



Les

Commentaries

de Lavoisier


"She blinded me with science... and hit me with technology." ~ Thomas Dolby • April 2008

Letter from the Editor


To paraphrase the inestimable Scottish bard Robert Burns, the best laid plans of more frequent issues of the *Commentaries* have gone awry, a victim of the incredible shrinkage of time currently bedeviling the editorial staff.

Although we previously announced our goal of publishing ten volumes of the *Commentaries* a year, we have regrettably realized that our goal was overly ambitious, and

that it is more realistic to expect an issue every other month—alternating between issues of the Blackstone Club *Commentaries*, and *Les Commentaries de Lavoisier*.

So without further fanfare, here's the April issue, with much welcome to our friend Professor Paul Orr, whose presentation tonight will be about that other poet named Robert—this one our own American-bred poet laureate, Robert Frost. 

New Meeting Days & Times

To better accommodate our members, Blackstone Club meetings have moved to Fridays. Meetings will begin with Happy Hour at 4:30 followed by the presentation at 5:30. Meetings will be held on the last Friday of April, June, August and October; the Christmas event will be held the 2nd Thursday in December. 

Tullamore Dew Profiles Debra Hull, Ph.D.

On a given day, Debra Hull might be found in a classroom at Wheeling Jesuit University, in the back of an ambulance (rather than chasing it), in her crafting room, or walking through the streets of Bethany at a relatively lively pace.

For 27 years, she has been a psychology professor, teaching a wide variety of courses (including experimental methods, abnormal psychology, and human sexuality), chairing the psychology department, and serving on various campus committees.



She particularly enjoys working with students and contributing to the mission of the University. Last year she was selected by the faculty and students as the Outstanding Faculty Member at WJU and was one of five finalists for WV Professor of the Year in 2008.

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Blackstone Club Members

William F. Xavier Becker

Landers P. Bonenberger

Lisa Bruer

Mary Ellen Cassidy

Patrick S. Cassidy

Timothy F. Cogan

Thomas M. Cunningham

Gerald P. Duff

James Ellison

Kathleen J. Fantazzi

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Kevin Flanagan

Earl Forman, II

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Randy Dean Gossett

Homayoun Hajiran

Louis Hart

R. Dean Hartley

Lisa Hill

G. Charles Hughes

Debra Hull

John Hull

Robert C. James

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James Michael O'Brien

Thomas M. Pie

Bryan Raudenbush

Irvin Shapell

Martin Sheehan

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Frederick P. Stamp Jr.

Ben Stout

Bradley H. Thompson

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Jonathan E. Turak

Sherrilyn D. Farkas
VanTassel

Wray V. Voegelin

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Rosemary Humway
Warmuth

William E. Watson

Mary J. Williams

Barbara K. Knutsen

Executive Director

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Sir Peter Quimsley, FRIAS

Design Champion

I have been asked by your editor, a college friend from our time together at the University of Edinburgh, to speak of my experiences as Design Champion for the City of Weelaine, a small post-industrial town in the Lowlands of Scotland with an uncanny resemblance to the editor’s own hometown.

But before we embark upon some thoughts on Weelaine, you may rightly ask: Just what does a Design Champion do? As the Design Champion for the City of Weelaine,

I have been asked by our city fathers, and at least in one case by our city mother (collectively

the Weelaine Town Council) to think and write independently on issues of design and city planning, without being beholden to any political, private or self-interest — apart, of course, from the profound pleasure I receive from being able to sign all my post with the prestigious title of “Design Champion,” and hold forth as such at important dinner parties

and affairs of state, at which I am pleased to rub elbows with some of the most influential and entertaining personages in design and planning on the city, national and international

level, and all that over a wee dram (or more) of old (at least 15 years) Scotch Whisky.

... good design welds the “genus of the place with the spirit of the times.”

Why just the other day I attended a conference hosted by Lee Mannaides, the Deputy Mayor of the City of Rhodes, Greece (and former resident of your own Charleston, West Virginia), who welcomed the august assemblage with the firm and unchallenged proposition that “cultural heritage is the identifying mark of any city.”

Of course, she was not to be outdone by a colleague from Krakow, Poland, whose name escaped me as I poured another glass of that dear stuff, who insisted that one should have a “poetic understanding of a city,” and that heritage must “focus on values, not styles or structures.” According to our dear Polish friend, good design welds the “genus of the place with the spirit of the times.”

