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Parades of Horribles, Circles of Hell: Ethical Dimensions of the Publication Controversy

David S. Caudill*

[A]bandon every hope, you who enter.
Dante Alighieri, *Inferno* (Canto III:9)¹

Introduction: Parades of Horribles

Rhetorical recourse to a "parade of horrors" need not have a pejorative connotation. In policy debates, for example, opponents and proponents of a new rule or regulation typically rely on predictions of the adverse effects of accepting or rejecting, respectively, the proposal. Sometimes the benefits of a particular course of action—whether to change or to keep a law—will outweigh the realistically identified burdens. Nevertheless, in the controversy surrounding proposed Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 32.1 (Rule 32.1)² and publication practices generally, many suspect that the dueling parades of horrors are exaggerated. Indeed, as Professor Stephen Barnett points out, if Rule 32.1 would be as disastrous as its opponents claim, then the majority of federal circuits would be rushing to prohibit citation of unpublished opinions in their own rules.³ Conversely, if prohibiting citation of unpublished opinions

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1. DANTE ALIGHIERI, *INFERNO* 55 (Canto III:9) (Robert M. Durling ed. & trans., Oxford Univ. Press 1996).

2. Rule 32.1, entitled "Citing Judicial Dispositions," is a proposed amendment published for comment in August 2003 by the Advisory Committee on Appellate Rules. If adopted, the rule would allow citation to unpublished opinions in every federal circuit. COMM. ON RULES OF PRACTICE & PROCEDURE OF THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE U.S., PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL RULES OF APPELLATE, BANKRUPTCY, CIVIL, AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE 31–32 (Aug. 2003).

3. See Stephen R. Barnett, *The Dog That Did Not Bark: No-Citation Rules, Judicial Conference Rulemaking, and Federal Public Defenders*, 62 WASH. & LEE L. REV. 1491, 1550–51 (2005) ("If . . . predictions of adverse effects from citability . . . are accurate, we would

was as problematic as the proponents of Rule 32.1 claim, then the four circuits that prohibit citation would embrace the salvation offered by Rule 32.1. Because both "systems" of citation are currently in place, both sides in the Rule 32.1 debate can claim that the other side has no evidence to support its predictive parade of horrors.

As to the broader but related issue of whether current publication practices are pragmatically necessary or extremely troubling, both sides in that debate also enlist parades of horrors (that are likewise susceptible to charges of exaggeration).⁴ Significantly, supporters of such practices as unpublication and depublication predict a dire situation if it were otherwise, while critics seek to disclose the hidden parade of horrors that now exists. Finally, when defenders of no-citation rules and the practice of writing unpublished opinions respond, they unwittingly create a parade of horrors by virtue of their justificatory revelations. I have mentioned lots of parades here, so let me explain.

The first parade of horrors, offered in support of Rule 32.1, includes (i) the hardships on attorneys who have to figure out the conflicting citation rules in each circuit; (ii) First Amendment and prior restraint concerns ("no-citation rules . . . are profoundly antithetical to American values"⁵); (iii) the dissonance between no-citation rules and the fact that unpublished opinions are available, insightful, used by attorneys, and cited by judges; (iv) arbitrariness and injustice because similar cases may not be treated alike; (v) lack of judicial accountability and loss of public confidence in the judiciary; and (vi) the appearance—perhaps reality—that wealthy litigants get published opinions while the poor do not.⁶ If this parade appears to you to be exaggerated, then—with apologies to comedian Jeff Foxworthy—you may be an opponent of Rule 32.1.⁷

expect to see some evidence of such effects in the circuits where unpublished opinions are citable.").

4. Regarding pragmatic necessities, see generally Boyce F. Martin, Jr., *In Defense of Unpublished Opinions*, 60 OHIO ST. L.J. 177 (1999); regarding the extremely troubling aspects of current publication practices, see generally Penelope Pether, *Inequitable Injunctions: The Scandal of Private Judging in the U.S. Courts*, 56 STAN. L. REV. 1435 (2004).

