



Winter 2015

THE Scrivener

Scribes—The American Society of Legal Writers

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Submissions

Please send items for upcoming issues of *The Scrivener* to Maureen Collins at 7collins@jmls.edu.

Save The Date

Scribes will be holding a CLE on legal writing in Chicago on **April 15, 2016**. The event will be held at the John Marshall School of Law. Please continue to check with us for further details.

Obiter Dicta

By Justice Michael B. Hyman, Scribes President

Atop a heap of papers on my desk rests a round glass paperweight etched with Thomas Jefferson's pronouncement, "I cannot live without books." Me too, although more than books (or their twentieth-century equivalent), I am consumed by words and their meaning and sound and origin and nuance and harmony and aesthetics and power. Particularly as a lawyer, and, for almost 10 years now as a judge, I have been much preoccupied with words.

Scribes is preoccupied with words as well, and the most effective, engaging, and natural ways to use words in the legal arena. This, we know, to be an ever-present and ever-challenging daily battle. "To say things clearly and concisely takes skill and above all, vigilance," observed Rene J. Cappon, the legendary Associated Press editor.

When it comes to making legal writing more readable and accessible, Scribes seeks to inspire vigilance. When it comes to making legal writing less intimidating and antiquated, Scribes seeks to inspire vigilance. And when it comes to helping legal writers avoid writing errors, Scribes seeks to inspire vigilance.

This year, another matter that has our attention is getting you, our members, involved in one of our committees. While Scribes continues to evolve and gain wider recognition, we want to encourage more members to participate in one of our committees:

- Book Award
- Brief-Writing Award
- CLE/Annual Meeting
- Law-Review Award

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- Law School Legal Writing Societies
- Lifetime-Achievement Award
- Membership and Outreach
- Nominating Committee
- Scribes Journal, our flagship publication
- *The Scrivener*, our newsletter
- Website

To join a committee, simply email your name, address, phone number, the name of the committee, and any special skills you have that may benefit the committee, to: Jamie Baker, Scribes' Executive Director, at scribeslegalwriters@gmail.com. Also, please send her your ideas and thoughts on how Scribes can serve you better, and be more relevant and valuable to you.



Justice Michael B. Hyman

Finally, as this is my first opportunity to address all of our members, I want to express the immense gratitude the Association and I have for Dean Darby Dickerson's three years at our helm. She served Scribes with enthusiasm and diligence. Thank you also to our former executive director, Brad Charles, who, during his short tenure, helped us smoothly transition from Thomas M. Cooley Law School to Texas Tech University School of Law.

Scribes Annual Luncheon

August 1, 2015 in Chicago

Scribes hosted the 2015 awards luncheon for members and guests on Saturday, August 1, in conjunction with the American Bar Association's Annual Meeting in Chicago, Illinois.

Our keynote speaker was former Scribes president and current board member Bryan Garner. Bryan Garner founded LawProse in 1990 and has held thousands of seminars about legal writing for lawyers and judges. He has written



Lord Woolf

many books on legal writing, drafting, and usage, and he founded *The Scribes Journal of Legal Writing*.

Scribes presented the Lifetime-Achievement Award to The Rt. Hon. Lord Woolf. Many consider Lord Woolf to be the most influential British judge in decades — author of the *Woolf Reforms*, which has greatly simplified legal vocabulary in the U.K.

In addition, Scribes presented the fifty-fourth annual Scribes Book Award, for the best book on a legal subject, and the Scribes Brief-Writing Award, for the best of the winning briefs in national moot-court competitions.



Bryan Garner & Lord Woolf



Dean Darby Dickerson, Justice Michael B. Hyman, & Professor Mark Wojcik

One day I will find the right words,
and they will be simple.
—Jack Kerouac, *The Dharma Bums*

Scribes Book Award Remarks at 2015 Awards Luncheon

*The Scribes Book Award was given to Professor John Bessler of The University of Baltimore School of Law. His book, *The Birth of American Law: An Italian Philosopher and the American Revolution* (Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press, 2014), focuses on Cesare Beccaria, an Italian philosopher who had a profound effect on the development of proportional punishment in criminal matters in early American society. His remarks are below.*

I first want to thank Scribes and the judges who selected my book for this prestigious award. It's a real honor, especially in light of all the past winners and all the superb books published last year. I'm especially excited that this award will shine more light on the subject of my book: the Italian philosopher Cesare Beccaria. *The Birth of American Law: An Italian Philosopher and the American Revolution* (Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press, 2014) focuses on how Beccaria—an eighteenth-century thinker few twenty-first century Americans know anything about—shaped American law. This award, I hope, will help create what every legal historian, deep down, really desires: an audience.

