Trial By Fire

Five Directors, Five Eras of Baylor Law's Practice Court Program

JUDGE FRANK WILSON
1947 > 1971

MATT DAWSON
1971 > 1983

LOUIS MULDROW
1983 > 2000

BILL UNDERWOOD
2000 > 2005

GERALD POWELL
2005 > NOW

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BAYLOR LAW SCHOOL’S VAUNTED PRACTICE COURT PROGRAM HAS EVOLVED AND EXCELLED FOR MORE THAN 90 YEARS

TAKING ADVOCACY ON THE HIGH ROAD

BAYLOR ACADEMY OF THE ADVOCATE AT ST ANDREWS, SCOTLAND IS BAYLOR LAW’S NEW STUDY-ABROAD PROGRAM

OUTGUNNING THE COMPETITION

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MATT DAWSON. THAT’S MY ANSWER WHEN A BAYLOR LAWYER ASKS, “WHO WAS YOUR PRACTICE COURT PROFESSOR?”

THAT SINGLE QUESTION — AND THE SAME REJOINDER QUESTION POSED TO THE QUESTIONER — HAS CREATED A BOND AMONG GENERATIONS OF BAYLOR LAWYERS. REGARDLESS OF WHO YOUR PC PROFESSOR WAS, WE ALL HAVE OUR PC “WAR STORIES” AND WE'RE ALL JUST A LITTLE BIT PROUD OF THEM.

In this issue of Docket Call, we chart the evolution of Baylor Law School’s modern-day Practice Court program from Judge Frank Wilson in 1947 to Matt Dawson to Louis Muldrow to Bill Underwood to our current PC director, Jerry Powell. Each man built and refined the program upon the foundations his predecessor laid.

These educators figure so prominently in answering why Baylor Law School has and will continue to train some of the finest advocates in the state and nation. These educators are the reason Baylor Law mock trial teams win national championships. These educators are the reason why Baylor Lawyers who practice transactional law have a recognizable razor-sharp focus and discipline.

While PC professors may bind together Baylor Lawyers of certain eras, the entire PC experience unites every student who has passed through this Law School. Make no mistake: Practice Court is difficult and no PC story is exaggerated (well, not too much).

HERE’S ONE OF MY PC MEMORIES:

I remember my first encounter with Matt “Mad Dog” Dawson. It was the evening prior to the first day of classes in August of 1976. I was in a line outside of Piccadilly cafeteria at the old Lake Air Mall along with my buddies, Danny DuCote (JD ’77 and also my PC partner), Randy Fields (JD ’77), and Spike Pattillo (JD ’77). We were so into our easy, joking banter that we were quite unaware of those around us. Then suddenly, from out of nowhere, we heard that distinctive voice: “Well, good evening, gentlemen!” Yikes. Mad Dog was there, right in front of us in the line, along with his wife, Princess Louise. Had he heard? We didn’t know and never would, but at that point it caused no small amount of unease . . . maybe he’d target us from the start.
Aargh! Fast forward: Matt became one of my mentors, along with “the Godfather” David Guinn and the late Dean Angus McSwain. I owe them so much. I would never have found my way into teaching — or back to Baylor Law School in 1983 — but for their encouragement of, and confidence in, me. I have other PC stories but I’ll not embarrass those involved by sharing them.

As you read how Practice Court has changed — and yet stayed the same in an important way — from when you went through it, I believe you will gain a further appreciation of your experience and those of your fellow Baylor Lawyers.

The success of our advocacy programs has allowed us to expand and create new endeavors that showcase our advocacy training. In this issue of Docket Call you can read about our newest study-abroad program, the Baylor Academy of the Advocate at St Andrews, Scotland.

The program made its debut this summer at the 600-year-old University of St Andrews, the third-oldest university in the English-speaking world. The Academy is a two-week program that provides students with intense and practical training in trial and appellate advocacy from some of the best lawyers, judges, and trial advocacy professors in the United States and the United Kingdom. It was a thrilling experience to see Baylor Law School’s style of advocacy training taught amidst a backdrop of Gaelic ruins. We fully expect this program to be a notable success.

The effectiveness of our advocacy program also is reflected in the growth of our mock trial and moot court competition teams. In just a few years, Baylor Law has gone from a handful of teams to more than 30, participating not just in mock trial and moot court competitions, but also tournaments in client counseling, sports law, transactional law, and voir dire. We’ve had enormous success in many competitions and in this issue you can read about Baylor Law faculty members and alumni who work closely with our students to achieve these accolades.

Speaking of interscholastic competitions, four years ago Baylor Law School entered the field by creating its own advocacy tournament — the Top Gun National Mock Trial Competition. The invitation-only mock trial tournament has the best advocates from some of the country’s top trial advocacy schools going head-to-head for the honor of being named Top Gun. Unlike other mock trial competitions, Top Gun participants do not receive the case file until they arrive in Waco just 24 hours before the first round of trials begin, and there are plenty of twists and turns throughout the tournament before a winner is decided. The Top Gun National Mock Trial Competition already is earning a reputation among law schools as one of the most rigorous in the nation. Only an advocacy program as agile and intense as Baylor Law’s could create such a demanding competition. In this issue of Docket Call, you can read all about the 2013 tournament.

I hope you enjoy our fall issue of Docket Call and the PC memories it no doubt will bring back to you.
BAYLOR LAW SCHOOL'S VAUNTED PRACTICE COURT PROGRAM HAS EVOLVED AND EXCELLED FOR MORE THAN 90 YEARS
While alumni at other law schools bond over what year they graduated, Baylor Lawyers are linked — sometimes over generations — by their Practice Court experience.

Since 1946, there have been only five PC directors: JUDGE FRANK WILSON, MATT DAWSON, LOUIS MULDROW, BILL UNDERWOOD, AND GERALD "JERRY" POWELL. Each director has shaped the PC program to evolve with the times and the needs of the legal system, and each has played a role in earning Baylor Law School the reputation as "the Marine Corps of law schools."

Baylor Law’s “hard-core” approach to the practical application of legal principles actually began when the Law School opened in 1857. The school organized moot courts in which students tried “cases” from the district court level to the supreme court, and professors acted as judges.

However, it wasn’t until 1920, when Baylor Law School re-organized and re-opened after an almost 40-year hiatus, that the teaching of trial practice and procedure became a formal part of the Law School’s curriculum. The program was officially christened “Practice Court” in about 1922, and was created under Judge James P. Alexander, who taught the course until 1941, when he was called to Austin to become the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Texas.
In 1943, with World War II raging, Baylor Law School shut its doors for the duration. When the Law School re-opened in 1946, a large number of veterans enrolled, requiring several instructors to teach Practice Court. One of those instructors was Judge Frank Wilson of the 10th Court of Civil Appeals. Wilson, while still a sitting judge, was PC director from 1947 to just a few months before his death in 1971.

