court. His new article, "A Qualitative Theory of the Dead Hand," is presently under submission to law reviews.

Larry Krieger drafted and sponsored legislation to eliminate massive national loan broker frauds operating from South Florida. The success of this legislation has been recognized nation-

ally, and was most recently featured by television's CBS Evening News "Special Report".

Mack Player published an article, "Sexual Harassment: What Is It, How Can It Be Avoided," in the December 1991 *County Reporter*, a publication of the Florida Association of Counties.

Jarret Oeltjen recently signed a contract with West Publishing Company to author and edit a second edition of the three volume set of Florida Statutes Annotated Uniform Commercial Code Forms. He has also been appointed to the American Bar Association Uniform Commercial Code Committee and the Subcommittees on General Provisions and Secured Transactions.

Edwin Schroeder has been appointed to serve on the Facilities of the Law Library of Congress Committee of the American Bar Association, and the Financial Advisory Committee of the American Association of Law Libraries. Both appointments are for three-year terms.

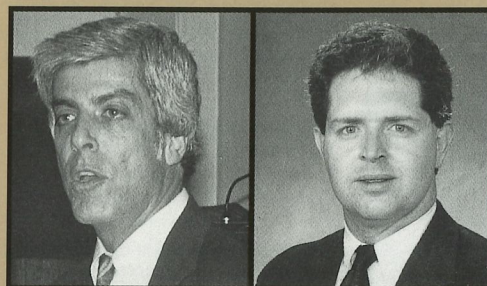
Ken Vinson had published, an article, "Origins of the American Constitution: The Slow Birth of Representative Democracy," by Studia Universitatis, Babes-Bolmai, Cluj-Napoca (Romania), Volume II (1991).

Gabriel Wilner spoke to the mid-year meeting of the Florida Bar's Council of the Section of International Law, Orlando.

Robin Gault, Associate Director of the Law Library, and Betsy Stupski, Head of Public Service, are presenting a series of two-day workshops on legal research for Department of Corrections Librarians. The workshops are intended to assist prison librarians in providing inmates with better access to legal materials. Robin and Betsy are also teaching an evening course in "Legal Research for the Non-Lawyer" through the FSU Center for Professional Development.

Alva Stone, Head of Cataloging for the Law Library, and Jessie Tam, Senior Library Technical Assistant, have published an article, "Cataloging and Classification of Law Materials: A Survey of Recent Literature," *Law Library Journal*, Vol. 83, No. 4, Fall 1991. Alva is also the Chair of the Online Bibliographic Services Section of the American Association of Law Libraries and Secretary of the Southeastern Chapter of A.A.L.L.

RECOGNITIONS



Steven Goldstein, (left) and Randall Hanna

Goldstein, Hanna receive pro bono awards

An FSU law professor and a College of Law graduate have been honored for providing outstanding pro bono service in Florida.

Steven M. Goldstein, a faculty member since 1974, was presented the Florida Supreme Court's 1992 Tobias Simon award for his efforts on behalf of death row inmates. The Simon award is given annually in a special session to a private attorney in recognition of exceptional voluntary legal services to the poor.

Randall W. Hanna, a 1983 College of Law graduate, received the Florida Bar President's Pro Bono Service Award for his work in the Second Judicial Circuit. The award recognizes superior pro bono services by an attorney in each of Florida's judicial circuits.

In addition to his work as a law professor, Goldstein serves as special counsel to the Volunteer Lawyer Resource Center, a federally funded program to assist volunteer lawyers representing death row inmates in collateral appeals.

Goldstein personally handled six appeals cases for the Center. He also worked with other attorneys who were assisting death row appeals, and is an active volunteer with Florida Legal Services. Before joining the FSU law faculty, Goldstein, a graduate of the Columbia University Law School, worked for the Duval

hours to Florida Legal Services," wrote Executive Director Scott Manion. "He has helped conduct specialized training in federal court practice and the art of legal negotiation for legal services attorneys, co-counseled complex litigation that resulted in increasing benefits to poor children and worked countless hours during his two terms as president of Florida Legal Services helping improve our services."

Goldstein was nominated for the Simon award by former FSU law dean, and the current American Bar Association president, Sandy D'Alemberte, who noted that Goldstein's commitment to pro bono activities began soon after he graduated from Columbia University Law School.

Hanna, whose practice focuses on municipal finance and local government, was honored for providing more than 300 hours of pro bono legal services to the Guardian Ad Litem (GAL) Program in the Second Judicial Circuit. In one case, Hanna provided 150 hours of services as the GAL for a baby born to a patient at the Florida State Hospital in Chattahoochee.

Hanna provided legal services to the child for more than three years while the child was in foster care, and was involved in a trial in which the parental rights of both the mother and father were terminated. The foster parents ultimately were granted permanent custody of the child.

STUDENT NOTES

First Year Law Students

Elaine Johansen has been accepted into the Society of Professionals in Dispute Resolution (SPIDR) as a regular member. Her book, *Political Corruption: Scope and Resources*, was published recently by Garland Publishers, Inc., New York, 1991.

Russell S. Kent has received the Katzentine-Simon Scholarship, and has become a member of the *Law Review*.

Sean Pittman recently attended the 1991-92 Southern Regional Convention of the National Black Law Students Association at Duke University, in Durham, North Carolina, along with 10 other FSU law students. Sean was elected to the position of Sub-Regional Director of the Southern Region for 1992-93. He will act as immediate regional director for all chapters of BLSA in Florida and Puerto Rico with support in the areas of community service, moot court, job fairs, and fund raising.

Second Year Law Students

Robert Lincoln, Associate Editor of the *Journal of Land Use and Environmental Law*, served as an adjunct instructor in the FSU Department of Urban and Regional Planning during the fall semester. Mr. Lincoln taught "Introduction to Comprehensive Planning and Growth Management." His article, "Inconsistent Treatment: The Florida Courts Struggle with the Consistency Doctrine" will be published in Volume 7:2 of the *Journal*.

Eric P. Lachance a part-time radio announcer, at Tallahassee's WFSQ (91.5 FM) and WSFU (88.9 FM), originated a unique plan for the stations' spring membership drive. The publicity-based idea was to seek membership pledges via live remote broadcasts located at various Tallahassee hot spots. The station management liked Eric's idea and abilities enough to put him in charge of the project. Eric hopes to practice in the areas of intellectual property law, communications law, or entertainment law upon graduation in 1993.

Michael J. Montgomery has received the Ruden, Barnett, McClosky, Smith, Schuster & Russell Book Award in Property (Spring '91) and the Book Award in Legal Writing and Research I.