I'm particularly pleased to be here today with Bryan Garner, and Lord Woolf, the recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award. In an era of e-mails, Facebook posts, and Tweets, the craft of legal writing needs as much attention as it can get. With Bryan Garner, Lord Woolf and Dean Darby Dickerson leading the effort to elevate the craft and quality of legal writing, the world is in good hands.

A few years ago, I attended a couple of Bryan's legal writing seminars, and I regularly implore my students to read his books. I could never, in good conscience, assign *all* of his books to my first-year law students. Bryan is simply too prolific.

I wanted to extend a special thank you to Justice Michael Hyman for chairing the Book Award Committee. I was looking through Justice Hyman's bio, and it became immediately clear that Scribes is just one of many causes and professional and service activities he's been involved with—and that he's won a number of awards himself, including, last year, the Justice John Paul Stevens Award.



Professor John Bessler

Justice Hyman wrote back in 1996 for the Chicago Bar Association about his grandfather, Archie Cohen, a judicial officer himself who also loved the law—and to speak and write. In that piece, Justice Hyman described reading his grandfather's "scraps of yellowed notes," what the piece called "the remainders and reminders of speeches he made 50 and more years ago."

Justice Hyman's grandfather once wrote: "What is done and how it is done depends largely upon us and our desire to see it done." That's certainly true with writing, as I'm sure every author here would readily attest. In fact, it takes something bordering on obsession to write a book, especially one the size of *The Birth of American Law*. But I wanted to share this story of how the Italian Enlightenment profoundly influenced America's Founding Fathers.

Justice Hyman's grandfather also said this: "We must not forget that eternal vigilance is still the price of liberty. There is nothing so much that we in the United States can do to promote peace, good will and tolerance throughout the world as to show to the world an example of the kind of government that peace-loving, liberty-loving people can have, if they will a government which recognizes the dignity and worth of the humblest of humanity"

During the American Revolution, our Founding Fathers thought a lot about "the humblest of humanity"—society's prisoners. And they forged a new form of government—one inspired by the principle of equality, and that sought to check abusive power. The founders failed when it came to tackling the issues of slavery and women's rights, but they forged an enduring republic focused on life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. They issued the Declaration of Independence, and they put in place *written* constitutions both at the state and federal levels.

In forging that republic, America's founders turned again and again to Beccaria—a now obscure Italian philosopher—as they decided what kind of government they wanted. First published in Italian in 1764, Beccaria's book was quickly translated into French and then into English in 1767 as *On Crimes and Punishments*. In it, Beccaria argued for proportion between crimes and punishments and against torture and the death penalty. But Beccaria's book also spoke about people's happiness, the need for clear and precise laws, and the problems associated with the interpretation of laws.

Who was this Beccaria? He was born in 1738 and died in 1794. He studied mathematics at a Jesuit school in Parma, then got his law degree at the University of Pavia. From an aristocratic family, he was just twenty-five years old when he wrote *On Crimes and Punishments*. He later taught economics in Milan and has been called "the Italian Adam Smith." Beccaria used algebraic equations in analyzing the

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problem of smuggling, so leading scholars such as Richard Posner and Gary Becker have described him as a pioneer in the field of “law and economics.”

A product of the Italian Enlightenment, *On Crimes and Punishments* was the equivalent of a *New York Times* bestseller. It was avidly read by American founders, including Thomas Jefferson, John Hancock and John Adams. In Europe, Beccaria was praised by Voltaire and the French *philosophes*, and by English reformers like Jeremy Bentham and Sir William Blackstone. Blackstone called Beccaria an “ingenious writer,” and Bentham—in 1776—wrote that Beccaria “was received by the intelligent as an Angel from heaven would be by the faithful.”

George Washington and Thomas Jefferson bought copies of Beccaria's book in 1769. Washington, in a letter to the Continental Congress, wrote of “the just rule of proportion” and of a “scale of punishments,” making clear that he'd internalized the language of Beccaria's book. And Jefferson copied into his commonplace book more than two dozen passages from *On Crimes and Punishments*—all in the original Italian. Jefferson later cited Beccaria's work in a bill he drafted to reform Virginia's criminal laws and recommended Beccaria's book to others.