It was during Wilson’s tenure that PC began its “boot camp” tradition for 3Ls.

Under Wilson, who was a trial lawyer and appellate judge, the Practice Court class met daily, usually early in the morning. The course consisted of a detailed study of procedure and trial advocacy, but the major emphasis was on the mastery of procedure rather than courtroom skills. Usually, there was one “big trial” that required students to take a case from the pleading stage, through judgment, post-judgment procedures, and finally to the preparation of appellate briefs.

While greater emphasis was placed on procedure rather than advocacy, there were almost daily demonstrations and exercises in class on motions, hearings, and other procedural events.
Baylor Law School describes its Practice Court Program as one of the most rigorous in the nation. Most Baylor Law graduates believe that they undoubtedly had the most intimidating and irascible Practice Court professor of them all. I personally feel that way about Judge Frank Wilson, who conducted the Practice Court program at Baylor from 1947 until 1971, and who served as an associate justice on the 10th Court of Appeals in Waco from 1959 to 1971.

As law students we all knew that if we did not pass Practice Court we could not graduate. It would make no difference whatsoever even if we were at the very top of our class academically. In our eyes, this imbued the Practice Court professor with absolute and total control over our professional future.

It was in this environment in 1960 that I, at seven each morning, attended Judge Wilson’s Practice Court program. It was obvious from the beginning that his method of teaching was very different from any I had previously experienced. Judge Wilson would rarely, if ever, tell or advise us whether our answers to his questions were correct. For example, he would ask one of us to interpret and explain the holding in a particular case or to describe what rule of procedure applied. When given the response, he would turn to another student and order him or her to brief the issue and be prepared to give the answer the following morning. Much research would then be done, and often the one assigned that problem would never be called upon to give the results. Or, if the response was given, Judge Wilson would never advise us whether the answer was correct or in error.

Early on, he demanded that each of us memorize what was then Civil Procedure Rule 279 (subsequently amended), which dealt with how to make objections to the court’s charge to the jury. At most unexpected times throughout the entire course he would call out a name and require the student to recite the rule verbatim. Woe unto anyone who could not do so fully and with complete accuracy. For years thereafter I could recite it even in my sleep.

I later concluded that Judge Wilson’s approach in Practice Court must have been to make us understand that we had to find out the answers for ourselves. Trial lawyers have to thoroughly research the various issues facing us in our cases and not rely upon someone else’s opinion.

The Socratic method of teaching is supposedly a student-centered approach that challenges learners to develop their critical-thinking skills and engage in analytic discussion. The judge’s method was, it seems to me, to teach us not to rely upon what was presented in a lecture. In other words, find out for yourself!

Judge Wilson’s harsh and abrupt demeanor also hardened us and prepared us to effectively respond to a demanding trial or appellate judge. I am reminded of an observation made by Roy Minton, an outstanding trial lawyer in Austin, when he said, “The judge down in Bastrop undoubtedly had a warm and compassionate side, but unfortunately, I was never exposed to it.”

While we law students were never exposed to Judge Wilson’s softer side, he did an outstanding job of teaching us to stand on our own two feet and be prepared if an opponent or judge should attempt to browbeat or intimidate us. If that happened, with what we faced in Practice Court, it wouldn’t be the first time. Judge Frank Wilson made sure we understood that the environment in which a trial lawyer often finds himself does require that we respond with composure to someone attempting to use confrontation and strong language to achieve their purpose.

In retrospect, those of us who experienced Practice Court under Judge Wilson were fortunate to be exposed to the often-harsh realities of life as a trial lawyer. I am grateful to have been through this rigorous but very beneficial program at Baylor Law School.

WAYNE FISHER (JD ’61)
BAYLOR LAW SCHOOL DID NOT HAVE A FULL-TIME MEMBER OF THE FACULTY SERVE AS PRACTICE COURT INSTRUCTOR UNTIL 1971, when Wilson passed away and was replaced by the man who would become known to generations of students as “Mad Dog” — Matt Dawson.

Dawson essentially kept the procedure part of the course and the assigned materials as Wilson had left them. However, Dawson expanded the Practice Court program considerably, particularly in the area of advocacy exercises.

Under Dawson, students still had to try one case in a big trial, but he also added “mini-trials.” The mini-trials consisted of opening statements, examination of witnesses, and final arguments. The mini-trials became the model for the mock trials at the National Trial Competition, sponsored by the American College of Trial Lawyers. The mini-trials lasted up to six hours with as many as eight witnesses permitted.

“That was Dawson’s big innovation,” said current Practice Court Director Gerald “Jerry” Powell, who studied under Dawson. “That was huge because you can’t really learn to try a case unless you can do it and then re-do it, and re-do it, and evolve and get better. Before Dawson, everybody in PC tried one case. And so, it’s just like playing tennis; if you only play one time you are never going to be very good at it. It’s by playing over and over again that you really work on the skills. So that was a huge thing that Matt did.”

As part of PC, each student tried four or five mini-trials, followed by a series of elimination trials that narrowed the teams to 16, or 32 students. The 16 teams would compete in either three or four additional trial rounds, arriving at the final round consisting of two teams.
HEN LOUIS MULDROW TOOK OVER THE PRACTICE COURT PROGRAM AFTER DAWSON’S RETIREMENT IN 1983, he was no stranger to the work. Twice during Wilson’s tenure Muldrow had taken the reins of the program while the former was on sabbatical or ill.

With Muldrow, the Practice Court program would undergo its first major overhaul in decades. While the mini-trials were retained, the competitions were discontinued. Also, Muldrow believed that each step in the trial process should, initially, be treated separately. As a result, Muldrow divided advocacy training into discrete exercises to teach the major components: opening statement, direct examination of witnesses, and cross-examination of witnesses. These exercises would then be followed by mini-trials in which students put together in a complete trial the knowledge they had acquired. Voir dire exercises and a jury selection component were added in the late 1980s.

Muldrow also eliminated the preparation and filing of appeals and briefs from Practice Court, as students were receiving that instruction elsewhere in the Law School curriculum.

Dawson also had every student create an appellate record following the trials and required the preparation of appellate briefs for the appeal. While director of Practice Court, Dawson was nationally renowned for the success of his mock trial teams, which won two national competitions and nearly every regional competition over a 10-year period.

As a result of Dawson’s mini-trial competition innovation, now twice each year Baylor Law awards the “Mad Dog” — an 18-inch bronze statuette of Dawson — to the winner of the Bob and Karen Wortham “Top Gun” Practice Court Competition. In 2009, a life-sized bronze statue of Dawson was unveiled at the Sheila and Walter Umphrey Law Center and stands watch outside a Practice Court classroom.