Bruce Weiner, of the *Journal of Land Use and Environmental Law*, had his

article, "Eide v. Sarasota County, 908 F.2d 716 (11th Cir. 1990), Obstacles and Pitfalls for Landowners: Applying the Ripeness Doctrine to Section 1983 Land Use Litigation," published in Volume 7:2 of the *Journal*.

The *Law Review* elected its 1992-93 editorial board in January. Elected were: **Kim Stott**, editor-in-chief; **Joe Schimmel** and **Rob McNeely**, executive editors; **Bruce Platt**, legislative editor; and **Scott Denson**, **Nancy Jack**, **Frank Myers**, and **Alan Wachs**, articles editors.

Third Year Law Students

Mary Chaisson, of the *Journal of Land Use and Environmental Law*, had her article, "Liabilities for Unpermitted Activities Under the Clean Water Act and the Rivers and Harbor Act: Myth or Sleeping Giant," published in Volume 7:1 of the *Journal*. As editor of the *Law Review*, she organized the symposium on the use of the death penalty held at the law school on February 6, 1992.

Lana Johnson, Executive Editor, of the *Journal of Land Use and Environmental Law*, had her article, "Saving the Wetlands from Agriculture: An Examination of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and the Conservation Provisions of the 1985 and 1990 Farm Bills" published in Volume 7:2 of the *Journal*.

Desiree A. Jackson, a member of Phi Alpha Delta, helped coordinate this year's Supreme Court Symposium, March 1992, at the law school.

Suzanne Masonbrink is the recipient of the American Association of University Women Educational Foundation (national) Fellowship, and is a Florida Bar Foundation Public Service Fellow. She is currently researching and writing "Obstetrics, Midwifery & The Law."

Marya L. Reynolds has been working as a charter-class member in the Children's Advocacy Clinic representing delinquent and dependent children within North Florida. She is also a volunteer tutor/counselor at Pineview Elementary School as part of the "Volunteers Impacting Youth" program in Leon County. Marya has earned Book Awards in Gratuitous Transfers, International Law, and Legal Institutions. Her honors include selection into *Who's Who Among American Law Students*, and *Outstanding Young Women of America*. In 1991, she was the President of the Black Law Student Association. This year she is the Educational Vice President of the Barristers

RECOGNITIONS

Chapter of Toastmasters, International.

Tammi Thomas, Research Editor, of the *Journal of Land Use and Environ-*

mental Law, attended a three day intensive seminar on Environmental Regulation, in Orlando, May 1991.



FSU Law Dean Don Weidner (right) with the family of the late Bruce Randall. The Randall family, represented by FSU law graduate David Wasserman '89, sponsored an awards program honoring outstanding writing on First Amendment obscenity topics.

Randall awards

Three FSU law students have been named the first recipients of an award recognizing outstanding writing on First Amendment obscenity law topics. The Randall Awards were presented by family members of the late Bruce Randall, a prominent Miami obscenity law attorney.

The recipients are: David Hartnett, first place, \$2,000; Eduardo Cruz, second place,

\$1,000; and Daryl Romano, third place, \$500.

The award program was established with the help of David Wasserman, a 1989 graduate of the FSU College of Law, who practices in Maitland. Wasserman served on the selection committee with FSU law faculty Nat Stern and Steve Gey.

The awards were presented during the annual Law Review banquet, February 21, at the State Capitol.

Transnational Journal

The inaugural edition of the *Journal of Transnational Law and Policy*, the newest student publication at the FSU College of Law, is set for early summer, according to editor Charles Harris.

The new journal, which plans two editions a year, will publish scholarly research in international human rights, comparative law, public and private international law and U.S. foreign policy. In conjunction with the International Law Society, the journal is also sponsoring a lecture

series featuring distinguished academics and practitioners speaking on transnational legal issues.

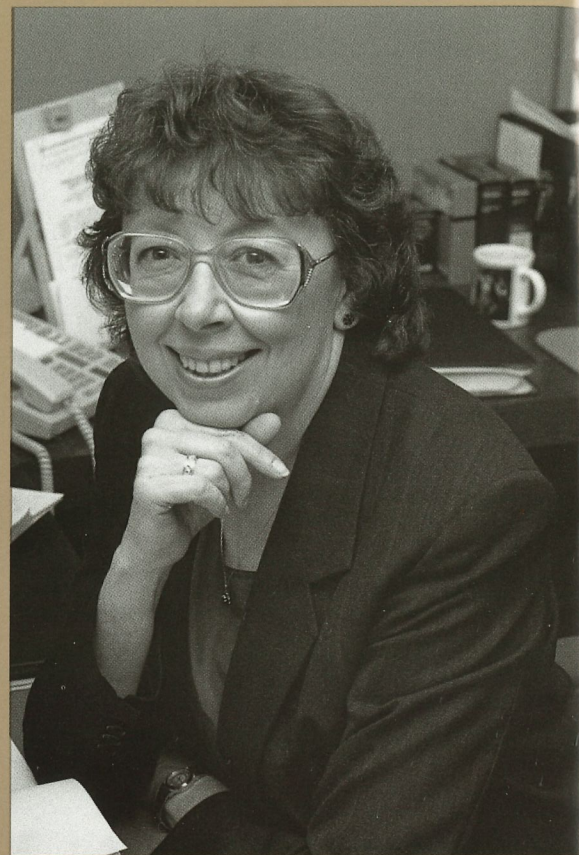
The journal is funded by the Edward Ball Chair in International Law to encourage students to participate in legal study programs abroad. Faculty advisors for the new publication are Elwin Griffith and Gabriel Wilner.

The *Journal of Transnational Law and Policy* joins the *Law Review* and the *Journal of Land Use and Environmental Law* in the College's program of student publications.

By David Morrill

Making Waves for the Environment

Donna Christie



For someone who arrived at environmental law almost by chance, Donna Christie has had a remarkable impact on environmental and coastal jurisprudence in Florida.

Christie's trail-blazing instruction and her personal commitment to students are cited repeatedly by some of the state's top environmental attorneys for steering them into their profession.

A chemistry major as an undergraduate, Christie knew by her junior year that she didn't want to be a chemist or a chemistry teacher. "I hated chemistry. I hated being in the laboratory," she said, noting that what she liked most was theoretical work. "I knew I wanted to do something else, I just wasn't sure what." As she tells it, Christie literally woke up one morning and knew she wanted to go to law school. "I was teaching chemistry at the time and I felt as if my brain was atrophying. I knew it was time for a change."