In 1770, John Adams passionately quoted Beccaria at the Boston Massacre trial. “I am for the prisoners at the bar,” Adams said in open court, “and shall apologize for it only in the words of the Marquis Beccaria: ‘If by supporting the rights of mankind, and of invincible truth, I shall contribute to save from the agonies of death one unfortunate victim of tyranny, or ignorance, equally fatal, his blessings and tears of transport shall be sufficient consolation to me for the contempt of all mankind.’” John Quincy Adams later remarked on the “electrical effect” his father's words had in the courtroom.

Beccaria's ideas about crafting clear and precise laws and reducing the severity of punishments found a fertile soil in America. Dr. Benjamin Rush—a signer of the Declaration of Independence—pushed for the death penalty's abolition. Other Americans sought to curtail executions for non-homicide offenses. In Dr. Rush's native Pennsylvania, the death penalty would be restricted in the 1780s and 1790s. The Walnut Street Prison—America's first penitentiary—opened in 1790, just a year before the ratification of the U.S. Bill of Rights.

Everywhere in colonial and early America, America's founders consulted Beccaria's book for guidance. The Continental Congress, as a body, itself quoted these stirring words from Beccaria's book in 1774, just before the start of the Revolutionary War (1775-1783): “In every human society there is an effort continually tending to confer on one part the height of power and happiness, and to reduce the other to the extreme of weakness and misery. The intent of good laws is to oppose this effort, and to diffuse their influence universally and equally.”

The writings of Beccaria and Montesquieu—the French writer Madison called the “oracle” on separation of powers—were regularly quoted side by side in the founding era. Madison himself included “Beccaria’s works” in his 1783 list of books recommended for the use of Congress. And in 1828, Madison emphasized that, decades earlier, Beccaria had been in “the zenith of his fame as a Philosophical Legislator.”

Just as the American Revolution inspired Italians, the Italian Enlightenment fascinated America’s founders. Indeed, in the 1820s, in a clear reflection of Beccaria’s influence, Jefferson wrote that Beccaria “had satisfied the reasonable world of the unrightfulness and inefficacy of the punishment of crimes by death.” Not only did Beccaria’s disdain of tyranny help inspire the American Revolution along with Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense*, but early American constitutions and declarations of rights echo Beccaria’s views on equality and happiness.

Three factors, I believe, caused Beccaria’s contributions to early American law to be forgotten over time. First, the Civil War, with all its bloodshed, had a coarsening effect on American life. That war dampened—and ran directly counter to—the humanity expressed in Beccaria’s writing. Second, the title of Beccaria’s book suggests it is only about the criminal law, which is its principal, but not its sole, focus. And finally, it is Montesquieu’s name—not Beccaria’s—that one finds in *The Federalist Papers*. The debate at Philadelphia’s Constitutional Convention was about the structure of the *federal* government, and separation of powers was Montesquieu’s turf. The criminal law, Beccaria’s domain, was then largely the realm of the states.

Although Beccaria is little remembered today, he was actually one of the stars of the American Revolution, though he never visited America. Nathaniel Chipman, a former U.S. Senator and Chief Justice of Vermont’s Supreme Court, would once write of the Italian nobleman whose book so shaped American law: “The world is more indebted to the Marquis Beccaria, for his little treatise on Crimes and Punishments, than to all other writers on the subject.”

Thank you again to Scribes for this wonderful award. I’ll always remember this day fondly.



Justice Michael B. Hyman & Professor John Bessler

Scribes Brief Writing Award

Camille Rosca and Andrew Oberfell received the Scribes Brief Writing Award at the organization's annual luncheon on August 1 in Chicago. "Line by line," Ms. Rosca wrote, as she described the dedicated process that she and Mr. Oberfell used to prepare the brief for submission to the competition hosted by Scribes. "'We are going over this line by line.' That was the first thing I said to Andrew Oberfell when we completed a potential 'final' draft of our moot court brief"

The brief award was richly earned by Rosca and Oberfell, two young attorneys who have, since submitting the brief, graduated from Seton Hall University

School of Law. The brief, addressing two civil procedure issues, embodied the mission of Scribes, which is to encourage good legal writing because it is of paramount importance to law students and their careers.