5. Memorandum from Patrick J. Schiltz, Reporter, Advisory Committee on Appellate Rules, to Advisory Committee on Appellate Rules 46 (March 18, 2004) [hereinafter Schiltz Memorandum] (on file with the Washington and Lee Law Review).

6. See *id.* at 46–58 (discussing arguments for adopting Rule 32.1).

7. For those readers unfamiliar with this Southern cultural reference, Jeff Foxworthy, star of the current television show *Blue Collar TV* (Warner Bros.), became famous in the 1990s with his "You might be a redneck . . ." routine. See, e.g., JEFF FOXWORTHY, *THE BEST OF JEFF FOXWORTHY: DOUBLE WIDE, SINGLE MINDED* (Warner Bros. Records 2003) ("If you've ever cut your grass and found a *car*, you might be a redneck.").

The second parade of horrors, offered by opponents of Rule 32.1, is even bigger, reflecting both the benign fact that opposition to a controversial proposal is traditionally more likely than support⁸ and the unseemly fact that the opposition to Rule 32.1 was an organized campaign—repetitive, even identical, comments were sent to the Committee, and about ninety percent of the more than five hundred comments received were opposed to Rule 32.1.⁹ This parade of horrors includes the following predictions: (i) judges will be misled by illegitimate citation of unpublished opinions; (ii) judges will be overwhelmed by the duty to write better unpublished opinions and consequently have less time to write published opinions, thereby rendering the (actual) law less clear, leading to more litigation and even greater demands on judges' time, all of which will result in more one-line dispositions; (iii) the body of case law will be (somewhat contradictorily, given the previous prediction) vastly increased, imposing a hardship on attorneys; and (iv) parties will have to wait longer for judicial resolution, which costs money and discriminates against the poor.¹⁰

In the broader debate over publication practices generally, the parades of horrors offered by defenders and critics overlap somewhat with the two Rule 32.1 parades. Defenders of the unpublication practice point to the crises that led to current practices, including overwhelming precedent, technological and storage problems and inefficiencies, and increasing judicial workloads. Critics highlight the sacrifice of principled decisionmaking, the loss of judicial legitimacy, compromises of transparency and accountability, an increased inconsistency or lack of uniformity, the advantaging of repeat-players, and the corresponding subordination of the poor and marginalized.¹¹

8. See Barnett, *supra* note 3, at 1502 n.52 ("It's quite typical in these rules matters that the overwhelming letters, particularly on a controversial matter, will be opposed. There's almost a tradition of that." (quoting Judge David F. Levi, Transcript of Hearing Before Advisory Committee on Appellate Rules 121 (April 13, 2004), <http://www.nonpublication.com/aphearing.doc>)).

9. See Schiltz Memorandum, *supra* note 5, at 1–2 (describing the ways in which "[t]he comments were highly unusual").

10. See *id.* at 34–46 (discussing arguments against adopting Rule 32.1). For an argument that this parade of horrors is exaggerated, see Stephen R. Barnett, *In Support of Proposed Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 32.1: A Reply to Judge Alex Kozinski*, THE FED. LAW., Nov./Dec. 2004, at 32.

11. See Martin, *supra* note 4, at 180 (cataloging some of the criticisms to which Judge Martin responds: "loss of precedent . . . sloppy decisions . . . lack of uniformity . . . difficulty of higher court review . . . unfairness to litigants [who] deserve published opinions . . . less judicial accountability . . . less predictability"). See also Pether, *supra* note 4, at 1439–41 stating that:

[T]hree main practices of private judging [have] developed in the U.S. Courts—contemporary unpublication, depublishation, and stipulated withdrawal . . .

A fifth and final parade of horrors arises from these debates almost in reverse or by accident—I refer here to the response by Judge Kozinski to criticism of the no-citation rule, a response which also defends the practice of unpublication as a necessity.¹² Judge Kozinski's famous January 16, 2004 letter to Judge Alito, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Appellate Rules, was intended to comfort the offended by offering a reality-check, an insider's view of why designating some opinions as unpublished was not a horror to be feared. In the process of explaining, however, Judge Kozinski horrified many readers. For example, Kozinski wrote that unpublished opinions are simply not "safe as precedent" given "the press of our cases"; that many such "cases are badly briefed" and, "[q]uite often, there is a severe disparity in the quality of lawyering between the parties"; and that "unpublished dispositions—unlike opinions—are often drafted entirely by law clerks and staff attorneys"¹³—cold comfort to litigants and hardly reassurance that the status quo needs no serious reform.