In law school at the University of Georgia, Christie's interest in international law led her, by coincidence, to environmental law. During her second year in law school she became one of the first researchers at the Dean Rusk Center for International Law at the University of Georgia. One of her first projects involved international laws regarding fisheries and maritime

boundaries. "I ended up being the law of the sea expert at the Law Center," Christie said.

Christie's interests led to additional studies at the Brussels Seminar on the Law of European Communities, the Hague Academy of International Law, and a postdoctoral fellowship at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute.

When Christie joined the FSU law faculty in 1981, environmental law was not part of the curriculum. In fact, she was actually hired to teach uniform commercial code. "One of the reasons I came here was because I thought there was such a great opportunity," she explained. "Here I was in Florida where environmental issues are so important, and the only courses on environmental law were taught periodically by adjuncts. There was an incredible gap in the curriculum that needed to be filled."

Christie not only developed the first designated course within the State University System on coastal law, she wrote the book on it. *Florida Coastal Law and Policy: Cases and Readings*, published in 1985 by Florida Sea Grant College, became not only an essential textbook, but a valuable reference for state environmental administrators and attorneys. Christie's latest book, *Ocean and Coastal Law and Policy: a U.S. and Florida Perspective*, published this spring, substantially updates

the 1985 book and expands it to include ocean policy.

These days, environmental law is a fixture of the curriculum, and few would doubt the need for attorneys trained in the policies and mechanics of Florida's complex, often bewildering, array of environmental laws. "There are still some who think environmental law should not be part of the core curriculum, but I think these days it's just as pervasive as tax law," she said.

Christie's former students recall her enthusiasm for environmental law and her evenhanded, nurturing style of teaching. Many of them remember her as someone who made a difference in their lives. "She's the one who got me into environmental law," says Ken Plante, General Counsel to the Florida Department of Natural Resources and an early student of Christie's.

"What I remember about her was her honesty," Plante said. "If she thought a particular law stunk, she said so. She was involved in environmental law because she loved it and she wanted to make a difference."

Plante also appreciated her approach to

teaching. "She would let you go, let you fumble, if that's what you were going to do, but then she'd show you where you went wrong. She encouraged you to think," Plante said.

Christie considers her style the result of both a personal approach and the subject area she teaches. "It's not my job to intimidate students. I have to create an atmosphere where ideas and policy can be openly discussed," she says. "In a rapidly developing area such as environmental law, it's important to teach students how to deal with issues on a policy level. Students don't leave my courses with a lot of baggage, so to speak. They leave with an ability to think about issues and policies."

Former student Richard Grosso not only appreciated Christie's teaching manner, which he calls "refreshing," but the help and encouragement she provided after law school. "She got me my first job," said Grosso, who is an attorney with the environmental watchdog group 1000 Friends of Florida. "She doesn't just care about her students when they're in school, she keeps up with them after they graduate. She helps them find a job, if they need that kind of help." She's always accessible when he needs advice, Grosso added.

Grosso described an almost family-like network of Christie's former students who work in the fields of environmental policy and regulation around the state. There were nine or ten from his class alone, he said, who eventually entered the environmental law field.

Christie developed her interest in the law of the sea partly out of its connection to international law, but also because of her strong feelings for the ocean. "Many environmental issues affecting the ocean touch almost everyone," she said. "Whether it's beach access, erosion, or oil spills, these things hit a nerve. There's something special about the ocean." From the beginning, she felt strongly that coastal regions deserve special status. For a number of reasons, including wildlife preservation, commercial and recreation fishing, and erosion, the coastal zone requires its own set of laws, she contends.

Christie is not interested so much in the considerable body of environmental law that deals with technical issues, with

its emphasis on hazardous waste, groundwater contamination, and storm water runoff. "I'm really not interested in how many parts per billion of a particular substance show up in a water sample," Christie said, probably recalling her days in the chemistry lab. "Although that's important, it's primarily a regulatory function."

Christie has seen a great improvement in coastal zone law and regulation during the past decade. The first comprehensive coastal management plan, written in 1981, was strengthened in 1985 when Florida enacted its Growth Management Act. That act, which placed conditions and restrictions on coastal development, helped coordinate the unwieldy mass of laws and regulations that had previously been enforced by 10 state agencies and

'She is involved in environmental law because she loves it and she wants to make a difference.'

every county with coastal frontage.

Although the Growth Management Act is just now entering the implementation stage, as communities and counties enact their comprehensive plans, Christie feels it is already making a significant difference.

"I'm very optimistic," she says. "I don't see the laws we currently have on the books being changed or weakened significantly. You have to consider the fact that there is a strong public safety and public welfare aspect to them."

Christie notes the irony that current "reviews" of the Growth Management Act are being conducted while a Democratic administration is in office. She explained, "The growth management plan was enacted under a Democratic administration (Bob Graham), and when the Republicans (Bob Martinez) came into office there was a lot of concern about whether it would be enforced. But the Republicans implemented the plan with a passion."

Christie believes that coastal zone laws need to be further strengthened, and function more "as a program" so that the state

can benefit from new Federal Coastal Zone Management Act initiatives. "This is a great opportunity for the state to establish its coastal law priorities with the federal government," according to Christie. "Under the consistency requirement of this act, when the federal government is considering activity in a state's coastal zone, it must comply with the state's rules. This covers such things as Army Corps of Engineers activity, off-shore oil and gas drilling, and acquisition of beach property." For the federal act to benefit the state, however, the state must have an enforceable set of laws, Christie said. "There's still a lot of work to be done."

Christie's interest in environmental and coastal law extends far beyond the classroom. She is currently involved with the Ocean Governance Study Group. The Group, formed in January, 1991, is reviewing the large body of law dealing with ocean resources and space, assessing the interactions between federal and state coastal regulation, and formulating new policies. The Group is the first major effort since the 1969 Stratton Commission to deal with major

issues of marine law and policy and to address what its organizers call "a void in U.S. ocean policy."

The Ocean Governance Group's mission goes far beyond the Stratton Commission's work, beginning with what Christie calls a "much stronger theoretical and academic approach."

Christie, who serves on the academic board of the Study Group, sees the potential for the organization to have a significant impact on ocean policy. "The problem is that many of the laws affecting the coastal zone deal with single-resource issues. Such things as transportation and coral-reef protection can conflict if they are enacted in a vacuum. There has to be a comprehensive, multiuse network of laws."

Looking to the future, Christie said, "I just want to keep sending a good group of attorneys into the world."