Camille Rosca & Andrew Oberfell

Line by Line

By Camille Rosca

"We are going over this line by line." That was the first thing I said to Andrew Oberfell when we completed a potential "final" draft of our moot court brief—the brief that humbly found its way to be recognized with a Scribes award. He chuckled, hoping that I was joking, but he knew that I wasn't. I suspect that Andrew really did not want to read the brief over again. It was due in less than 24 hours. We had been working on the brief for weeks during the winter break of our 3L year, right after our final exams. It was our last moot court competition of our law school careers, and it was a big one, the National Appellate Advocacy Competition hosted by the American Bar Association. The brief analyzed two civil procedure issues: 1) whether the appellate court



Charles D. Cole &
Nicholas Ma (third-place winner)



*Charles D. Cole, Camille Rosca,
& Andrew Oberfell*

should review the denial a motion to dismiss for insufficient pleadings after a jury verdict for the plaintiff and 2) whether the *Twombly* and *Iqbal* plausibility standard applies to a plaintiff's complaint alleging private employment discrimination in light of *Swierkiewicz v. Sorema*. Although some people may have been apprehensive or disinterested to write and argue these issues, we were excited. We thoroughly enjoyed discussing civil procedure. As Andrew would say, "this was right in our wheelhouse."

Andrew and I had been moot court partners for two years. We both did well in our legal research and writing classes, made law review, and became veteran moot court competitors with the help, support, and guidance of Seton Hall's Interscholastic Moot Court Board.

Winning the Scribes Brief-Writing Award, however, required more than just these past accomplishments. We had to accept, sometimes begrudgingly, that legal research and writing is an ever evolving process. Even an hour before the brief was due for submission, Andrew and I read over our brief line by line. In endeavoring to become better legal writers, we have learned that there is always a sentence that could be shortened, there is always a paragraph that could be more concise, and there is always a punctuation that needs to be added or removed. There is always room to improve.

On August 1, 2015, we were honored to attend the Scribes award ceremony. After hearing two wonderfully accomplished people, Mr. Bryan A. Garner and the Rt. Hon. Lord Woolf, address the audience, we were called to give a few remarks. In addition to expressing our thankfulness to Scribes, Seton Hall University School of Law, and our moot court advisor, Professor Jodi A. Hudson, we shared with the audience how humbled we were to receive such an award. Mr. Garner, the keynote speaker, discussed the proper formatting and structure of persuasively written point headings that



Bryan Garner, Lord Woolf, Camille Rosca, & Andrew Oberfell

are listed in the table of contents of a brief. After he presented, I quickly pulled up our brief on my phone and realized that even our winning brief could have been more effective using the advice given by Mr. Garner regarding proper format and capitalization. Moreover, listening to the Rt. Hon. Lord Woolf also taught us a lesson even beyond legal writing. Lord Woolf emphasized that more young lawyers should take advantage of opportunities that present themselves in order to progress in their legal careers. Learning about Lord Woolf's accomplishments in how he helped to reform the United Kingdom's legal system made Andrew and me realize that even becoming a great lawyer and advocate is an ever evolving process.

For us, winning the Scribes Brief-Writing Award will forever be a reminder of the time we pursued an opportunity in our legal careers. While the award shows that we may have written a good brief during a certain period of time, we know that there is still yet a better brief that we should hope to write in the future.

Revisions to the Scribes Constitution and Bylaws

During the fall, the Scribes Board of Directors, under the leadership of Joe Kimble, took to editing the Scribes constitution and bylaws. According to the current bylaws, "at least 60 days before the meeting, notice of the proposed action must be given to the membership by mail, by publication in The Scrivener or on scribes.org...." The proposed changes printed below serve as notice to the membership of a vote on the proposed amendments to take place at the Scribes-sponsored CLE on April 15, 2016 in Chicago.

Scribes Constitution

Article 1 — Name and Goals

The name of this organization is Scribes — The American Society of Legal Writers. Its goals are:

- (1) to foster a feeling of fraternity among those who write about the law — and especially among its members;
- (2) to create an interest in writing about the history, philosophy, and language of the law and about those who make, interpret, and enforce it;
- (3) to help and encourage people who write about the law; and
- (4) above all, to promote a clear, succinct, and forceful style in legal writing.

Article 2 — Membership

1. Qualifications. A member of the legal profession in any country is eligible for Scribes membership if that person has:

- (a) published a book on a legal subject;
- (b) published two or more articles on legal subjects in a journal, magazine, or newsletter;
- (e c) published two or more opinions as a judge;
- (e d) served as an editor of a legal publication; or
- (d e) received an award or recognition from Scribes.