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Although I have a number of memories in Practice Court with Professor Dawson, one that happened about 12 years after we graduated occurred on a soccer field in Henderson, Texas. I was coaching my eight-year-old in a soccer game on Saturday morning, totally into the game, when I heard an unmistakable voice behind me: “Well Mark Mann, what are you doing here?” Before I turned around I knew who it was and all types of thoughts and memories raced through my mind as I thrust out my hand. He was in town with his brother for a family matter, we exchanged some words in more of what I thought was an exchange among friends, teacher-student, and professionals in the trial practice. It was great and I quickly forgot about the soccer game going on behind me. Then in that deep, growling, slow talking, drawn-out syllable voice he said, “You know you and one of your classmates, Randy Akin (JD ’81), have filed a ‘laaawsuit’ against one of my very good clients,” to which I responded “Who?” Of course, it did not make any difference because he delivered the punch line in true Dawson style and looked me right in the eye and said, “You know you can’t win it.” It was a great Saturday to remember and watch a great lawyer at work.

MARK MANN (JD ’81)
“Evidence was offered in the second year and PC was in the third year,” Powell said. “We never really liked that because it’s hard for somebody to learn evidence without actually trying a case. The problem is you can’t try a case unless you know evidence. But you can’t know evidence until you use it in a trial. It’s a chicken and egg thing. We decided it would be a more effective teaching tool if PC and Evidence were taught in the same quarter. That began in the early ’90s.

“I remember at the time when we did that there was a mini-rebellion among the students because Muldrow’s class, of course, had the reputation of being impossible, and my evidence course had the same reputation,” Powell continued. “Students said, ‘That’s impossible, we can’t do that.’ Well, of course they can and they’ve been doing it successfully for many years now.”

That single quarter took on even more heft when the professional responsibility course was added.

“You shouldn’t be teaching people how to practice law without teaching them something about legal ethics too,” Powell said.
BILL UNDERWOOD'S TENURE AS PC DIRECTOR WAS BRIEF COMPARED TO THOSE OF HIS PREDECESSORS. Of course, his predecessors were never tasked as interim presidents of Baylor University. Underwood served as Baylor's interim president in 2005, after which he assumed the presidency of Mercer University in Georgia, a position he holds to this day.

During Underwood's directorship, Baylor Law School's PC program stayed the course set by Muldrow with one exception — he brought back the competitions.

“It was mandatory,” Powell said. “The teams were made up of four students, with two trying the case and two acting as witnesses. It was single elimination, so when a team lost, two of the students never got to be anything other than witnesses.”

Underwood was a Master Teacher, as designated by the University.

“He is absolutely brilliant,” Powell said, “and was a fantastic PC instructor — maybe the smartest we have ever had.”

I was one of a handful of law students who bookended my law school experience with Professor Bill Underwood. My first quarter of law school, Underwood taught Civil Procedure, and to this day I still tell the story of his entrance on the first day of class. The room hushed as he threw open the door and lumbered to the front. There was no fanfare, no personal introduction, no welcome to law school — just simply “Mr. Laney, tell us about Pennoyer v. Neff.”

Professor Underwood’s imposing introduction taught me some valuable lessons about both law school and the practice of law. It’s tough. Be prepared. Be confident. Get to the point.

Two years later, our class had Professor Underwood again, as he had recently taken over the Practice Court program. I had heard stories of his predecessor causing students to faint during PC. One day, I witnessed Underwood bring about exactly the same result. As our classmate regained her composure (and consciousness), Underwood relentlessly continued to interrogate. This taught me another valuable lesson about the practice of law: Sometimes you’re going to fall down, but you have to get up again and keep going to be successful.

ANTHONY BRUSTER (JD ’02)
AFTER UNDERWOOD DEPARTED TO BECOME INTERIM PRESIDENT OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, POWELL WAS NAMED PC DIRECTOR and brought aboard Jim Wren as a full-time instructor. Jeremy Counseller joined the faculty in 2003.

The three then set about an ambitious restructuring of the program. “Basically what we did was take subjects from the different PC courses and the evidence course before and put them together by subject matter so that it was a more logical structure,” Powell said.

The now 17-credit-hour Practice Court program is composed of four courses taught over two quarters: Practice Court I — Pre-Trial Practice and Procedure; Practice Court II — Trial Evidence, Procedure, and Practice; Practice Court III — Trial and Post-Trial Practice, Procedure, and Evidence; and Professional Responsibility.

Wren’s PC I class encompasses pre-trial procedure. Powell’s PC II course incorporates most of the old evidence course along with trial procedure subjects that fit with the core evidence material. Taught by Powell, Wren and Counseller, PC III in the second quarter is what used to be called PC II under Muldrow.

“I think we felt like the reorganization made more sense with regard to the subject matter,” Powell said. “Our thought was, ‘Let’s put related subjects together with one teacher in one class,’ whereas before you would have two different people teaching some of the same subjects in different classes. There was a good deal of overlap between what I did and what Underwood did, and some with what I did and what Muldrow did. Wren and I decided we didn’t need to have that overlap.”

They also expanded their classroom hours for their respective PC courses, which are taught in the first quarter. Instead of a class that lasts just more than an hour, the back-to-back classes have been expanded to two hours each.
“We decided to slow down and just go ahead and take two hours to do each class,” Powell said. “We didn’t expand the material. As a matter of fact, we’ve shrunk the amount of material, but with the extra time we can explain issues more thoroughly and we can have discussions in class.”

The evolution of PC continued in 2011, as Powell, Wren, Dean Brad Toben and Associate Dean Leah Jackson reached out to alumni from all levels of experience and practice areas to find out what else needed to be done in order to make the Practice Court program even more comprehensive. They traveled the state consulting with practitioners and judges.

“The No. 1 message we got is that we needed to really stress written advocacy — briefing, legal writing of all kinds, memo writing, just everything,” Powell said.

As a result, the Law School implemented changes to the PC program to address this deficit. First, the so-called mini-trial 3 went from being a jury trial to an evidentiary hearing before a court with a heavy briefing component. Students must draft motions, responses, and briefs in support of a motion or of a response. Then students go to the hearing, put on testimony, and make their legal arguments to the court. The court makes its decision based on the briefs and what happens in the hearing.

“This is where we brought in Justice Jan Patterson,” Powell said. “She presides over all of the hearings. She does every one of them for every student in the class so that everybody gets to work with her on their written advocacy.”

Patterson reads every brief and then provides valuable feedback to her students. In addition, Patterson lectures on written advocacy.