In similar testimony before the House, Judge Kozinski, according to one scholar, heretically argued that if unpublished

decisions were citable, . . . the judges might have "to pay much closer attention to their precise wording," [or] "agree on the precise reasoning," the judges who dissent from the result might have to make that fact known, and judges not on the panel might "have to pay much closer attention" to the decisions written by their colleagues.¹⁴

The author goes on to state that "[Kozinski's] rationalizations . . . are not only outrageous, but in my view, violate the fundamental principles of the . . . Code of Judicial Conduct."¹⁵ Indeed, the very notion that unpublished opinions are

[These practices] sacrifice principled decisionmaking . . . [and] imperil the legitimacy of the judicial system and thus the rule of law. . . . [T]here is credible evidence of the tendency for the practices of private judging to corrupt the operation of the courts and the administration of justice

Id.

12. See Letter from Judge Alex Kozinski, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, to Judge Samuel A. Alito, Jr., Chairman, Advisory Committee on Appellate Rules (Jan. 16, 2004) [hereinafter Kozinski Letter] (explaining Judge Kozinski's opposition to Rule 32.1) (on file with the Washington and Lee Law Review).

13. See *id.* at 4–6 (arguing that treating an unpublished disposition "as a citable precedent [is] a time bomb").

14. Lawrence J. Fox, *Those Unpublished Opinions: An Appropriate Expedience or an Abdication of Responsibility?*, 32 HOFSTRA L. REV. 1215, 1222 (2004) (quoting *Unpublished Judicial Opinions: Hearing Before the Subcomm. on Courts, the Internet, and Intellectual Prop. of the House Comm. on the Judiciary*, 107th Cong. 13 (2002) (statement of Judge Alex Kozinski), available at <http://judiciary.house.gov/media/pdfs/printers/107th/80454.pdf>).

15. *Id.*

written quickly by court staff or law clerks can be (if you put yourself in the position of an anxious litigant on appeal) scandalous, depending on your position in the publication controversy and on which parades of horrors you think are exaggerated.

The purpose of this Article is to explore some of the ethical dimensions of the publication controversy. As I will show, there are different types of ethical challenges or dilemmas for lawyers and judges in each of the several "levels" of the controversy. In terms of Dante's *Inferno*, lawyers and judges are condemned to different fates depending on the "circle of Hell" in which they find themselves. Recall that in the structure of Dante's Hell, occupants of different levels suffer differently, with relatively little suffering in the first circle of Hell, but significantly more suffering in the lower circles; indeed, the suffering increases at each level in proportion to the seriousness of the sin that is being punished.

In my first circle of Hell, I identify ethical problems created by no-citation rules. In the second circle of Hell, I identify ethical problems that arise from the current context of publication practices generally. The third circle of Hell represents what has been called the trend toward privatization of law, or "the end of law" as we know it, wherein a different set of ethical dimensions can be identified. It is my hope that this taxonomy helps explain why the heated controversy over Rule 32.1—which appears to some to be a tempest in a teapot or "Much Ado About Little"¹⁶—is so polarizing and important. In short, the Rule 32.1 debate signifies a much deeper problem.

The Rule Against Citation: The First Circle of Hell

*Anyone who states that lawyers and judges have a common understanding of how to handle unpublished decisions is either misinformed or less than candid.*¹⁷

Comparatively speaking, the first circle of Hell in Dante's *Inferno*—Limbo—is not that bad. For those virtuous unbelievers at this level who died unbaptized or otherwise preceded Christ, there is no physical suffering, but there is mental anguish in the knowledge that one will never see Him.¹⁸ Homer

16. Patrick J. Schiltz, *Much Ado About Little: Explaining the Sturm Und Drang Over the Citation of Unpublished Opinions*, 62 WASH. & LEE L. REV. 1429 (2005).