2. Categories. The Board of Directors may create categories of membership, including special categories for those who would not otherwise qualify for membership.

3. Resignation or Expulsion. A member may resign at any time by filing a written resignation with the Executive Director. A member may be expelled for good reason by a four-fifths vote of the Board.

~~Article 3 — Membership Meetings~~

~~**1. Annual Membership Meeting.** The annual membership meeting is ordinarily held during the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, at a time set by the President of Scribes. At least 60 days before the meeting, notice of the time and place must be given to the membership by mail, by publication in The Scrivener or on scribes.org, or by some other appropriate means.~~

~~**2. Special Meetings.** On extraordinary occasions, a special membership meeting may be called by a three-fourths vote of the Board or by a petition signed by a majority of members.~~

~~**3. Records.** The Secretary, the Executive Director, or a designate must prepare the minutes of the annual membership meeting and any special meeting and must file them with the Executive Director.~~

Article 4 ~~3~~ — Board of Directors

1. Function. The governing and administrative body of Scribes is its Board of Directors.

2. How Constituted. The Board consists of the following members: the President, Past President, Vice President (President-Elect), Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Director, and Editor in Chief of The Scribes Journal of Legal Writing, together with nine elected members.

3. Terms of Office; Vacancy. The officers serve a two-year term, as stated in Article 5. The Past President serves a two-year term. Each of the nine elected members serves a three-year term. The Executive Director and the Editor in Chief of the Journal serve at the Board's pleasure. A vacancy in an elected member's position may be filled by the Board for the rest of that member's term.

4. Board Meetings. The Board meets ~~just before or after each annual membership meeting;~~ at an separate annual Board meeting called by the President with 30 days' notice to the Board; ~~and~~ and at any other time agreed to by a majority of the Board. The President may also call an electronic meeting by asking Board members to vote electronically on a matter. For electronic meetings, the President must give the Board at least 5 days to vote, and the meeting must conform to the law of the state where Scribes is incorporated.

5. Quorum and Voting. At any Board meeting, a majority of the Board constitutes a quorum. Decisions are by a majority of the Board members present, unless the meeting is an electronic meeting. At electronic meetings, decisions are by a majority of Board members who vote.

6. Records. The Secretary, the Executive Director, or a designate must prepare the minutes of a Board meeting and file them with the Executive Director.

Article 5 4 — Officers

1. How Constituted. The officers consist of a President, a Vice President (President-Elect), a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

2. Term of Office; Vacancy. Each officer serves a two-year term. On extraordinary occasions, the Board may recommend to the Nominating Committee that an officer's term be extended. If a vacancy occurs in the office of President, the Vice President succeeds to that office for the rest of the President's term. A vacancy in any other office must be filled by the Board for the rest of that person's term.

Article 6 5 — Nomination and Election of Officers and Directors

1. Nominating Committee. The President must appoint a Nominating Committee of at

least five members. Every other year, the Nominating Committee must nominate the four officers. Each year, the Nominating Committee must nominate Board members to fill expiring terms. The President may treat the Nominating Committee as a standing committee or may name a new committee each year.

2. Report of the Committee; ~~Other Nominations~~; Elections. The Nominating Committee's report must be filed with the Executive Director; and provided to ~~the membership with notice of the annual membership meeting, and presented at the meeting. Other nominations may be made from the floor if the nomination has been filed with the Executive Director at least 7 days before the meeting~~ Election to each position is decided by a majority of members present at the meeting the Board at its annual meeting.

Article 7 ~~6~~ — Committees

With the Board's advice, the President may appoint the committees that seem necessary to carry out the goals of Scribes. The life of each committee ends at the annual membership meeting, after which the President may appoint the same or reconstituted committees.

Article 8 ~~7~~ — Adopting and Amending Bylaws

Bylaws may be adopted, amended, or rescinded at any annual ~~membership~~ Board meeting by a majority of Board members present. The proposed ~~action change~~ may be submitted to the Executive Director ~~by the Board or by any member. At least 60 days before the meeting, notice of the proposed action must be given to the membership by mail, by publication in The Scrivener or on scribes.org, or by some other appropriate means before the meeting or raised during the meeting.~~

Article 9 ~~8~~ — Amending This Constitution

This Constitution may be amended in the same manner as the bylaws, except that a two-thirds vote of Board members present is required.