Powell and Wren began a new type of mini-trial competition. It is voluntary, but open to every PC student. Now called the Bob and Karen Wortham “Top Gun” Practice Court Competition, the weeklong contest occurs at the beginning of the second quarter of PC. Also, unlike the other Practice Court advocacy exercises that are conducted in teams of two, the Top Gun competition pits student against student to find the one with the best courtroom skills.

“Our program works,” Powell said. “Look at our mock trial success.”

The historically strong Baylor interscholastic mock trial program has continued and enjoyed even more success than ever before. Baylor won the American Association of Justice national championship in 2005, and again in 2007. Baylor won another national championship in 2009 — the American College of Trial Lawyers’ National Trial Competition. In 2012, Baylor Law School’s mock trial teams finished in both first and second place in the National Trial Competition and won the National Institute for Trial Advocacy Tournament of Champions — almost sweeping the nation’s three premier advocacy competitions.

Baylor Lawyers who toiled under Wilson, Dawson, Muldrow, and Underwood had a vastly different Practice Court experience than the one today’s students are soldiering through. Like the PC directors before him, Powell’s changes weren’t spurred by one person’s desire to make his mark, but rather by what was deemed best for the students of Baylor Law School.

“Everyone who has done this job has recognized that they were standing on the shoulders of giants — and those men really were giants,” Powell said. “However, we recognize that times change, the law changes, the things that are important in legal practice change over time, the things we need to emphasize change over time, and so everybody who has come along working in PC has seen a need to do something that wasn’t done before.”
Taking Advocacy on the High Road


The Baylor Academy of the Advocate at St Andrews is the Law School’s newest study-abroad program. Its first session took place July 28 through Aug. 11. The Academy is a two-week program that provides students with intense and practical training in trial and appellate advocacy from some of the best lawyers, judges, and trial advocacy and appellate professors in the United States and the United Kingdom. The program links the art of advocacy to the rich history of the British Common Law system, and the traditions of the trial by jury and the right to appeal.

Sixty students from Baylor Law School and around the nation joined Baylor Law’s Judge Ken Starr and Judge Ed Kinkeade, as well as professors Gerald Powell, Jim Wren, Jeremy Counseller, Brian Serr, Larry Bates, Elizabeth Miller and Justice Jan Patterson.
Visiting faculty also taught at the Academy, including Robert Little Jr. (JD '05) from the law firm Naman, Howell, Smith & Lee, PLLC; Elizabeth Fraley (JD '88) from the law firm Fraley & Fraley; Dan Tilly (JD '05) from Campbell Law School; Susan Poehls from Loyola Law School, Los Angeles; Robert Galloway from South Texas College of Law; and Kent Streseman of the Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago-Kent College of Law.

The art of storytelling is a theme that runs throughout the program, which also places trial and appellate advocacy in the context of the traditions of the British and American legal systems, using the development of Scotland’s democracy and legal system as a case study. The program is organized into two schools, the School of the Trial and the School of the Appeal. Students choose to study in one of the schools and upon successful completion they receive three semester or five quarter hours of credit.

“The Academy’s School of the Trial focuses on the art of trial advocacy and its School of the Appeal concentrates on crafting the written and oral arguments critical to highly effective appellate advocacy,” said Counseller, director of the Academy.

In the School of the Trial, which was headed by Powell, students received classroom instruction and small group discussion opportunities on all facets of a trial, from jury selection and closing arguments to being ethical and persuasive trial advocates. Classroom instruction was followed by joint faculty/student planning sessions, culminating in trial advocacy exercises that included faculty feedback and critique. The course had a strong comparative element, bringing to bear the best trial advocacy theories and techniques employed in the U.S. and the U.K.

“Our instructors didn’t just lecture on great advocacy, they also helped students plan, craft, and deliver the kind of stories that persuade juries and change outcomes,” Powell said.

In the School of the Appeal, headed by Serr, students received classroom instruction on both written and oral appellate advocacy. Classroom instruction was followed by joint student/faculty planning and outlining sessions, and concluded in the drafting and critiquing of written appellate arguments, as well as the presentation and critique of oral appellate arguments.

“Students then applied what they learned in appellate exercises designed to develop and critique brief writing and oral advocacy skills in the context of several pending United States Supreme Court cases involving significant constitutional issues that were resolved in the court’s 2013 term,” Serr said.

Both schools shared two instructional components — the Inns of Court and the Foundations of the British and American Legal Traditions. Each student was assigned to an Inn of Court consisting of law professors, practicing lawyers, and judges. Students met in these Inns to discuss professional and ethical challenges faced by trial and appellate advocates.

Even as the first Academy wraps up, plans already are underway for next summer’s session.

“The Baylor Academy of the Advocate at St Andrews is one of the world’s finest training grounds for aspiring courtroom advocates,” Counseller said. “The Academy will continue to provide students an invaluable and unforgettable experience.”
In law school circles, winning the Triple Crown in mock trial competition is more rare than winning the Triple Crown in horse racing. But in 2012, Baylor Law School teams came tantalizingly close, taking home two of the Triple Crown jewels with wins at the Tournament of Champions and the National Trial Competition, and revealing to the advocacy world the deep stable of teams Baylor Law fields.

“I think the more remarkable thing is that Baylor Law had two teams place both first and second in the nation in the American College of Trial Lawyers competition (NTC), a third and different team win the (National Institute for Trial Advocacy) Tournament of Champions, and a fourth and different team win the regional and advance to the nationals of the American Association for Justice Student Trial Advocacy Competition,” said Baylor Law Professor Jim Wren. “In other words, we’re putting out multiple high-quality teams, not just riding one exceptional team.”

Go to any of the numerous law school advocacy competitions hosted in the U.S. and often Baylor Law School will be represented. More Baylor Law teams than ever are on the tournament circuit. During the 2012-13 academic year, Baylor Law participated in 34 competitions. Those tournaments weren’t limited to moot court and mock trial. Competitions also included

“Our main goal is to offer more opportunities to students to receive training and experience. However, competing in so many different venues certainly helps our visibility.” – Kathy Serr
the American Bar Association Client Counseling Competition, National Sports Law Negotiation, Transactional LawMeet Competition, and the Show Me Challenge National Voir Dire Competition.

“We have seen a marked increase in the number of Baylor Law teams in the last few years,” said Kathy Serr, Baylor Law advocacy coordinator. “Our main goal is to offer more opportunities to students to receive training and experience. However, competing in so many different venues certainly helps our visibility.”

Baylor Law School currently holds the No. 3 ranking for advocacy programs as determined by U.S. News & World Report. Robert Little Jr. (JD ’05) of Naman, Howell, Smith & Lee, PLLC believes the growth of Baylor’s interscholastic program contributed to the ranking.