Because she has taught so many so well, Grosso said, she already has had a "tremendous impact" on environmental law in Florida. ■

FSU LAW INTERVIEW

Former FSU College of Law Dean and professor Talbot "Sandy" D'Alemberte became president of the American Bar Association, in August of 1991.

He served six years in the Florida Legislature, where he sponsored a successful constitutional amendment that restructured the state's court system.

As dean, his most visible legacy is the Village Green on the east side of the College.

D'Alemberte is a keen observer of world events, most recently those in Eastern Europe. As the governments of 15 former Soviet satellites look to more democratic forms of government, D'Alemberte sees an opportunity for lawyers to help form the structure of emerging nations.

Long a proponent of pro bono work and continuing legal education, D'Alemberte has strong ideas about both. His thoughts on legal education in particular, often stir debate.

Carl Voelcker, Video Production Director at the College of Law, conducted the following interview with D'Alemberte at the Tallahassee law offices of Steel, Hector and Davis, where D'Alemberte is a partner.

A candid conversation

with the activist

president of the American

Bar Association and

former FSU law dean

SANDY
D'ALEMBERTE

What role do you see the Western legal community playing in reshaping the political, economic and legal systems in the former Soviet satellites?

The basic idea is that an awful lot of what they are trying to accomplish won't get done unless they have a legal structure. It's still really a federation. Vast numbers of people, over half the people in Russia, don't speak Russian as their native language. They still have a problem with great diversity and great problems with minorities. Protection of minority rights there is an extremely complex situation.

That cries out for a judicial system that you can trust for declarations of human rights and an apparatus that will protect those rights. If you don't have those protections in place, there is a great potential for evil with disastrous results. I would cite public law, human rights, constitutional

principles and federal principles as being a very important set of issues on which American lawyers have a great deal to say, because our country is also so vast and because we have also had problems getting all our states and minorities to pull together and work through the problems of protecting minority rights.

A second set of issues relates to the development of a market economy. They look to us along with the Western European countries to show the way property systems and commercial law systems ought to function. Their law schools don't teach anything of what we regard as law. Now,

that's a bit too broad. They teach criminal law theory from a civil law or continental law perspective, and that's probably still useful. In some places they teach commercial law and property law, but only to students who are taking courses in international trade. That's not part of the core curriculum, so they need to reform their law schools. Western Europe doesn't have the kind of resources we have in this country with 175 law schools. There is just an awful lot we can do if we are willing to help out in this whole movement toward the rule of law.

Since I know you to be an optimist, I

'What I would like to see is a system in which every lawyer gets a public opportunity to serve.'

would think you see this as an opportunity rather than a set of problems to be solved.

Yes, I do see this as an opportunity. I think there will be an awful lot of wasted effort, but I see it almost like a political campaign. You finish a political campaign, look back, and say we wasted 70 percent of our money, but we don't know which 70 percent we wasted. The things that interest me most are the things that might have long-term impact. The retraining of Russian law professors is something I can get quite enthusiastic about.

Your stand on pro bono is widely known. Do you still carry the banner of a mandatory pro bono requirement for lawyers?

I would love to say that I am opposed to mandatory pro bono because I really am as that term technically applies. I don't like the idea that we require lawyers to do pro bono and we then, under the guise of that mandate, use the disciplinary process to punish lawyers who don't perform. The term I am trying to use is comprehensive pro bono. What I would like to see established is a system in which every lawyer gets a public opportunity to serve. When I say public opportunity, I wouldn't mind the Bar Association or the local chief judge calling the lawyer and saying we'd like to have you serve, and here's the way we would like to have you serve. What I see is a way to directly connect lawyers with the opportunities to serve, leaving it to the individual lawyer's conscience to turn down that opportunity for service. The vast number of lawyers will serve and want to serve. I like that system much better than a system which says you must serve or we will prosecute you.

Lots of lawyers give free legal advice to friends, churches and so forth, but what I'm talking about is direct legal assistance to the poor. In a country which has an ever-growing underclass, that is the problem. I see comprehensive pro bono as the special thing that lawyers do to help all of society discharge the obligation to provide fulfillment of that part of the pledge of allegiance which says "Justice for all." Everybody says they will provide that. That is all of society's task.

What I see developing is the grand bargain. The grand bargain is lawyers who have taken a special oath (in addition to the pledge of allegiance, we take another



services for the poor, provide adequate funding for the courts and Alternative Dispute Resolution, and enough small claims court clerks and other things that are needed.

Have you segued into civil legal reform?

I have. And I think that part of the grand bargain is that lawyers put in this special individual effort, and that society in return lives up to its pledge to provide justice. Increasingly, the middle class does not have access to justice in the United States. I don't know how I could possibly afford a lawyer if I got sued.

Since you were so instrumental in opening Florida's courtrooms to cameras...

... and the Florida example was so significant in opening up the country to cameras...