17. Bennett Evan Cooper, Public Comment 03-AP-432, Proposed Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 32.1 (Feb. 13, 2004), *quoted in* Schiltz Memorandum, *supra* note 5, at 94, available at http://www.secretjustice.org/pdf_files/Comments/03-AP-025.pdf.

18. See ALIGHIERI, *supra* note 1, at 73 (Canto IV: 31–43). The following passage is

and Ovid, Socrates and Plato, Democritus and Euclid, among others, are suspended in Limbo, many of whom live in a "noble castle" surrounded "by a lovely little stream."¹⁹

Likewise, the ethical dilemmas faced by attorneys because of no-citation rules are indirect and somewhat speculative. For example, the variation across circuits as to citation of unpublished opinions "means that practitioners face sanctions if they cite unpublished cases in certain circuits, yet risk negligence if they fail to do so in others."²⁰ This risk exists throughout the law, and therefore seems minimal. Indeed, Judge Kozinski remarks that the "argument that lawyers have difficulty figuring out the applicable rule doesn't pass the straight-face test."²¹ A competent attorney will follow the applicable rules. As if that aphorism needed clarification, the ABA issued a formal ethics opinion concerning the propriety of citing an unpublished opinion in a no-citation jurisdiction.²² The opinion concludes that such conduct violates Model Rule 3.4(c), which prohibits "knowingly disobey[ing] an obligation under the rules of a tribunal,"²³ and creative attempts to circumvent the prohibition—by calling the court's attention to a prior decision for whatever use the court might make of it—were condemned as well.²⁴

A more significant dilemma, perhaps, created by unpublished opinions is the choice attorneys face as to what constitutes competent research. Attorney rules of professional conduct require competence, diligence, good faith claims,

illustrative:

My good master [Virgil] said to me: "You do not ask what spirits are these you see? Now I wish you to know, before you walk further,

that they did not sin; and if they have merits, it is not enough, because they did not receive baptism, which is the gateway to the faith that you believe.

And if they lived before Christianity, they did not adore God as was needful: and of this kind am I myself.

Because of such defects, not for any other wickedness, we are lost, and only so far harmed that without hope we live in desire."

Id.

19. *Id.* at 75–77 (Canto IV:85–144); *id.* at 75 (Canto IV:106–08) ("We came to the foot of a noble castle, seven times encircled by high walls, defended all around by a lovely little stream.").

20. David S. Law, *Strategic Judicial Lawmaking: Ideology, Publication, and Asylum Law in the Ninth Circuit*, 73 U. CIN. L. REV. 817, 819 (2005).

21. Kozinski Letter, *supra* note 12, at 18.

22. See ABA Comm. on Ethics and Prof'l Responsibility, Formal Op. 94-386R (1995) (discussing the citation of unpublished opinions in courts that prohibit such citation).

23. *Id.* (quoting MODEL RULES OF PROF'L CONDUCT R. 3.4(c) (1983)).

24. *Id.*

and candor toward the tribunal.²⁵ If noncitable opinions are not precedential, but nevertheless represent prior decisions of a court, how are they to be used? For example:

Consider a lawyer counseling a client concerning a proposed course of action. If the only legal authority on point is a noncitable case that permits the conduct, what advice can the lawyer properly give? Or what if the noncitable opinion forbids the conduct? Can the lawyer tell the client that he or she is safe to proceed because an adversary could not cite a case that has prohibited it? What if, during litigation, a lawyer asserts that an old precedent has never been followed? If the case has in fact been followed many times, albeit in uncitable opinions [that] merely "restate" the law, is his or her adversary expected to remain mute and thereby deprive the court of information helpful in evaluating . . . the case? These scenarios present awkward ethical problems.²⁶

In another formulation of this dilemma, the president of the Los Angeles County Bar Association recently remarked:

One thing we don't know is what happens to the lawyer who misses nonpublished cases. Some disappointed client might sue for malpractice It's not that people don't look at unpublished opinions now; they do. The difference is the priority you have to give them.²⁷