“I think Baylor has always been one of the top advocacy programs in the country, but the success of our advocacy teams has given us more exposure to a national audience and has enhanced our national reputation,” said Little, who also is an adjunct professor at Baylor Law School and the 2013 Young Baylor Lawyer of the Year.

Most of the law school’s interscholastic teams are coached by full-time faculty, which is unusual in competition circles. Wren, who coaches the American Association for Justice mock trial team, said he finds it gratifying to work more extensively with a group of high-potential students.

A handful of practicing lawyers also help out. Trenton Hood (JD ’03), also of Naman Howell, is an alumnus who turned his hand to coaching one of the law school’s non-traditional teams — transactional law. In its inaugural competition in 2012, the team won its region. In 2013, the team was a national finalist.

“I think these new advocacy opportunities are of incredible benefit to both the school and to the students who participate,” Hood said. “They provide the school with national exposure in some of the areas in which Baylor is underappreciated. For students interested in transactional law, this type of competition gives them opportunities to develop their practice skills in document drafting and negotiation against highly competent opposing counsel.”

Baylor Law School Dean Brad Toben said providing more opportunities in the traditional mock trial and moot court settings, as well as non-traditional competitions, wouldn’t be possible without the support of organizations and alumni.

“When so many schools are cutting back on interscholastic competitions because of budget constraints, Baylor Law has been able to send more students to competitions,” Toben said. “Our ‘angels’ — especially the M.D. Anderson Foundation — make that possible. Our friends appreciate that tournament participation gives our students extra training and experience that they will benefit from throughout their professional lives.”

Little believes his experience in mock trial as a student has helped his career as a trial lawyer.

“The mock trial experience is really about learning to analyze situations quickly and react to them in the courtroom. Any training you can get in that skill is invaluable, and the advocacy teams are probably the best training ground for that,” he said.

Hanging on a national championship as a student in 2005, Little now coaches Baylor Law’s mock trial teams, including those that won the NTC in 2009 and 2012, and the Tournament of Champions in 2012. Regardless of the competition, Little said there are goals for any team.

“I tell every team that we have three goals: to learn and get better, to have fun, and to win,” he said.
Baylor Law students, especially those in the Practice Court program, are accustomed to having their abilities pushed — often further than they ever dreamed possible.

In June, a group of 16 students from law schools across the U.S. experienced Baylor Law’s “baptism by fire” when they competed in Baylor Law School’s 2013 Top Gun National Mock Trial Competition.

Top Gun is an innovative, invitation-only mock trial tournament where the best advocates from some of the country’s top trial advocacy schools go head-to-head for the honor of Top Gun. The winner earns a $10,000 prize. The competition is sponsored by the law firm Naman, Howell, Smith & Lee, PLLC.

Baylor, as the host, does not field a team. “After watching this competition I can tell you that there were no losers,” said Roy Barrett (JD ’69), president of the Waco office of Naman, Howell. “The only lawyers who lose are those who do not zealously and properly represent their clients.”

This year, Collin Tierney from the University of California, Berkeley School of Law was declared the winner. Kaitlyn Flynn of the Maurice A. Deane School of Law at Hofstra University won second place.

“I’ve still got the ego rush swelling (over winning), but I promised it would be my most fun mock trial memory of all time regardless of how well I did,” Tierney said. “Having never faced a Baylor team personally, I’m terrified to imagine what they can do when they put their focus and resources into winning a trial instead of running one.”

Unlike other mock trial competitions, Top Gun participants do not receive the case file until they arrive in Waco a mere 24 hours before the first round of trials begin. Preparation includes reviewing depositions, records, and photographs, and taking a trip to the actual places where events in the hypothetical case occurred. Shortly before each round, competitors are assigned a witness or witnesses who may be used at the participants’ discretion during the round.

Baylor Law raised the stakes and added some new twists this year. During elimination rounds, additional evidence and issues were added to the case, and judges scored the handling of the added evidence. Additionally, advocates advancing to the semifinal rounds were required to take a discovery deposition and defend a discovery deposition. The depositions were scored by a panel of three judges and all four semifinalists were ranked.

“We designed Top Gun to put people through the wringer,” said Kathy Serr, Baylor Law’s advocacy coordinator. “They will be tested and hopefully will emerge having risen to the challenge in a professional and ethical way.”

During the opening dinner, each competitor was introduced and his or her law school accomplishments were shared with the assembly. Additionally, the competitors were presented with limestone plaques to commemorate their school’s “Top Gun.” The next morning, the competitors received the case file.

This year’s Top Gun case concerned an Afghan war veteran who shot and permanently disabled another veteran...
COMPETING IN THIS YEAR’S TOP GUN WERE:

John Paul Cedillo
Thurgood Marshall School of Law,
Texas Southern University

Joseph Darwal
University of Akron School of Law

Michael Ditore
Loyola University of Chicago
School of Law

Kaitlyn Flynn
Maurice A. Deane School of Law
at Hofstra University

James Fogg
University of Denver Sturm
College of Law

Robert Gardner
Washington University School of Law

William Gower, III
Stetson University College of Law

Stephen Green
The University of Texas School of Law

Lars Hulsebus
Georgetown University Law Center

Marissa Oxman
University of California-Irvine
School of Law

Valerie Raedy
Chicago-Kent College of Law

Jennifer Reynolds
Cumberland School of Law
Samford University

Andrew Shores
Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law
Campbell University

Daniel Theveny
Beasley School of Law
Temple University

Collin Tierney
University of California, Berkeley
School of Law

Austin Ward
Pepperdine University School of Law

District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. He gave the competitors a true taste of what it would be like to appear in federal court, at one point admonishing Tierney to stand up straight. Judge Gilstrap made the drive from East Texas, even though he would be presiding over a complex trial in his own court the next day.

“I was very honored to be asked to come down and play a small part in the finals,” he said. “It is a pleasure any time you can help young law students, and you have to make time for that. This is such a great competition and is so reflective of the many great things about my alma mater.”

More than 75 Baylor Law alumni from around the state, many of them sitting judges, served as presiding judges or jury members. Additionally, Baylor Law faculty, staff, and students portrayed witnesses during the competition.

“In interscholastic mock trial competition the quality of the judges (on the bench and acting as jurors) is a linchpin in how the competition is perceived and how it is regarded in the hierarchy of mock trial competition,” said Baylor Law Dean Brad Toben.

during an incident outside a local bar. The court was asked to decide whether the shooting stemmed from the bar negligently serving alcohol to the veteran who committed the shooting or whether post-traumatic stress disorder was the underlying cause of the incident.

“This was an incredible case. It was probably the best written and most extensive mock trial case I have ever seen,” Tierney said.