At the same gathering, my colleague and fellow Design Champion Sir Terry Farrell likened

our job to engaging in “proactive planning for the public realm before private development occurs.” In doing so, Sir Terry likes to say that the “space between buildings is often more important than the buildings themselves.” He also adds, perhaps a bit boldly in this still petrol-washed society, that the “need for the motor car is overestimated in most cities.”

Then too, my good friend Malcolm Fraser maintained as well that the best development includes “context and confidence,” and that it is acceptable to build “modern” structures, so long as the design is “in ‘context’ to the historic core and is good design on its own terms.” In this view, he was echoed by Dr. Manfred Wehdorn, a renowned architect of Vienna, Austria, who reminds us that “Vienna

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Design Champion

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was once new!” and tells all his prospective clients, “If you want pastiche, hire Mr. Walt Disney!”

An obstacle to current good design, in Mr. Frasier’s view, is the contagious disease rampant in local development agencies known as “short termism”—an unfortunate, and often desperate urge of small cities to embrace any development that comes along, in the hope of creating a few jobs, or filling up an empty space, when in fact that development adds nothing to the long-term “public value” of the extraordinary heritage at the

core of every city. As Ricardo Marini was quick to warn, “Good enough is often not enough by far!”

His thoughts caused me to think of a few buildings recently constructed in Weelaine that seem “outsized”

(“awkward,” as our youth might say) in the context in which they were placed, and how easy it is to overlook such proposed deficiencies in advance. As Hal Moggridge added, “High buildings that block skylines are a transfer of public value to private value.”

Then came the keynote speaker, our own Prince Charles, the Duke of Rothesay, who, as you may know (if you have been able to locate more than his children’s books at the local book seller), advocates a policy on architecture that emphasizes the “interconnected-

Architecture should emphasize the “interconnectedness between the human and the natural world.”

~Prince Charles, Duke of

and the natural world.” The Duke quoted Patrick Geddes, who said that “town planning must be folk planning,” and that “in any sane society, tradition and modernity would be the best of friends”—a very timely thought given what is happening in Weelaine — where we are publicly discussing

tearing down buildings in the historic core without any notion in advance of what will replace them — substituting some vague urge towards nihilism (the complete absence of anything) for any sustained plan to weld tradition to modernity. The Duke’s question? With our global threats, should we not be studying what our cities teach us?” His answer? “We can find solutions to modernity in what matters to people, meaning and belonging, and things built for the long term.”

Some city planners in Weelaine insist that future economic development is destined to be confined to three specific areas surrounding (but outside) the historic core — the Weelaine Casino, the Highlands Kilt Outlet (several kilometers out of town), and our famous Carnegie Park (lately run as a regional resort). Others maintain that over-development or focused development in these three venues have in fact created an impediment to future downtown development.

In future issues, we will take up how Wee-



lainge is coping with its particular design and planning challenges, and hope to offer some suggestions gleaned from our own experience, as well as that from our other colleagues in Scotland and abroad, and in the process, perhaps engender a bit of enthusiasm for my dearly beloved Weelaine, as well as engage in a bit of good clean fun in the process.

Cheers!

Sir Peter Quimsley, FRIAS
Design Champion
City of Weelaine,
Scotland


Any resemblance of the city of Weelaine to any existing city in the United States of America is strictly coincidental.

Debra Hull Profile

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life-long interest in medicine, with a particular concentration in pediatric and psychiatric cases (not everyone's favorite). Many of the calls that the Bethany Volunteer Fire Department responds to reflect the impact of poverty and lack of education on the people of the surrounding communities. Some of Debra's most profoundly touching moments come as an individual or family confronts a serious accident or illness.

Debra is married to John Hull, Professor of Psychology at Bethany College, and they look forward to celebrating their 35th wedding anniversary this summer

on a Global Village build with Habitat for Humanity in Romania. They are the parents of two children, 25-year-old Katie who is finishing up her MSW at Boston University (after completing a masters degree in theology at the same institution), and 29-year-old David who is an English teacher at Greensburg Central Catholic High School. Dave is married to Jamie Fornsglio, who is a biochemistry professor at Seton Hill. They are the parents of 3-month-old Maggie Jo. (It takes only the merest hint for Debra to show you a fistful of pictures.) 

Ask Antoine

Dear Antoine,

Q What's this I hear about a new movie about coal mining, mountaintop removal, and its effect on the Appalachian Mountain range that recently premiered in New York and which features one or more of our members ?