Significantly, the problems of legal research—deciding what to read, how much weight to give to unpublished opinions, and what to use—persist regardless of no-citation rules. Both sides in the Rule 32.1 debate take the moral high ground and parade out the hardships their opponent's position creates for attorneys. Rule 32.1 supposedly increases the burdens of research because if unpublished "opinions were published and citable, lawyers would have to search them to confirm that nothing useful was in them, thereby increasing the cost of legal research."²⁸ Similarly, no-citation rules supposedly deprive attorneys of potentially useful insights and information from unpublished opinions—advocates are handicapped by not being able to cite a case with facts similar to their own.²⁹

25. MODEL RULES OF PROF'L CONDUCT R. 1.1, 1.3, 3.1, 3.3 (2004).

26. David Greenwald & Frederick A.O. Schwarz, Jr., *The Censorial Judiciary*, 35 U.C. DAVIS L. REV. 1133, 1157 (2002) (citations omitted).

27. Stephanie Francis Ward, *Giving Their Opinions: Committee Backs Rule Allowing Lawyers to Cite Unpublished Decisions*, A.B.A. J. E-REP. (ABA Journal, Chicago, Ill.), Apr. 23, 2004 (on file with the Washington and Lee Law Review).

28. J. Clark Kelso, *A Report on the California Appellate System*, 45 HASTINGS L.J. 433, 492 (1994).

29. See Schiltz Memorandum, *supra* note 5, at 47–48 (noting that unpublished opinions are often valuable resources).

Giving the benefit of the doubt to the proponents of such arguments, these hardships tend to cancel each other out—hardships will occur using either system of citation. Of course, the proponents of Rule 32.1 view the critics' argument with suspicion—attorneys already research unpublished opinions "so as to be able to advise clients about the legality of their conduct, predict the outcome of litigation, and get ideas about how to frame and argue issues before the court."³⁰ Conversely, opponents of Rule 32.1 claim that allowing citation to an unpublished opinion that was likely written by a staff attorney, as if the opinion represents the view of the court, "is a particularly subtle and insidious form of fraud."³¹ Rule 32.1 also facilitates fraud by creating "a veritable amusement park for lawyers fond of playing games," who can use some of the "zillion" unpublished opinions that "tend to be thin on the facts, and written in loose, sloppy language."³² Attorneys have learned to deal with whatever system in which they work, and they do not seem to be forced into acting unethically—incompetently, dishonestly, or undiligently—in either system.

A more serious set of problems is associated with the question of what to do with unpublished opinions—what to read, use, and value. These ethical dilemmas are a product of nonpublication practices generally in every jurisdiction. Professor Fox, for example, argues that "any interference with my ability to be as zealous and effective an advocate as I can be," such as no-citation rules, is frustrating:³³

Here I am providing the court with all the reasons why my client should prevail, [bringing] anything to the attention of the court that I think might be persuasive. . . .

But the one thing I cannot cite is an unpublished opinion written by real judges who sat on the very court before whom I appear in a case that involved real litigants in a real dispute that was actually decided using the English language as a way of informing the litigants how the court reached its decision.³⁴

The problem, of course, is that because of current publication practices the unpublished opinion may not have been written by real judges and it may not

30. *Id.* at 58.

31. Kozinski Letter, *supra* note 12, at 7.

32. *Id.* at 21.

33. Fox, *supra* note 14, at 1218.

34. *Id.* at 1217–18; *cf.* MODEL RULES OF PROF'L CONDUCT R. 1.3 (2004) ("A lawyer shall act with reasonable diligence . . . in representing a client.").

reflect how the real judges reached a decision. And those practices, discussed in the next section, are really what Fox is "rail[ing] against."³⁵

Publication Practices: The Second Circle of Hell

And I came to a place where no light shines.

Dante Alighieri, *Inferno* (Canto IV:151)³⁶

In the second circle of Hell, Dante first confronts those who are punished for their sins, and the scene is grim: "much weeping assails" him, "all light is silent," and the "infernal whirlwind, which never rests, drives the spirits before its violence; turning and striking, it tortures them."³⁷ Dante is here supposed to learn "to despise the lustful because they blaspheme Divine Justice which has placed them here,"³⁸ but he fails the test and sympathizes with them,³⁹ eventually fainting, overcome with pity.⁴⁰ Moreover, Dante alludes to a certain solidarity or companionship as the sinners in the second circle of Hell weather an infernal storm—while one spirit speaks, the other weeps.⁴¹ They do not suffer alone.