Presiding during the finals was the Hon. Rodney Gilstrap (JD ’81) of the U.S.
TYLA State Moot Court Competition

Congratulations to Jacqueline Hamer and Faith Johnson for advancing to the semifinals of the TYLA State Moot Court Competition. Hamer also was recognized as the Best Speaker.

National Voir Dire Competition

Sara Schretenthaler, Jeff Nielson, and Michael Clinton won the Most Professional Team Award at the National Voir Dire Competition in Kansas City on April 12-13.

Thurgood Marshall Results

At the Federal Bar Association Thurgood Marshall Moot Court Competition in Washington, D.C., on April 4-5, Jacqueline Hamer was honored as the top overall speaker. Additionally, the team of Morgan McPheeters and Ryan Trammell advanced to the quarterfinals.

Horton Wins ‘Top Gun’ PC Competition

Taylor Horton won the Bob and Karen Wortham “Top Gun” Practice Court Competition. Horton took home a $3,000 prize, as well as an 18-inch bronze statuette of former PC Director Matt “Mad Dog” Dawson. Runner-up Katrina Colwell received a $1,000 prize. Semifinalists Mary Green and Allegra Hill each received $500.

BAYLOR LAW TOPS TEXAS BAR EXAM RESULTS AGAIN

The results of the February Texas Bar exam have been released and Baylor Law is again No. 1 with a 95.56 percent pass rate. Texas has nine law schools, and since 2001 Baylor Law has been No. 1 on 17 of 24 bar exams given. “As always, the credit goes to our bright students who work so hard, to our dedicated faculty and staff colleagues, and to our wonderfully supportive University leadership,” said Baylor Law School Dean Brad Toben. “With all of us working together, we again have put Baylor Law in the No. 1 slot!”

SPRING IMMIGRATION CLINIC

Baylor Law School had another successful DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals) Immigration Clinic during the Spring 2013 quarter. Twenty-eight Baylor Law students volunteered to assist approximately 40 Waco-area residents with their applications. Baylor Law School Associate Professor Laura A. Hernández and Adjunct Professor Susan I. Nelson (JD ’90) headed the Spring 2013 quarter DACA Immigration Clinic.

2013 SUMMER/FALL MOOT COURT TEAMS

Congratulations to the Baylor Law students who have been selected for teams that will take part in the 2013 Summer/Fall Moot Court competitions. Last season, Baylor moot court teams won the Mack Kidd Administrative Law Moot Court Competition for the seventh year in a row, as well as the Elliott Cup Bankruptcy Moot Court Competition. Baylor Law teams also won the regionals at the National Moot Court Competition and the National Transactional LawMeet Competition, advancing to the finals in that tournament.

The following students have been selected to take part in moot court teams that will be competing over the summer and fall:

SUMMER TEAMS

National Worker’s Compensation Competition (Prof. Wilson): Chase Gomillion and Jake Jeffries

TYLA State Bar Competition (K. Serr): Jacqueline Hamer and Faith Johnson

FALL TEAMS


Emory Civil Rights and Liberties Competition (Prof. Bates): Faith Johnson and Kelsey Warren; Brittney Symons and Scott Nyitray

Information Technology and Privacy Law Competition (Prof. Nichols and Prof. Wilson): William Collier and Megan Walker

Legal Ethics and Professionalism Competition (Prof. Wilson): Brad Ryynanen and Grace Stafford; Will Dunne and Qin Yu

Mack Kidd Administrative and Public Law Competition (K. Serr): James Coleman, Neyma Figueroa, Claire Neill, Aimee Raimer, Timothy Roehrs, and Becca Skupin

National Criminal Procedure Competition (Greg White): Connor Buchanan and Samantha Fenwick; Emily Cottingham and Hunter Palmer

National Moot Court Competition (Prof. Ryan): Jack Hales, Kathlyn Hendrix, and Ana Sanchez

Pace Environmental Law Competition (Prof. Meier): Alex Moore, Jeremy Walter, and Jackie Wheeler

Pepperdine Entertainment Law Competition (Prof. Hernández): Eve Kan and Chris Mahfouz

Wechsler First Amendment Competition (Prof. Bates): Jennifer DeVlugt, Tanner Franklin, and Jessica Glosson

BAYLOR LAW TOPS TEXAS BAR EXAM RESULTS AGAIN

JORT REFORM WINS SOFTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Jort Reform won the 2013 Baylor Law School Intramural Softball Championship. The team was made up of Cody Hill, Aimee Raimer, Kyle Layman, Hunter Palmer, Matt Royall, Ian Justice, Garrett Stump, Chris Lowry, Jordan Eskew, Jordan McDonald, Clay Davis, Monte James, Justin Dertinger, Caroline Kirk, Man Snyder, Logan Adcock, and Alyssa Sanderson.

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A HEAD START
Jaworski Scholars Rewarded for Undergraduate Advocacy Work

Baylor Law School’s prestigious Leon Jaworski Scholarship for Outstanding Undergraduate Advocates is given to incoming law students who have strong records in advocacy programs such as debate or mock trial. The scholarship is full-tuition and is renewable for the second and third years of law school if the recipient continuously maintains a cumulative grade point average of 2.00.

The Leon Jaworski Scholarship for Outstanding Undergraduate Advocates is named after Leon Jaworski, a 1926 graduate of Baylor Law School. Jaworski will be most remembered perhaps for his roles as Special Prosecutor during the Watergate crisis and as founding partner of the international law firm of Fulbright & Jaworski LLP.

Two current Jaworski Scholarship recipients, Jenifer Pfanzelt and Kelsey L. Warren, were actively involved in their undergraduate universities’ mock trial teams.

Pfanzelt joined the University of Texas at Dallas mock trial team when she was a freshman. She quickly learned about the unpredictability of judges and jurors, which has stood her in good stead at Baylor Law School.

Warren became involved in advocacy when she was a sophomore in high school in Decatur, Texas. Her high school mock trial team eventually won a state championship. She said that experience gave her the confidence to try out for the undergraduate mock trial team at the University of Texas at Austin. Auguring well for her future at Baylor Law was the fact that three of her coaches were Baylor Lawyers.

“We were required to stand, to memorize, and to work hard every second of every practice,” she said. “Preparation was mandatory. Our coaches treated us like professional adults and expected nothing less from us.”
Charles Thurmond Cole (JD ’73), 63, passed away at his home in Dallas on March 29, 2013. He received his undergraduate degree from Baylor University in 1971 and JD from Baylor Law School in 1973. After practicing civil and criminal law in Texas, Cole became a hearing judge for the Workman’s Compensation Division of the Texas Department of Insurance. He was a member in good standing of the Texas Bar and spoke frequently at the State Bar Annual Advanced Workers Compensation Course.