A. "Burning the future: Coal in America, (USA, 2008) is an 89- minute documentary produced by David Novack and Zoullas Alexis; directed By David Novack; and screen written by David Novack and Richard Hankin, which had its NYC premiere at the Landmark Sunshine Cinema on February 29th, 2008. The film had its West



Virginia premiere at the West Virginia International Film Festival in Charleston, West Virginia and at Wheeling Jesuit University this week (April 22nd, 2008).

The movies features interviews with our own Ben Stout, and a pre-screening by moi has also verified that our other dedicated environmental scientist, Mary Ellen Cassidy, can be seen in the film navigating the mountains of Southern West Virginia in her rented ATV.

Au revoir, mes amis,

*Antoine-Lavoisier
Lavoisier*

La Cerca - Chapter 8

On my last morning at the Elephant, no one seemed to know anything about Schmidt, or Gallagher. Enquiries at the front desk proved unproductive. When I reported to the hotel manager that someone had removed “personal papers” from my room while I slept, I was answered with polite incredulity, “While you slept? Surely you are mistaken, Herr Fidanzo?”

While I thought briefly of making an official report of the “theft” of the manuscript, I decided that that would involve questions by the “authorities,” who I expected were involved in any event, as well as the possible compromise of Schmidt. I decided not to pursue the matter, and to return to Leipzig, where I would make one final attempt to meet up with Gallagher or Schmidt, although the possibility now seemed more and more unlikely.

Though my visa officially permitted my return from Weimar to Leipzig in any event, in order for me to depart from there to the border crossing at Erfurt, and points West, my constant companion during the return train ride to Leipzig was paranoia—a gnawing fear that I was being followed, or was going to be arrested for handling the manuscript.

Arriving in Leipzig, I went straight to the zoo. Gallagher, I was told, no longer worked there. The official caretaker said only that he had finished his studies and returned to Ireland. “Sorry, Herr Fidanzo, no forwarding address available.” My several phone calls to the University, just like the last time, were unavailing. No one claimed to know Schmidt or be able to provide contact information. It was as if he had never taught at the University. I had run out of ideas. I wearily trudged to the Leipzig train station to start my journey west, and home.

Aside from being waved back on the train in Leipzig prior to departure by a Grenztruppen der DDR with an automatic weapon when I tried to briefly depart my cabin to purchase some East German coffee with my excess Deutsche Marks, the train ride west was uneventful.

By the time I arrived in Frankfurt am Main, I was resigned to the fact that my trip to East Germany was a complete failure. Although I felt part of a small secret brotherhood that had held in their hands a century old manuscript that held the last words of a famous German philosopher, my overriding thoughts were that something ominous may have befallen Schmidt, and that I might never hear from him again. I tried to pin-point just when things would have gone wrong for Schmidt. Hadn’t he intended to see me in Leipzig? At least that’s what I thought from the first

note I had received at the Metropol. And then the second note at the next day said he “must leave immediately” and that he could not see me in Leipzig as planned. He had given that note to Gallagher all of a sudden. ...in East Berlin. Only then did I remember the seemingly unrelated incident at the Schonenfeld airport-- the arrest of the unknown passenger up the line. The thought came to me all at once. “It must have been Schmidt!”

Back in Wheeling, I wrote a few letters to Schmidt at the only addresses I had. Nothing. No word. No return post. For months after my return, I thought about Schmidt, and my failed adventure, every day, almost obsessively. I wondered if Schmidt were well, whether or not I would ever hear from him again. I wondered what had happened to Gallagher, and if he were truly somewhere back in Ireland. But I heard nary a word from either; so as the months turned to years, and family and professional



commitments absorbed my days, the events of early 1984 receded to a place in my memory, shrouded in a dream-like mist that became thicker each year.

Dreamlike or not, I thought frequently of Schmidt and the manuscript over the ensuing years. I continued to read all I could in the ever emerging literature of the German philosopher. As well, I became a faithful reader of *Der Spiegel*, *The New York Review of Books*, *The New York Times Book Review*, always searching for an article that I never found—“that a lost work of Friedrich Nietzsche, “The Values” had been discovered, and was being published, compliments of a

professor named Schmidt who had spent many years in obscurity.” Every week I looked anew, only to be disappointed, again.