The sense that "we are all in the same boat" also characterizes the history of publication practices, which transcends the Rule 32.1 debate by implicating all judges and lawyers. A dilemma for lawyers arises because they have to guess about the potential authority and value of unpublished opinions—the opinions might reflect the court's opinion, but they might not. As Professor Fox has noted:

If in fact judges reach the same result, but for different reasons, are not the litigants—if not the entire world—absolutely entitled to know that fact? Embedded in that undisclosed difference is a real opportunity for the party who loses the appeal to seek further review. The failure to agree on the

35. See Fox, *supra* note 14, at 1218 (criticizing Rule 32.1 as an "interference" with his ability to be a "zealous and effective advocate").

36. ALIGHIERI, *supra* note 1, at 79 (Canto IV:151).

37. See *id.* at 87, 89 (Canto V:26–27, 28, 31–33) (describing the second circle of Hell).

38. DANTE'S *INFERNO*: THE INDIANA CRITICAL EDITION 52 (Mark Musa ed. & trans., 1995).

39. See ALIGHIERI, *supra* note 1, at 93 (Canto V:116–17) ("Francesca, your sufferings make me sad and piteous to tears.").

40. See *id.* (Canto V:140) ("[F]or pity I fainted as if I were dying.").

41. *Id.* (Canto V:139).

principle that supports the result—if it were disclosed . . . could demonstrate how tenuous the result really is⁴²

How is it possible to be competent in the system in which we learned to predict the outcomes of controversies, if the cases most like ours have an unusually indeterminate status? On the other hand, this is just an ethical strain because we are all in the same boat. The competence and diligence required by the rules of professional conduct are interpreted according to the conventions and practices of most lawyers, so it would be difficult to identify a violation on the basis of a "guess" about the status of an unpublished opinion.

A different set of ethical dilemmas arises for the judiciary in the era of unpublished opinions. As Professor Fox has noted:

First, the Code [of Judicial Conduct] tells judges that they shall perform their duties "diligently. . . ." [A] lawyer who failed to perform assiduously because he was too busy would have that excuse fall on deaf ears [D]oesn't [that] mean that judges should not facilitate underfunding of the judiciary by delivering second class justice[?]

Second, judges are to be "faithful to the law. . . ." [J]udges have no greater calling than to decide cases fairly, impartially, consistently, and with a full explanation to the parties of the basis for the decision. . . .

. . . .

Third, judges are admonished to maintain "professional competence. . . ." [Doesn't] a judge who fails to write opinions with sufficient clarity of language and adequate consideration of the opinion's precedential value violat[e] the obligation of competence?⁴³

These arguments, made by Professor Fox in the context of his criticism of non-citation rules, apply equally to the broader practice of unpublication. Of course, the practice of issuing unpublished opinions is a judicial convention—a systematic problem not likely to lead to sanctions. Nevertheless, judges are arguably forced, by an overwhelming workload, to compromise the ideals set forth in the Code of Judicial Conduct. But, an even broader problem exists, with ethical implications for the profession. The practice of issuing

42. Fox, *supra* note 14, at 1223.

43. *Id.* at 1225–26 (citing MODEL CODE OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT Canon 3 (1990), which is titled "A Judge Shall Perform the Duties of Judicial Office . . . Diligently," and Canon 3(B)(2), which states that "A judge shall be faithful to the law and maintain professional competence in it").

unpublished opinions is symptomatic of the end, or privatization, of law in some fields of practice.