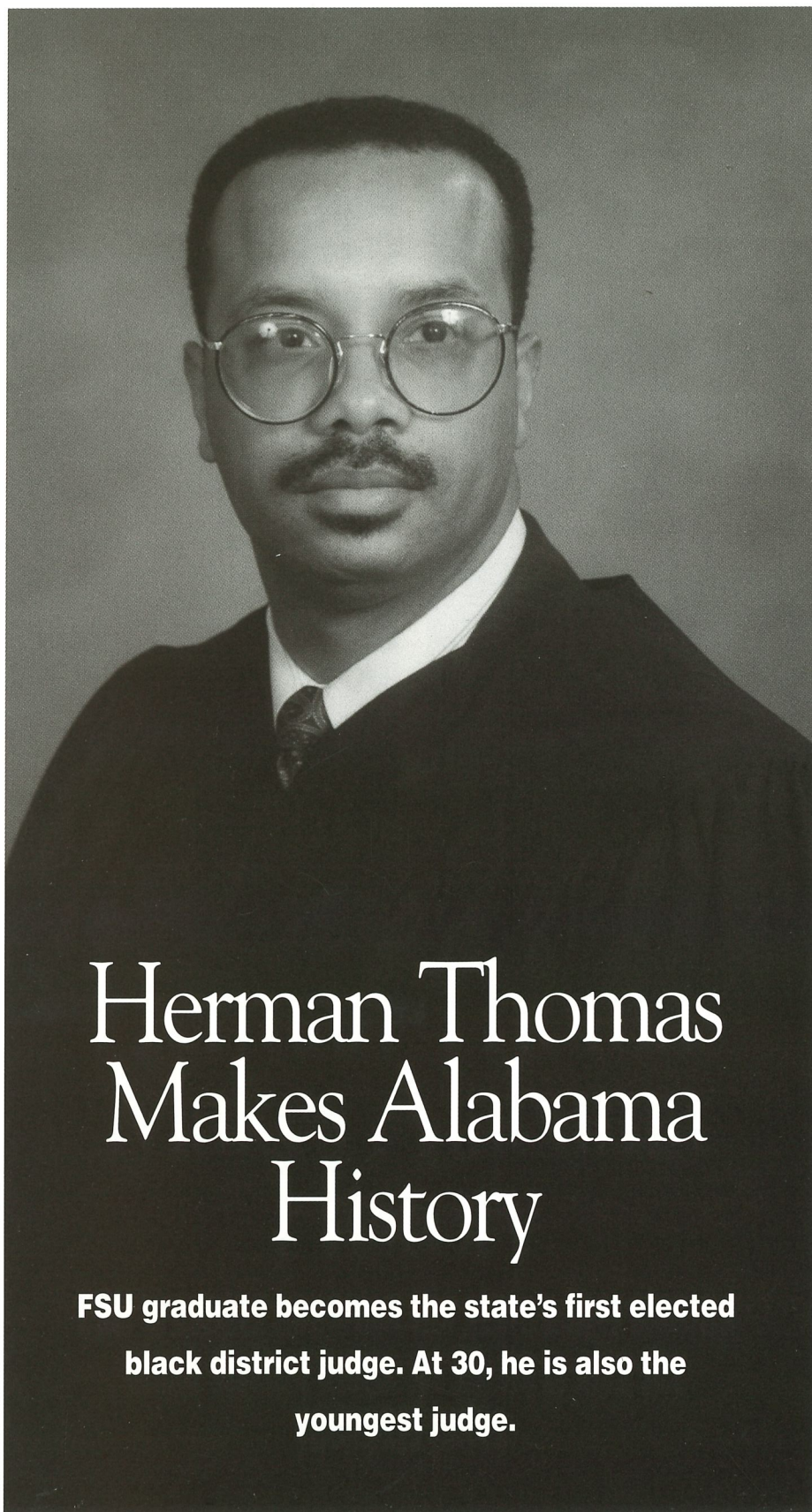
True. What I want to get to is that in the beginning judges were concerned about what they called snippet coverage, saying they wanted comprehensive coverage. Has it not evolved to that? Is this the result we wanted?

I argued against the snippet coverage argument, but I believe there is still some validity in that. I think we don't do a very comprehensive job of covering some very good trials. It is startling to look at our popular culture and entertainment, the number of television shows, movies, books, whatever, that have as their dramatic device a court or legal setting. There is a clear theatrical reason for that. Our adversarial system of confronting witnesses and cross-examining is a lot better dramatic device than the inquisitorial method used in the civil law systems.

oath) where we say we are a public profession. We say that we are a profession that gives pro bono service. Well, by God, we ought to live up to that. We ought to see that every lawyer has an opportunity to provide pro bono service. I would publish a list of lawyers who are willing to accept, and publish a list of lawyers who are not willing to accept, and the sorry lawyers who don't want to accept, well I'd be happy just to know who the sorry lawyers are. That would be pressure enough and sanction enough for me. I think most lawyers would rise to that, and enjoy it. And then we would be in a position to say to the rest of society that we are doing more to help than any other profession, and that we expect society to effectively fund legal

It is pretty easy when you put on television a trial such as William Kennedy Smith, for people to dismiss the usefulness of that trial as mere entertainment. I heard Judge Bork, a sitting U.S. Supreme Court Justice and several other people in a small meeting recently dismiss it as just a sensational trial... and saying it was being televised only as entertainment. As I began to think about that, what I conclude is that it is far more than just entertainment. Yes, people wouldn't watch it unless they were entertained by it, but to say that it is entertainment makes it sound like it's trivial. I think the people who watch it are starved in some respects for some decent comprehensive treatment of some core issues of

continued on page 32



Herman Thomas Makes Alabama History

**FSU graduate becomes the state's first elected
black district judge. At 30, he is also the
youngest judge.**

By Elora Harwood

For Herman Thomas, his swearing-in as an Alabama district court judge marked the realization of a life-long dream. For the state of Alabama, it was history.

Thomas, who became Alabama's first black district court judge when he was appointed to the bench in March, 1990, successfully withstood election challenges in a June primary and the November general election later that year. At 30, Thomas is not only the first black elected judge in Alabama, he is also the youngest judge.

Growing up in Prichard, Alabama—once described as the poorest city in America—Thomas saw problems of crime and poverty close-up. A 1985 graduate of the FSU College of Law, he set his sights early on a legal career, a decision he says he never doubted. "I realized that people didn't understand the law and were critical of it," he explained. "I wanted to understand it and help others understand it. I figured if I knew the law, I could do something to help people."

Thomas's mother placed a high priority on education and instilled in him at a young age the desire to obtain a college degree. Another early influence was a family friend, an attorney, who served as Prichard's mayor. Thomas said he used to "hang on his coattails" and remembers him as a strong role model.

After attending Springhill College, Thomas received his B.S. degree from the University of South Alabama in 1983. Subsequently, he entered the FSU College of Law. Thomas has fond memories of his law school days. He worked in the law library for two and a half years and considers Law Librarian Ed Schroeder a great influence. He enjoyed Dean Don Weidner's classes and said he will never forget professors Phil Southerland's and Dave Powell's concern for students. Thomas also worked as an assistant to former Dean Sandy D'Alemberte, whom he termed "fascinating." What impressed Thomas most about the College of Law was the interest profes-

sors showed in the students' welfare—from stopping to talk in the lounge to inviting them to dinner.

College of Law graduate Glenda Thornton, now practicing with the Tallahassee law firm of Pennington, Wilkinson, Dunlap, Bateman and Camp, knows firsthand of Thomas's dedication to the law school. During her last year as an undergraduate at the University of South Alabama, she was discussing her plans to attend law school with a guidance counselor when Thomas happened to call. Thornton knew Thomas and the counselor suggested that the two talk.

When Thomas urged her to consider FSU law school, Glenda replied that she had made up her mind to attend Tulane. Later, as she left for a lunch break, Thomas drove up. "He talked me into making a visit to Tallahassee," Thornton said. "My mother and I did visit, we liked what we saw, and I ended up coming to FSU."

While an undergraduate, Thomas became a member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. His fraternity brothers gave him assistance and support while he was in law school, making the association a key element of his collegiate life. He was strongly influenced by the philosophy of Watson Diggs, who established the fraternity in 1911 in Indiana. By founding an all black fraternity at a predominantly white college, Diggs hoped to encourage more blacks to come to college and participate in the mainstream.