Nonetheless, there was a constant stream of new works being published, over the years, about the philosopher, and many stories about East German society. Then came 1989, and the fall of the Berlin wall. Surely, I reasoned, the end of the cold war would herald a new openness, a transparency that would bring to light the plight of Schmidt and the ill fated manuscript.


Again, I devoured the news, scouring everything I could think of in print, looking for any hint, any clue of Schmidt, or the lost manuscript. But

The Leipzig Zoo

as always, the parade of words held no illumination.

As the years and the busy-ness of life continued, I held to the hope that I would again someday find Schmidt and “The Values;” but it was fair to say that that diminishing hope had become secondary to the all-encompassing responsibilities of my family and professional, academic life. My university had been good enough to cut back on my classes to allow me to work at least half-time on what was projected to be an eight volume set on the History of Jesuit Higher Education, but the steady expectations of teaching, writing, and other professional responsibilities made it all but impossible to devote more than occasional musings on what I had left behind, really what I thought I had lost, in East Germany. As the years progressed, the constant pressures of professional work and responsibility, and the sometimes mind-numbing routines

of academic life allowed my conscious thought only a distant echo of that former time. But even in times of despair, I would think back to Schmidt. How, when I had become overly involved in my work—when he felt I was taking myself too seriously—he would taunt me for my “itinerarium mentis,” my “journey of the mind,” as he put it, that kept me from “living in the present.”

If still alive, Schmidt would have turned 50 in 1989. As I then pondered that milestone, I thought back on his favorite sayings when I would tell him of one or another of the transient, yet seemingly compelling concerns then absorbing my attention. “Come home!” “Return from your itinerarium mentis!” And then, with a mischievous grin, “In fifty years, none of this will make any difference!” 

To read past newsletters, including previous Chapters of La Cerca, please visit our website: www.firststatecapitol.com.

The State of the Environment - What if there's a better way?

Coal fuels the nation, providing about half of its electricity needs. It has also supplied cheap electricity, giving most Americans a lifestyle envied by many around the globe. Coal has served us well. However, with exploding increases in demand and the accompanying increased impacts inherent with its extraction, burning and waste generation, some are now reconsidering our implied contract with fossil fuels fashioned generations ago. We are now evaluating the true cost/benefits of our current energy use and asking, "Has our contract with coal become outdated? Has the small print of last century's contract produced a glaring maelstrom in the present?" As we begin the 21st century, we are faced with energy choices that will profoundly and

Coal built a great American economy and lifestyle, but with costs increasingly outweighing benefits, it is our job to ask if it is time for the fossil age to come to a close.

permanently affect our generation and generations to come. A look at the true cost of keeping the lights on prods us to ask, "What if there is a better way?"

Recently, names like Sago, Aracoma, and Kendall remind us that there is no way of getting around the fact that in the 21st century, we still must send human beings deep into the earth to feed our energy habits. In many ways this seems archaic and yet it is inherent in the coal age that we put individuals at such risk as the cost of doing business. Although

individual coal companies are to be applauded for testing and implementing new safety and communication technology, these lifesaving devices are far

from common in the industry due to either prohibitive costs or the lack of demonstrated reliability in real life scenarios. Reliable technology to allow communications from anywhere in the mine to the surface under several disaster scenarios is simply not available yet.

Along with fatalities, additional mining health and safety issues have been brought to light in a recent NIOSH study showing a doubling of black lung disease since 1997. Most people believed dust and particulate levels had been regulated and controlled and yet between 1993 and 2002, 23,000 West Virginia miners died from this disease. If economics alone are your top priority, consider that over the past 30 years treating this disease has cost taxpayers more than \$35 million (one of the many externalized costs of our cheap electricity).



In addition to the toll paid by miners, our coal use exacts a price on the surrounding local communities as well. These populations have experienced flooding related to land changes along with infrastructure effects such as subsidence of homes and roads, and loss and/or contamination of water sources. We use an average of 3 million pounds of explosives a day in West Virginia to blast off mountaintops to get at their buried seams of coal. We then dump the leftover waste in the valley. In the process we destroy our Appalachian forests, the most diverse and richest temperate hardwood forests in the world, and bury or contaminate valuable headwater streams that feed communities below. Perhaps setting up sacrifice zones to pay for

our energy needs is an acceptable or necessary cost of doing business. However, access to watersheds and clean drinking is the basis for rising tensions among states on a national level and water wars on a global level. So again we ask, “What if there is a better way?”