Privatization: The Third Circle of Hell

*Gluttony . . . has none of the potential charm of lust. [In the third circle, it] is punished by eternal groveling in mire and filth. Whereas lust has the possibility of companionship, here each is alone in his degradation, cold and miserable.*⁴⁴

With respect to the end of law, we are not all in the same boat. There is no rule or nationwide practice of privatizing law, but it happens in some fields of law—so it lacks the charm of universality. For example, Professor Carr and attorney Michael Jencks highlight the privatization of dispute resolution in the field of business law.⁴⁵ Though the common law of reported decisions traditionally developed "rules for allocating risk and deciding business and commercial disputes,"⁴⁶ that system has been weakened by alternative dispute resolution (and judicial support of such privatization), "managerial judging,"⁴⁷ "the bureaucratization of the judiciary,"⁴⁸ and "the increased use of vacatur, selective publication and the adoption of no-citation rules, depublication, filings under seal and confidential settlements."⁴⁹

As to the ethical dimensions of privatization, Diane Karpman warns that California's Mandatory Fee Arbitration Act and the California Arbitration Act could together create "a future without reported decisions involving legal malpractice":

If every California lawyer included a binding arbitration clause for client claims, public decisional law regarding legal malpractice would disappear.

44. SETH ZIMMERMAN, *Canto VI*, in SUMMARIES AND DIAGRAMS, at <http://home.earthlink.net/~zimls/summaries.html#6> (last visited Sept. 5, 2005) (summarizing Zimmerman's translation of DANTE ALIGHIERI, *INFERNO* (Canto VI) (n.d.)) (on file with the Washington and Lee Law Review).

45. See Chris A. Carr & Michael R. Jencks, *The Privatization of Business and Commercial Dispute Resolution: A Misguided Policy Decision*, 88 KY. L.J. 183, 198–209 (2000) (discussing this trend).

46. *Id.* at 185.

47. *Id.* at 189.

48. *Id.*

49. *Id.*

. . . Once the [fee arbitration] "experience" is over, the client is back in binding arbitration of the remaining claims. Nothing involving attorney malpractice need see the light of day.⁵⁰

Some "smart practitioners," therefore, may avoid the publicity of "publicly litigated claims of negligence."⁵¹

Professor Judith Resnik suggests that alongside the twentieth-century trend toward increased "access to and reliance on adjudicatory" sites, "new doctrines and norms . . . support several kinds of 'alternatives,' many of which lack adjudication's transparency. The result is diminished reliance on and support for public processes."⁵² She has noted:

With "vanishing trials" comes fewer adjudicatory moments for the public to witness. . . . [C]ourt-based [alternative dispute resolution] processes often involve decisions by state-empowered actors who influence outcomes through informal discussions with lawyers and litigants that are aimed at "nudging" them to settlement. Some of those settlements are "sealed," and sometimes those agreements also put materials produced through discovery under wraps. . . .

. . . .

[The concurrent, conflicting trend toward increased access to adjudicatory sites] may also render adjudication obsolete, as its specificity becomes uncomfortable when it produces visible disparities across similarly situated individuals.⁵³

One can imagine numerous areas of law where the anonymity of alternative dispute resolution would be appreciated by those accused and troubling to those wronged—civil rights, consumer protection, employment discrimination, and so forth. For the purposes of this Article, attorney malpractice and claims of ethical violations are paradigms of these phenomena. Private adjudication or settlement of such disputes hinders the development of norms and guidelines (through precedent) and thereby increases the risk of inconsistent outcomes and differential treatment of like parties. The law governing lawyers is thereby impoverished—an ethical "burden" of sorts. But this is only part of the larger problem of the ethical burden imposed on lawyers

50. Diane Karpman, *Take a Close Look at Binding Arbitration*, CAL. B.J., June 2004, at 16.

51. *Id.*

52. Judith Resnik, *Procedure's Projects*, 23 CIV. JUST. Q. 273, 273 (2004).

53. *Id.* at 302–03 (citations omitted).

who inherit an impoverished body of precedent in any area of law: they cannot predict outcomes and advise clients with confidence.