Diggs's philosophy was to work within the system, not to create two societies. "Achievement" was his motto, and Thomas has adopted it as his own. He is still active in the fraternity on both regional and national levels and was named Kappa Man and Citizen of the Year by the Mobile Alumni Chapter in January 1991.

Like most students, Thomas entered law school with the goal of becoming a practicing attorney. When he enrolled in an internship in the State Attorney's office in Jacksonville during his third year, he changed his outlook and decided to become a prosecutor. Upon graduation, he served as an Assistant State Attorney in the First Judicial Circuit of Florida in Pensacola. Then he moved back home to work as an Assistant District Attorney in the 13th Judicial Circuit of Alabama.

Although many of his peers left Prichard to seek success elsewhere, Thomas's desire was to return to the Mobile area. He felt he owed a debt to those who helped him and saw the opportunity to repay this debt by assisting others in Alabama. He feels that "Alabama is as great as you make it."

As a prosecutor, Thomas saw himself helping victims—those first victimized first by crime and then by the legal system. He felt that he was representing the victims and wanted to help them understand the system. "I got attached to victims," says Thomas. "I strived to explain procedures and programs that would help them so that they would understand what was going on in court."

Thomas's colleagues give him high marks, personally and professionally. The Mobile County District Attorney Chris Galanos is among his admirers. "Since I came to know Herman, I've learned that he possesses many laudable qualities. He is a good and decent human being and is a bright and tenacious lawyer. "Circuit Judge Ferrill McRae said, "I can tell you firsthand that he is widely recognized as intelligent, hard-working and straight as an arrow."

Presiding District Judge Dominick Matranga told Thomas, "You come to the bench with an objective viewpoint toward individuals—be they sinners or saints. Although many will appear before you, we know they will be people and not just cases."

"People come to us to solve their problem," says Thomas. "We must understand their needs. I try to make people comfortable in my courtroom. I let them say what they want to say." Realizing that many people don't understand the legal system, he wants to explain and educate so that they won't be fearful. In an effort to begin education at an early stage, Thomas lectures in high schools and, taking his robe and gavel along as props, speaks to children in the elementary schools about laws, lawyers and courts.

Thomas's most rewarding experience since his election to the bench was the implementation of a program dealing with young offenders between the ages of 18 and 21. Those who have not completed high school are required to enroll in a GED program. Thomas sets curfews and insti-

tutes random drug checks for those facing drug-related charges; he makes parents quasi-probation officers, requiring them to come to court, and report directly to him concerning problems. He remains personally involved with juveniles and often makes spot "curfew checks" on the weekends. The young offenders are amazed that he takes time to become involved.

Thomas is delighted with the results. Of the more than 50 who have come before him, only two are back in jail. One young man who was in a special education program has been "mainstreamed" and is making Bs and Cs in school. Many are now employed. The judge's interest in youth reaches outside the courtroom into the community. As a member of St. James Major Catholic Church, he serves on the School Board, teaches Sunday School and is advisor to the Youth Club. He is a member of the Mobile Area Executive Council of Boy Scouts of America and the recipient of its Leadership Award.

"It is incumbent on all lawyers to be involved in the community," Thomas said. "Be active in your local bar association. Do pro bono work. Be involved in community service activities. This is especially important for those who want to be judges," he said. "Good judges are people-type persons who should know and understand people and their needs."

Despite his busy schedule of public service, Thomas finds plenty of time to be a family man. He is married to Linda Grant Thomas, a speech pathologist. The couple have twin 15-month-old daughters.

Fancying himself a modern husband—the judge does half the housework—he tells a story about the day he became judge. The evening following the appointment, he proudly paraded around the house in his new robe. When he finally took it off his wife promptly donned it and informed him that, at home, she was the judge.

Although pleased with his life, Thomas has plenty of unfinished business. If he had the time and money, he said, he would open a free legal clinic. "I feel," Thomas said, "that I have a debt to pay. People helped me and had faith in me. I didn't get ahead because I'm a genius, but because people trusted me and helped me. I've got to help others." ■

CALLING ROLL

Elected Law Professor of the Year four times by his students, FSU's Mason Ladd Professor of Evidence Chuck Ehrhardt leaves a lasting impression on graduates.

If FSU College of Law alumni carry one memory away from their graduation ceremony, it is probably a recollection of *The Voice*.

That gravelly, stentorian voice which has called graduates forward to accept their diplomas for the past ten years, belongs to Chuck Ehrhardt, Mason Ladd Professor of Evidence.

Teaching law and calling names are by no means all Ehrhardt does.

A nationally respected expert on evidence, Ehrhardt regularly instructs judges from around the country in his subject's finer points. His book, *Florida Rules of Evidence*, has been released in its third edition. He has been the Chairman of the Faculty Athletic Committee since 1984, twice president of the Metro Conference and the FSU faculty delegate to the National Collegiate Athletic Association. And he is a devoted family man.

Ehrhardt played practically every sport at his small Iowa high school, he says, explaining his interest in athletics. He also

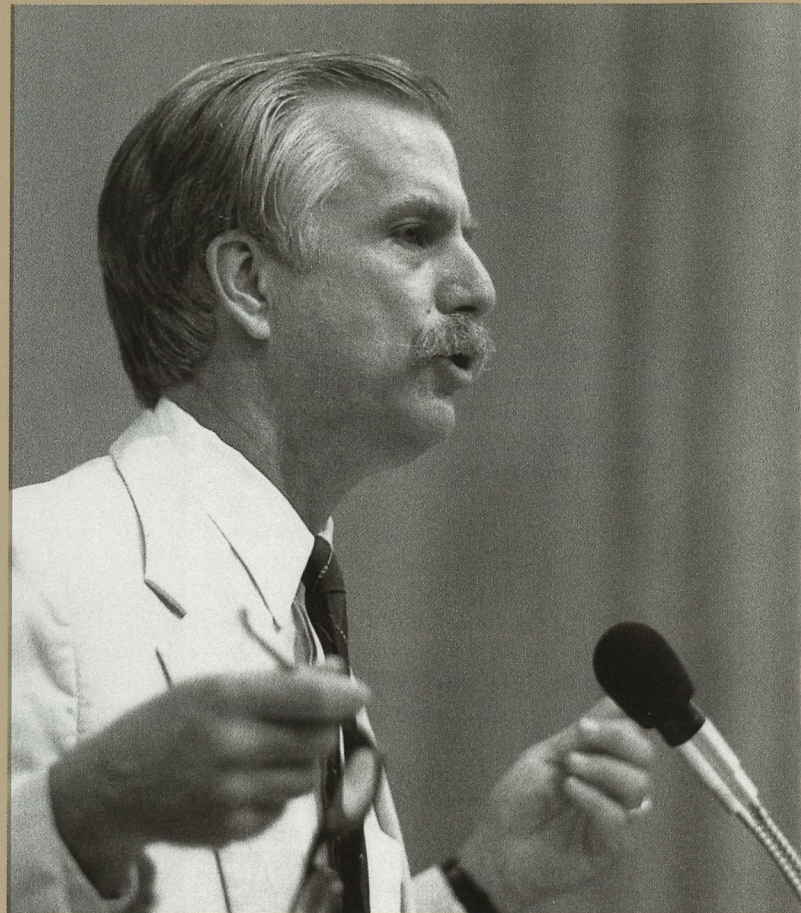
served as manager of the school's basketball team. "I was appointed to the FSU athletic board by Bernie Sliger. Jim Jones, the longtime chairman of the athletic board, resigned and Bernie appointed me. I don't quite know how that happened, but I'm pleased that it did," says Ehrhardt.