Aubrey Edwards (JD ’63), 91, of San Angelo and formerly of Big Lake, passed away on Tuesday, April 23, 2013. Edwards was born in Caddo on Jan. 10, 1922, to Daniel Hardy and Mamie Everett Edwards. He joined the Army in January 1942. He was assigned to the 70th Tank Battalion as a medic, where he served under Gen. George S. Patton in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. He was then transferred to England to train for the invasion of Normandy. He went ashore on Omaha Beach, and then stayed in the European theater, where he was awarded several medals, including the Bronze Star, during the Battle of the Bulge. After the war, Edwards returned to college and earned a degree in business from Sul Ross State University. At age 39, Edwards entered Baylor Law School and graduated with a juris doctorate in 1963. He opened his own law practice in Big Lake in 1963, and continued the practice of law until his retirement in 1993. He was elected 83rd district attorney in 1972, and served in that office until 1984.

S. Frank Jones (JD ’50) died in Tulsa, Okla., Easter Sunday, March 31, 2013. He was born in Shreveport, La., on Feb. 12, 1922. The son of Chesna and E. Lee Jones, and younger brother of Robert Lee, he studied history and economics at Texas A&M University. Upon graduation, he went into active duty in the U.S. Army as a second lieutenant tank group commander and served in the European theater in the 20th Armored Division, where he was awarded the Bronze Star and participated in the liberation of German concentration camps. Upon his return from Europe, he earned a JD from Baylor Law School and began the practice of law. His legal career spanned more than 30 years as house counsel in the petroleum industry. He retired as general counsel for Occidental Petroleum Co.

John William Lewis (JD ’50) passed away in Norman, Okla., on May 12, 2013 surrounded by his family. He was born in Sedalia, Mo., on Aug. 17, 1925 to Harry and Lilly (née Wakefield). Lewis served in the U.S. Army during World War II with the 3rd Armored under Gen. George S. Patton and was wounded during his term. He graduated from Baylor Law School and was admitted to the Texas Bar Association in 1950. He worked for various insurance companies during his career, with the longest being USAA in San Antonio, where he retired as senior executive claims attorney in 1986. He and his wife enjoyed traveling for several years to many places across the United States, as well as abroad.

Jim T. Lindsey Sr. (JD ’50) died on April 2, 2013 at his home in Redwood Valley, Calif. He was born on Feb. 1, 1926 in Sandhill, Bowie County. Lindsey graduated from Baylor Law School in 1950. He was speaker of the House of Texas in 1955, and chair of the Democratic Party of Texas in 1957.

Lyndon Earl Simpson (JD ’74) of Garland passed away June 10, 2012. Simpson was a former longtime resident of Fort Worth, where he practiced law after graduating from Baylor Law School in 1974. From 1974 to 1980 he was a partner with Godbey & Simpson. From 1980 to 2003 he was a sole practitioner in Fort Worth, and from 2003 to 2012 he was a sole practitioner in Garland.

Charles E. Thompson (JD ’52) of Atlanta, Texas died Tuesday, Sept. 11, 2012. He was 85. Born in Memphis, Charles graduated from high school in Fredericksburg, Mo. He then embarked on a two-year, around-the-world tour of duty with the Merchant Marines. Afterwards, he attended Flatriver Junior College and Ouachita Baptist University. He received his juris doctor from Baylor Law School in 1952. At Baylor, Thompson was a member of the Air Force ROTC. Upon graduation, he was stationed in Sioux City, Iowa, where he served three years as the Staff Judge Advocate for the Sioux City Air Force Base. He then moved to Atlanta, where he practiced law for 53 years. Thompson was past president of the Baylor Alumni Association, the Baylor Law Alumni Association, the Northeast Texas Bar Association, the Cass County Bar Association, and was past chairman of the School Law Division of the State Bar of Texas.

Edward Wallace III (JD ’77), 59, of Brooklawn, N.J., died April 17, 2013. Wallace was a true family man and was a bright light that beckoned others near. He was a selfless man who was always available to offer help, friendship, or advice, but was a kid at heart and loved to laugh, play, and kept a smile on his face. He was dedicated to his career and continued to chase the “American Dream.” He spent his spare time as an accomplished golfer and was club champion of Tavistock Country Club many times. Beloved husband to Cindy (née Gibbons); devoted father and best friend of Evan E.; cherished son of Edward Jr. and Patricia (née Fitzgerald); dear brother to Jim (Sandi), Tim, and Stephanie Bell (Brian); adored uncle to six.
Professor Elizabeth "Beth" Miller was chosen to receive the 2013 Martin I. Lubaroff Award. The Martin I. Lubaroff is awarded by the Committee on LLCs, Partnership and Unincorporated Entities, Section of Business Law, American Bar Association in recognition of Miller’s leadership, scholarship, and outstanding service to the law of LLCs, partnerships, and unincorporated business entities. Miller is a former chair of the committee and is an authority in Texas and nationwide on the law of business organizations. Miller will be presented with her award on Oct. 17, in Washington, D.C.

Susan J. Wommack (JD ’89) is the new Director of Development at Baylor Law School. Wommack has worked for Baylor University Development for more than 12 years. She earned her bachelor’s degree in international business from the University of Texas at Austin, receiving recognition as a Dean’s Distinguished Graduate for the School of Liberal Arts. After graduating from Baylor Law School, Wommack was an associate with Touchstone, Bernays, Johnston, Beall & Smith in Dallas as an insurance defense attorney. Following a move back to Waco, she practiced with Segreti & Segreti representing Brazos Electric Power Cooperative, the largest power and transmission electric cooperative in Texas. She is licensed in Texas and Georgia. Wommack left private practice to become the gift-planning attorney for Baylor University Development in 2000. Her responsibilities included soliciting and closing planned gifts for all academic and athletic units; providing legal counsel to University Development; managing and coordinating outside legal counsel; providing in-house training in the area of planned giving; ethics, and new developments in legislation; and assisting in the supervision of the planned giving publications for donors and advisors.

Chris Galeczka is Baylor Law’s new Reference Librarian. He also assists with instruction in the Legal Analysis, Research and Communication (LARC) courses. Galeczka received his BA in International Relations and JD, magna cum laude, from Michigan State University in 2003 and 2006, respectively. In law school, he served on the staff of the MSU Journal of International Law and completed internships with a state senator and trial court judge. After practicing immigration law in the Detroit area, he transitioned for a time into law school, he served on the staff of the MSU Journal of International Law and completed internships with a state senator and trial court judge. After practicing immigration law in the Detroit area, he transitioned for a time into

Debbie Pallmeyer has joined Baylor Law School as the Alumni Relations and Development Administrative Associate. She supports the Law School’s director of Alumni Relations and the director of Development. Pallmeyer has worked the past nine years in University Development in the Office of Gift Planning. She grew up in O’Donnell, 45 miles south of Lubbock. She graduated from South Plains College in Levelland, attended Texas Tech University, and graduated from West Texas A&M University in Canyon.