Professors Perschbacher and Bassett call this privatization trend the "end of law,"⁵⁴—the unintended result of settlement processes and their encouragement,⁵⁵ arbitration and private judging,⁵⁶ deferential standards of review,⁵⁷ the "harmless error" doctrine,⁵⁸ minimalist judicial "standards" rather than "rules,"⁵⁹ unpublished opinions and memorandum dispositions,⁶⁰ fewer oral arguments,⁶¹ the U.S. Supreme Court's avoidance devices,⁶² vacatur,⁶³ depublication,⁶⁴ and stipulated reversal.⁶⁵ Though the "vanishing trial" is an obvious phenomenon, less obvious is that,

[l]aw in the normative sense is vanishing—veiled by procedures that hide law from view and eradicated by procedures that eliminate existing law. The result of these procedures is privatized law, distorted norms, diminished case resolution and explanation, and loss of the full landscape of law.⁶⁶

Some people are astonished by these developments. But some commentators are astonished that anyone would be astonished—of course the trial is disappearing, and the only surprise is that anyone familiar with law would be surprised.⁶⁷

54. See generally Rex R. Perschbacher & Debra Lyn Bassett, *The End of Law*, 84 B.U. L. REV. 1 (2004).

55. *Id.* at 16–27.

56. *Id.* at 28–32.

57. *Id.* at 36–38.

58. *Id.* at 38–40.

59. *Id.* at 40–42.

60. *Id.* at 42–46.

61. *Id.* at 47–48.

62. See *id.* at 48–54 (discussing certiorari, standing, mootness, ripeness, and limitations on habeas review).

63. *Id.* at 54–56.

64. *Id.* at 56–59.

65. *Id.*

66. *Id.* at 62.

67. See Resnik, *supra* note 52, at 283 (giving reasons the adversary system is disappearing). Critics of adversarial adjudication,

argue that adversary trials require extravagant investments of resources to yield flawed conclusions. At the macro-level, the complaint is that "excessive adversarial legalism" is a drain on economic productivity.

Others dislike adjudication's formalism that, they argue, promotes unnecessarily prolonged conflicts. They propose more user-friendly, less adversarial processes. . . . Such commentators believe that processes such as mediation and arbitration are more justice-generative than is adjudication.

Conclusion: Discourses of Astonishment

I agree with those opponents of Rule 32.1 who ask, in essence: "What's the big deal? What's the problem crying out for a solution? Are no-citation rules really inflicting a lot of harm on a lot of people?"⁶⁸

Although I clerked for a federal court of appeals judge, practiced law in two different states, and currently teach in a law school, I was astonished to learn how many judicial opinions are designated "not for publication." Yet the controversy over unpublished opinions is characterized by a discourse of astonishment. Most judges seem to be astonished that I would be so naive. When those in the judiciary explain their workload and situation, as Judge Kozinski did, critics are astonished by their calm admission that unpublished opinions are "written in loose, sloppy language" by law clerks.⁶⁹ Judges are, in turn, "baffled by" concerns about a body of secret law, use of unpublished opinions to circumvent the law, or special treatment for some parties.⁷⁰ With respect to Rule 32.1, Patrick Schiltz seems astonished that the controversy is so intense,⁷¹ and Steven Barnett is astonished that Schiltz recognizes the virtues of Rule 32.1 but recommends no action at this time.⁷² Everyone is shocked.

Contrary to those who think that the publication controversy is not worth all the time and effort spent debating current judicial practices, this is a big deal. Ethically, it implicates the ability of lawyers and judges to do their jobs competently. Though some lawyers may not consider no-citation rules a huge problem, and though they may simply learn to live with the conventions of nonpublication and privatization, the Rule 32.1 controversy represents and reveals the problematic aspect of all of these phenomena—we do not have a principled and transparent system of justice wherein judges are responsible for creating rules and are accountable for inconsistencies. If that sounds exaggerated, you might be an apologist for the status quo.

68. Schiltz Memorandum, *supra* note 5, at 90.

69. Kozinski Letter, *supra* note 12, at 4, 21.

70. *Id.* at 7.

71. See Schiltz Memorandum, *supra* note 5, at 89–90 ("For the most part, the advisory committees identify technical problems and propose uncontroversial solutions. . . . As a result, objections to proposed rules are usually neither many nor passionate. . . . Rule 32.1 is . . . one of those rare proposals that is highly controversial.").

72. See *id.* at 95 (stating that Professor Barnett "does not share the Committee's concern that judges who oppose Rule 32.1 will try to undermine it by imposing restrictions on the citation of unpublished opinions").