It was the College of Law's first dean, Mason Ladd, who got him interested in teaching. According to Ehrhardt, "I had been a law clerk and an assistant U.S. attorney, so I knew how to stand up in

front of a group of people and talk. It was like being a trial lawyer one day, and a teacher the next. There was no manual on how to do it."

But there was Mason Ladd.

Before the start of classes in the fall of 1967, when the young Professor Ehrhardt was about to begin his teaching career, Dean Ladd told him that his first class



would meet before the students arrived. Ehrhardt was to teach to a class of one, Dean Ladd himself. Ehrhardt was to teach in a large classroom in the Longmire building, where the College of Law was housed in the early days. "I was a bit nervous about it, but Dean Ladd was a good student for me," said Ehrhardt. "He sat down a few rows back and I began my lecture, complete with hypotheticals that I would throw out, and he would respond and ask questions. It turned out to be a good learning experience for me, and one I'll never forget."

Ehrhardt, who four times has been named "Professor of the Year" by his students, teaches trial practice. But evidence is what he enjoys most. In fact, he teaches evidence to judges across the country. For the past five years, Ehrhardt has taught federal evidence rules to judges in all twelve Federal Judicial Circuits. He also teaches evidence seminars to trial judges in Reno, Nevada, at the National Judicial College, and every two years or so he conducts their Oxford program in English legal history and comparative law. "This last summer we had about forty judges, including one U.S. Supreme Court Justice and seven State Supreme Court judges," according to Ehrhardt.

But he insists teaching judges is not unlike teaching law students. "Every time I teach anybody, law students or federal appellate judges, I always have to start at the beginning. Sometimes you have to stay at the beginning a lot longer with law students, but you have to remind everybody of the basics."

Although they occasionally become argumentative, Ehrhardt says that most of the judges in his seminars are interested in learning what is new in evidence. And some of them have more than a passing interest in the cases he uses as illustrations. "It is likely that I'll be talking about cases that someone in the audience has actually tried or decided on appeal. So I have to know them inside out." That, he said, is the biggest challenge in planning and

preparing the judicial evidence seminars. "Quite often I pick up issues from them that I hadn't thought about," Ehrhardt says. "I hope I do the same for them. They seem to like it. It seems to work."

So why doesn't the man who teaches judges want to be a judge? Ehrhardt says he has too many other duties, including his faculty athletic representation. And, he points out, being a judge is not easy. "The hardest thing," says Ehrhardt, "about being a judge in our system is that we take a person who one day is practicing in a single area of the law, and the next day we put a robe on him or her and assume this person is now an all-wise, all-knowing judge who comprehends all areas of the law. And in the state system, judges don't have anybody to talk to about their rulings. Being a good judge is very difficult."

Ehrhardt notes that while the increase in judicial education in the last ten years has been unprecedented in its scope, the workload of judges is large and getting larger. "And it's like being a parent. You're supposed to do a good job from the beginning. Most of them try very hard to do a good job, but some are better than others." Yes, he says, judges and lawyers do call on him for help with cases, and he is glad to offer advice, although he doesn't practice any more. Again he cites the restrictions on his time.

Ehrhardt is obviously good at what he does, so why did he not seek the deanship of the College of Law that he has helped build for 25 years? "My reason was twofold. To be a good dean I would have had to give up a lot of what I'm doing, the continuing education and the athletic part, and maybe give up some time with my family. That wasn't something I wanted to do right now. The second reason is that I have about as much grief and aggravation in my life as I can take right now."

These days, Ehrhardt insists it is his family that brings him the most pleasure. "I was 35 when Judy and I got married," he says. "Today we have two boys in middle school. My wife and my boys are the most impor-

tant thing in my life, without question." Teaching at the College of Law, teaching judges and his athletic activities take a backseat to his family, even though some of those activities keep him away from home more than he would like.

"What I do for fun is to do things with my family," Ehrhardt said. "We try to take a long vacation—we only take family vacations—at least once a year. Sometimes I can take everybody to a teaching engagement and we stay over a few extra days if it's a nice place."

Chuck Ehrhardt's office is filled with plaques, trophies, awards and framed citations from numerous organizations and student groups. Does he have a favorite? Without hesitation, he points to a gavel on the top shelf. "It was given to me years ago by my trial practice class. The guy who was really behind it was Lacey Collier, who just became our first federal judge. That one means a lot to me."

Shared pride in the accomplishments of the men and women who received their education at the College of Law is one of his greatest sources of satisfaction, Ehrhardt said. "Knowing I have had a part in the success of our graduates who have become excellent lawyers and judges is a deep source of pride to me," he says. "In the early days, over in Longmire, we didn't know if our students would be able to pass the Bar exam, or be competent lawyers. Nobody could have guessed how good this law school would become."

Ehrhardt said he doesn't remember why he began belting out the names of the graduating students as they received their hoods and diplomas, but he doesn't take the job lightly. "I think people like to hear their names called at graduation. So do their parents. That's a large part of why they are there."

Spring 1992 graduates will miss his call of the roll because of a scheduling conflict. He will be teaching evidence to a group of circuit court judges that day. "It was something I thought I needed to do," says Ehrhardt. The students hope his absence is just a temporary interruption of a memorable tradition. ■

'Every time I teach anybody, law students or federal appellate judges, I start from the beginning. You have to remind everyone of the basics.'