Revised 30 October 2015

Scribes Bylaws

Article 1 — Membership

1. Full Members

a. Four Categories. There are four categories of full membership:

- regular member
- sustaining member
- life member
- institutional member

Any ABA-approved law school or any federal or state appellate court may become an institutional member — in which case each faculty member or judge who meets the eligibility requirements of the Constitution, Article 2, section 1, becomes a Scribes member. In appropriate circumstances, any other deserving legal organization or law firm may become an institutional member by a majority vote of the Board — in which case the Executive Director, under guidelines established by the Board, may determine how many of its members qualify as Scribes members.

b. Determining Eligibility. The Executive Director must determine whether a person meets the eligibility requirements for full membership. The requirements should be liberally construed, and the Executive Director may rely on the information provided in the application form.

2. Associate Members

a. Members of the Legal Profession. A member of the legal profession who is not otherwise qualified for membership but shares the goals in the Constitution, Article 1, may be approved for associate membership on the Executive Director's recommendation.

b. Persons Who Are Not Members of the Legal Profession. A person who is not a member of the legal profession but is otherwise qualified for membership may be approved for associate membership on the Executive Director's recommendation.

c. Dues and Rights. An associate member must pay the same dues as a regular member. An associate member has no right to ~~vote or to~~ be elected to the Board but has all the other rights of membership.

3. Student-Editor Members

Any student member of a law journal may become a student-editor member for one year by paying

\$15. After one year, the membership may be renewed for another year only if the student is still in law school. A student-editor has no right to vote or to be elected to the Board but has all the other rights of membership.

Article 2 — Dues

1. Amount. Each full member must pay dues as follows:

- regular member — \$65 annually
- sustaining member — \$100 annually
- life member — \$1,000 as a one-time contribution
- institutional member — \$350 annually for an institution with fewer than 10 eligible members of its own; \$650 annually for an institution with 10 to 100 eligible members; and for an organization with more than 100 eligible members, \$650 annually plus \$20 for each additional member over 100

2. When Payable. Dues are payable each year on a date set by the Board. A person or institution who joins less than 6 months before that date is treated as having paid for the year after that date. The Board may remit a member's dues under special circumstances.

3. Default. A member in default must be given at least one notice of the default. ~~A member in default for a year or more becomes a nonvoting member.~~ A member in default for two years ceases to be a member.

Article 3 — Officers

1. Duties. The officers must perform the duties ordinarily performed by such officers, together with the duties prescribed by the Constitution and these bylaws, or by a decision of the Board that does not conflict with the Constitution or these bylaws.

2. Finances. At each annual ~~membership meeting, at each annual~~ Board meeting, and at any other time the Board requests, the Treasurer must report on the finances of Scribes and the funds passing through the Treasurer's hands. Throughout the year, the Executive Director must keep accurate records of the income and expenses of Scribes. The President may ask a licensed public accountant to examine and audit any Treasurer's report, along with the records of Scribes.

Volume 16 Press Release

The Scribes Journal of Legal Writing—the official journal of Scribes—The American Society of Legal Writers—recently released volume 16. This volume builds on the mission of Scribes to promote better legal writing. With articles from Joe Kimble, Ross Guberman, Matthew Salzwedel, Kenneth Bresler, and Gerald Lebovits, there are spirited entries with frank points of view, and the frequent subtext of the articles is that inattentive (or untrained) drafting sometimes forces courts to make educated guesses.

To find out more about Scribes—The American Society of Legal Writers, including how to become a member and receive access to *The Scribes Journal of Legal Writing*, please visit www.scribes.org.



A Fresh New Look!

Scribes just launched its redesigned and enhanced website. Check out the new look at www.scribes.org. You can see announcements, view upcoming events, and sign up for membership.

New Members

Vytas Babusis**

McMinnville, Oregon

Arturo Bauermeister

San Juan, Puerto Rico

Michael Braem

Lansing, Michigan

Justice Jeff Brown*

Austin, Texas

Leslie Cuthbert

Hundon, Suffolk UK

Shelley Deadder

Durham, North Carolina

Aaron Epstein**

Houston, Texas

Chief Justice Kem Frost

Houston, Texas

Edward Gain, Jr.

Washington, D.C.

Nelida Lara-Garduno

New York, New York

Mark Gibson

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