In addition to extraction costs, emissions from burning coal compromises the health of surrounding communities, causing and aggravating heart and lung disease and contributing to health conditions that lead to premature deaths. Along with the impact of particulate matter on heart and lung function, coal-fired power plants emit an average of 81 tons of mercury/year. An EPA study has found that more than 630,000 newborns/year were exposed in the womb to unsafe levels of mercury (power plants being major mercury polluters). Our coal use also generates huge amounts of waste from washing and burning processes, resulting in huge sludge waste dams and coal ash piles throughout the region with huge price tags to match. We agree to pay the cost of maintaining and monitoring these waste dumps in attempts to prevent contaminant infiltration

into nearby soil and waterways and to prevent the flooding and destruction of downstream populations. Again, “What if there is a better way?” – a way that would reduce or minimize the negative impacts of our current energy use.

Last but not least is the 8 billion ton gorilla in the room – carbon dioxide from coal-fired power plants, the major contributor to global warming. A recent CDC presentation in Atlanta would convince even the most cynical that the health and safety impacts of unmitigated global warming on the human species would be severe and far-reaching. Whether it be the creation of enormous refugee populations, or the health consequences of severe weather events, or the increased ranges of disease vectors, heat waves, and food shortages, this externalized cost will be global and costly. Preventing the worst-case scenario depends on energy choices made today, with a narrow window of opportunity to reduce severe negative effects. The media’s focus on cute little polar bears belies the seriousness of the impacts awaiting the human species with unconstrained climate change. We are investing

billions of dollars into “clean” coal technology to address global warming issues. While this investment is an admirable effort to address the back-end problems of coal, it does nothing to diminish the front end extraction, cleaning and solid waste stream. Consider also that carbon capture and burial processes will not be adequately tested and employed commercially for years to come, and even then will be fitted to only approximately 15% of the power plants online. To assure mitigation of the most severe economic and health/safety consequences of climate change, climate scientists note that we have to act within the decade to significantly reduce emissions. Private investors are backing off from the costly technologies due to no assurance of carbon credits to make the investment feasible. In addition is the unattractive burden of liabilities that exceed timeframes of at least a hundred years of burial. And as far as liquefied coal, a recent study by engineers at Carnegie Mellon University concluded that hybrid plug-in cars using electricity from coal-fired power plants (even without carbon capture and burial) not

only have lower carbon emissions, but also are a much more economical choice than using liquefied coal in our gas tanks.

Some attack the coal industry in an attempt to remedy the negative impacts of our energy use. It is not the coal industries’ job to look out for society’s interest. It is their job to make money for their investors and keep their company financially solvent. The level of obedience the public demands to laws and codes regulating the industry is well read by the company CEOs and strategy is set along these lines. It is apparent to them that our contract with the coal industry wasn’t for social justice or energy sustainability. The implied contract was formulated at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. It was simply an attempt to produce cheap reliable energy. There was no way to foresee then the impacts that increasing demands would create a century later. It has become evident that the century-old contract needs to be renegotiated. As stated in the introduction, coal built a great American economy and lifestyle, but to everything

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Environment

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there is a season, and with costs increasingly outweighing benefits, it is our job to ask if it is time for the fossil age to come to a close. Is it time for coal to fall from power, and instead of being the dominant energy source, take its rightful place at the table

in a diversified portfolio that includes conservation, efficiency, and renewables?

It is our job to ask, “What if there is a better way?” The answers to this question

will allow us to set priorities and to design budgets and policies that define the world that our children and grandchildren will inherit. It is our job to let industry, regulators, and political representatives know what we really value and how much we are willing to pay for it.

So what are our choices? Live a life of subsistence and deprivation? Put the genie back in the bottle? The answer is clearly no. The question we should daily ask every time we “flip the switch”

is, “What if there is a better way?” In the issues of “Commentaries” to follow, we will look at the cost/benefit of other energy possibilities like conservation/efficiency strategies, new energy-saving technologies, and renewables. We’ll compare them to our BAU (Business As Usual) primary fossil system.

As our starting point,


The good news is that there are communities throughout the globe that are moving toward a better way.

we will posit these hypotheses: *Conserving life-supporting natural resources like clean drinking water, rich topsoil for growing food, clean air to breathe, sustainable materials to build shelter, energy to power our needs and a livable climate for our children and their children is a desirable condition. Additionally, a strong economy that provides jobs, supports the community and includes a fair distribution of both costs and benefits among populations is a desirable condition.* We will start

from these points of agreement.