Associate Professor Luke Meier has been selected as a recipient of the Outstanding Faculty (Non-tenured/Scholarship) award from Baylor University. He was recognized at Baylor University’s commencement ceremonies on May 17-18. Meier joined the Baylor Law faculty in 2011 after stints at the University of Nebraska College of Law and the Drake University Law School. Meier’s primary research interests relate to the jurisdiction of federal courts and he has published extensively in that area. At Baylor Law, Meier teaches courses in Appellate Advocacy and Procedure, Conflict of Laws, Property I, and Property II.

Adjunct Professor Robert Little Jr. has been named the 2013 Young Baylor Lawyer of the Year. Little works in the Waco office of the firm Naman, Howell, Smith & Lee, PLLC. His areas of practice include business litigation, commercial litigation, personal injury litigation, and appellate. At Baylor Law School he coaches mock trial teams including the teams that won the prestigious National Trial Competition in 2009 and 2012, and the Tournament of Champions in 2012.
Michael Morrison
Professor of Law

PRESENTATIONS
- Ethical Decision Making Related to Study Abroad Professionals with Shared Responsibilities, Standard of Good Practice Institute: "Ethics and Integrity in Education Abroad," Forum's Ninth Annual Conference in Chicago, April 3, 2013

Connie Powell Nichols
Associate Professor of Law

PUBLICATIONS
- Contributing author, "In the Matter of Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to Amend the Telemarketing Sales Rules," FTC File No. 411001, Comment of the Promotion Marketing Association

Walt Shelton
Adjunct Professor of Law

PRESENTATIONS
- "The Ethics of Social Networks" to the Central Texas Public Relations Society of America, Waco, Texas, Sept. 13, 2012

Gerald R. Powell
Professor and The Abner V. McCall Professor of Evidence

PRESENTATIONS
- "On Being a Good Record Smith," CLE Presentation at College of Railroad Trial Advocacy, National Association of Railroad Trial Counsel, June 2013, Irving, Texas
- "Evidence, Jeopardy," MCLE presentation, Austin Bench Bar Conference, Austin, Texas, April 13, 2013
- "Hearsay - Common Evidentiary Mistakes/Challenges in Family Court," MCLE Presentation, Austin Bench Bar Conference, Austin, Texas, April 13, 2013
- "A Object and Beyond," moderator for a panel of judges at the Texas Bar CLE 35th Annual Advanced Civil Trial Course, Houston, Texas, Oct. 19, 2012

David G. Swenson
Professor of Law and The George G. Kelly Professor of Law

PUBLICATIONS
- Editor, "The AIPLA Antitrust News," (Cases and materials) (Aspen 2014), (forthcoming)

Wade Emmert
Lawyer

Present at the Dallas Bar Lawyer Network reception on April 30, 2013. D Magazine conducted a citywide search to find the best in the legal profession, inviting qualified attorneys to nominate their peers based on reputation and legal excellence.

The Hon. Brad Cates
Cedar Hill, and is currently chairman of the Dallas County Republican Party.

1980

Darin Beck, deputy director of the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center (KLETC), has been elected the president of the Kansas Peace Officers Association. He is the first attorney to serve as president of the association in its 97-year history. It is the largest law enforcement association in Kansas, with approximately 3,800 members statewide. The KPOA serves to promote personal acquaintance among peace officers in Kansas.

2005

Christine Adamson Nowak
Baylor Representative to LSAC

James Underwood
Professor of Law

PUBLICATIONS
- "Torts: Principles in Practice" (Cases and materials) (Aspen 2014), (forthcoming)
- "Fundamental Pretrial Advocacy: A Strategic Guide to Effective Litigation" (West 2d ed.) (June 2012)


2013, and will serve as president of the Texas Association of Defense Counsel for the term of 2014-2015.

Kate Nowak was recently made committee member with MehaffyWebster, PC, has been named executive vice president of the Texas Association of Defense Counsel for 2012-2013, and will serve as president of the Texas Association of Defense Counsel for the term of 2014-2015.

2012)

If you would like to have an alumni note included in future Docket Calls, please email them to Janet_Perez@baylor.edu.
BAYLOR LAW SCHOOL’S SPRING 2013 COMMENCEMENT CEREMONY took place May 4 at Waco Hall. Congratulations Baylor Lawyers!

Graduation Day
BAYLOR LAWYERS IN FORT WORTH HELD A SPECIAL RECEPTION FEATURING A FORUM WITH JUDGE KEN STARR AND DEAN BRAD TOBEN.
The Baylor Law Alumni Reception in Dallas was held in conjunction with the State Bar of Texas Annual Meeting.
As any Baylor Lawyer can attest, Practice Court can get rather heated. This 1949 photo of a Practice Court class was taken in the old Law School Annex. Seated on the bench is the late Rex Houston (JD ’50). Gibson Gayle Jr. (JD ’50) has identified some of the other students in the photo: the late Ivanhoe Followell (JD ’50), witness chair; the late Don Barfield (JD ’51), standing advocate; Ben Ferrell (JD ’50), front row, far right in the jury box; and the late Ben Johnson (JD ’51), back row, middle juror. Please help us identify the other students in this photo by contacting Janet Perez, Director of Marketing & Communications, at Janet_Perez@baylor.edu.
BAYLOR LAW SCHOOL

HIRE BAYLOR

Baylor Lawyers are supremely prepared to serve you and your clients from day one. Hire a Baylor Lawyer today and discover how they are…

PRACTICE READY.

For more information, contact:
Daniel Hare
Director of Employer Relations
Daniel_Hare@baylor.edu
254.710.7617
www.baylor.edu/law/hirebaylor
Established in 1857, Baylor Law School is ranked third in the nation for advocacy by U.S. News and World Report. Every year, Baylor Law students achieve one of the highest bar passage rates in the country and enjoy an excellent career placement rate.

BAYLOR LAW SCHOOL

Baylor Law is committed to being one of the smallest law schools in the nation. With a total student body of 226 (Summer 2013), we are able to offer more personalized attention to each student.

TOTAL STUDENT BODY SUMMER 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students</th>
<th>226</th>
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ENTERING STUDENTS SUMMER 2013

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ENTERING STUDENTS</th>
<th>31</th>
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53% MEN | 46% WOMEN

75th/25th GPA - 3.67/3.30

75th/25th LSAT - 161/156