'Knowing I have had a part in the success of our graduates who have become excellent lawyers and judges is a deep source of pride to me.'

D'Alemberte Interview (from page 25)

our society. People have always looked to trials, even when the courthouse was in the center of town and people attended trials in large numbers. That is where a community educated itself about its own values. Trials were a regular part of community debate. The televising of trials now provides, in some respects, a context for debate on really important issues.

The issues of sexual harassment coming out of the Senate Judiciary Committee hearings and the issues of date rape, of burdens of proof, the treatment of women—the raising of consciousness in this context was an extremely valuable basis for a national discussion. All Americans were talking about it. At a time when there are very few unifying forces in this country, it has been trials and related public events that have provided the core pieces of our national debate. It shocked me that during the time of the Smith trial, I could have the same conversation in Chicago, San Francisco or Washington, D.C., and we all had the same facts. Everybody in the country seemed to be thinking about the same things. That goes far beyond entertainment. It was a time of public education, a national conversation on an issue of great importance.

As we talk, you are approaching the halfway point in your American Bar Association presidency. Jobs like this have frustrated many people. Is your agenda moving as well as you would like?

I'm trying to push the rock up the hill as far as I can. It was pretty far up the hill when I got it, and if I can push it closer to the top, that's great, but it's going to take someone else to come along and push some more. As I have said, the events in Central and Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union have created opportunities to contribute we didn't have before. With a moderate amount of support from the government and foundations we can contribute greatly. It allows me to help design something that might endure, at least for the period of time when technical programs are useful.

I also care a great deal about legal education. I think it is extraordinary in many respects. I also think it's awful, from one perspective. I don't think we are doing much to train lawyers for the environment they are going into, and I don't think we

are training them very much for a life of service to their clients or their community. There are a lot of things we can do there. A lot of what I can do is to be controversial, to suggest some things that might lead to some changes.

Are you talking about clinical types of programs?

Yes, as one of the things that can be done. I think abandonment of reliance on the model of all three years being put into the teaching of doctrine, might be a good idea. Gosh, I'd let people do any number of things rather than sit through the same kinds of classes in the third year. Let them take advanced business courses, or philosophy, or history or whatever in some coherent way is tied to the law. There is not much chance that law school will be shortened by a year, because of the economic imperatives against it. It is far better to, say, let students take the Bar exam after

I'd let students do other things than sit through a third year of law school. Let them take advanced business courses, or philosophy, or history, or whatever is tied to the law.'

their second year. Doctrine can end at that point, and we get on to something else. We put the Bar exam as far away as we can from the time when they take the courses they are tested on, and so we create the need for things like these awful bar review courses. Why do we do that to people? We make it as time-consuming and expensive as possible. It's a crazy thing to do. Hell, I'd rather see them learn Russian than sit around pretending to go to law school for a third year. It is just not a useful way for very talented people to spend a year. It's just a crazy system we run.

Would you like to tackle the issue of too many lawyers?

It's fascinating to me that we suddenly get the idea of there being too many law-

yers at precisely the time we finally get significant numbers of minority and women lawyers in the profession. The idea of there being too many lawyers is such a fundamentally anticompetitive idea that I'm startled that anyone who presumes to speak from the platform of the National Competitiveness Council, as does Dan Quayle, would possibly suggest that. What do they want us to do, have a system like Japan that admits less than one per cent of the people who take the bar each year? American lawyers ought to be damned proud that we are and have been an open profession. A large number of people who are called lawyers, don't practice law. Dan Quayle doesn't practice law, Geraldo [Rivera] doesn't practice law. They could, should they choose to do so. Contrast that with Japan where people are not admitted the full privileges of practice, but, nonetheless, practice what we would call law.

Having said that, we have had a great increase in the number of law-trained people in this country. I don't think there are too many, but if you ask me if I think they are distributed properly in terms of the areas they are serving, I'd say no, they are not distributed well. We still have 80 percent of the legal needs of the poor not being met, so until those needs are being met, I'd say we don't have too many lawyers.

What's next for Sandy D'Alemberte after the ABA?

I don't really know. The practice of law is sort of natural for me, and this firm [Steel, Hector & Davis] has been awfully good to me. I'd like to teach some, if I can, but I doubt I'll do full-time teaching. I would like to stay connected to the FSU law school in some way. And I'd also like to stay in touch with some of the ABA programs I've started.

Are you going to run for office?

No. I'm sure of that. I have no business doing that. My positions are fundamentally too liberal for Florida. I don't believe in the death penalty, for instance. I was George McGovern's Florida campaign manager, for God's sake, and Bob Kennedy's before that. And I'm unrepentant. I happen to think they were the best of that time. I think he [McGovern] was right about welfare reform and many other issues. But really, I have no political base, and have no business running for office. I do, however, love being a lawyer. ■



St. Edmund Hall, Oxford



FSU's Oxford Law program celebrates its 20th year

The FSU Program of Law at Oxford marks its 20th anniversary this summer, celebrating the occasion with a week-long reunion of alumni who participated in the first session in 1973. This year's program, which is housed at St. Edmund Hall, an Oxford college that dates from the 13th Century, runs from June 29 to August 2. The reunion is slated for July 26 to August 2.

Courses scheduled for the 1992 session include Comparative Criminal Procedure, Comparative Professional Responsibility, English Legal History, Law of the Sea and United States Ocean Policy, and Restitution.

According to the program director, Associate Dean Edwin Schroeder, the English setting "provides a truly unique opportunity for study." Not only do students live and work in the ancient University, the birthplace for much of our system of law, they enjoy close interaction with faculty. "Students and faculty live in residence halls and have much more of a chance to interact than they do in a traditional law school setting," Schroeder said. Faculty for the program include both Oxford Fellows and FSU College of Law professors.

The program has attracted outstanding faculty over the years, Schroeder said. Nineteen current FSU faculty have participated in the program, many of them more than once.

The 1992 faculty will include Peter Birks, Fellow of All Souls College and Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford, Jeffrey Hackney, Fellow of Wadham College, Peter Mirfield, Fellow at Jesus College, Oxford, and Robert Atkinson, Jr., and Donna Christie of the FSU College of Law.

Jeffrey Hackney is Chair of Oxford University's General Board of the Faculties, the second-ranking position at the institution. Hackney first taught in the program in 1974 and is responsible for identifying the Oxford faculty.

The program is the longest-running legal study program at Oxford operated by an American university and is approved by the American Bar Association.

For additional information about the program, contact Professor Schroeder at the FSU College of Law, (904) 644-7486, or Shirley Oglesby, (904) 644-4578.