The good news is that there are communities throughout the globe that have proven both conditions can co-exist. From small rural regions to metropolitan populations like New York City, people are moving toward a better energy future with proven strategies and off-the-shelf technology that is already available and working in everyday use by everyday people. They all include a portfolio of conservation/efficiency strategies along with inclusion of renewables tailored to the location and needs of individual geographical applications. Most portfolios include fossils such as coal, oil and natural gas for the near future, but in a much smaller role than present. A recent economic analysis of such a program carried out by McKinsey and Co. (Fortune 500 economic advisors) concludes that not only is a better energy future available, but if done the right way and implemented immediately it could result in manageable short-term cost increases in some projections and actual significant cost savings in others. These success stories all include diversified energy sources

and have as their keystone foundation conservation and efficiency, based upon the premise that eliminating waste and inefficiency is a necessary first step for any energy program.

The questions to our readers are: Why don’t we hear more of these successful options? Why do people dismiss sustainable energy programs as unrealistic even when such programs have been proven to work both economically and environmentally time after time? Why are our presidential candidates not calling upon us to change? Maybe they know we are hoping that *they* can change things so that we ourselves won’t have to change. As Mark Twain said, ““People love progress. It’s change they hate.” Why are our presidential candidates simply rearranging deck chairs instead of constructing viable plans for the major energy overhaul needed? Have we lost confidence in our country’s resourcefulness and ingenuity to lead the way? Send your responses to this article to our Executive Director, barbaraknutsen@first-statecapitol.com, and we will print your thoughts in upcoming issues of the “Commentaries.” 



Off the WALS:

News of the Wheeling Academy of Law & Science (WALS) Foundation

As we like to say, "If those who believe in the Justice system don't educate the public, those who don't will."

Mock Trial Program Expands Downstate

By Barbara Knutsen


About 1,300 students participated this year in the WALS Foundation Mock Trial Program, and about 5,500 have been part of our mock trials over the last five years. Our trials are scripted and we gear them towards students in the fourth and eighth grades. This year's scripts deal with prescription drug abuse, certainly a timely topic.

Many thanks to the 25 or so lawyers that donated their time and talent to portray our Judge, and to the extra dozen who agreed to serve on my "hit list" as needed. Out of town lawyers were extremely accommodating and willing to take part in this educational program. It's very exciting to have such positive support.

After we completed all Ohio County fourth and eighth grade classes, we went for the first time to Hancock County, where students from Weirton Middle and Liberty Elementary participated. In March we went back to Jackson County to present at two new schools – Ripley and Ravenswood Middle. Last week, we "explored" another area in Kanawha County and attended Hayes Middle and Central Elemen-

tary in St. Albans and Dunbar Intermediate and Dunbar Middle. While in Charleston we also received requests to go to Mercer and Putnam County so we'll be taking our "show" to more new places next year.

Visitors included representatives from Kanawha County schools (along with several principals) and the Department of Health & Human Resources in Charleston (our funding agency).

The end result - EVERYONE seemed to LOVE the experience. THANKS go out to all participating schools boards, principals, teachers, students & lawyers. TOGETHER you make this a solid, informative and worthwhile program! 

Right: Lisa Bruer, Adolescent Treatment and Prevention Coordinator for the WV DHHR, (left) with Barbara Knutsen of WALS



Above: Students at Central Elementary School in St. Albans had a great time with our mock trial.



Upcoming Blackstone Club Meetings & CLEs

BLACKSTONE CLUB Tonight - April 24, 2007

Robert Frost - The Man We Don't Know - by Paul Orr, retired professor of English, Wheeling Jesuit University



Upcoming Meetings - please note the new dates

June 27, 2008 Ron Kasserman

Aug. 29, 2008 Debra Hull

Oct. 24, 2008 Bill Watson

Thursday, Dec. 11, 2008 "Best of the Blackstone" Black Tie Party

Continuing Legal Education Seminars

(Mark your calendars today)

Friday, April 25, 2008 -- *Ethics* by WVU Law Professor Robert Bastress; *Risk Management* by Chann Krivonyak; *Office Management (e-Discovery)* by Shari McPhail (3.6 WV CLEs; 3.0 OH & PA)

June 13 2008 Morning with the Judges X

Irene M. Keeley, Judge, U.S. District Court, Northern District and Magistrate Judge John S. Kaull

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First State Capitol

