Pursuant to a court order, Sharon reported to the mediator’s office for her first scheduled mediation with her husband, James. James, who had never cared for the children and who had been verbally abusive to Sharon over the years, was asking for a divorce, for custody of the children, for the bulk of the marital assets, and for child support. Sharon, the children’s primary caretaker, told the mediator that while she was willing to get divorced, she wanted custody and needed child support in order to adequately care for the children. The mediator never asked whether she had reason to fear James, and she did not volunteer that information.

When the mediation started, Sharon could not find her voice. James framed the terms of the mediation. He calmly explained to the mediator that Sharon was being irrational, that they could jointly parent the children. And as the mediator began to question Sharon as to why a joint parenting agreement would not work, she felt a dull ache in the pit of her stomach. She had never been able to stand up to James, and knew that she would not be able to this time either.

Over the past twenty-five years, judges, lawyers, and litigants have increasingly employed alternative dispute resolution (ADR) rather than or prior to engaging in traditional litigation. ADR, which includes such processes as arbitration and mediation, is widely considered a less expensive, quicker means of resolving contested matters. The availability of ADR has helped courts clear congested dockets and move cases more quickly through their systems. Moreover, some forms of ADR, most notably mediation, are touted as vesting litigants with greater control over and a more personal stake in the process of reaching agreements. For many litigants, then, ADR, is a godsend, making the experience of interacting with the legal system a more personal, less onerous one.

This may be the case for some litigants, but not all. For some women, ADR not only fails to help them achieve equitable agreements, but also disempowers and disenfranchises them. As increasing numbers of jurisdictions begin to require mediation in a variety of contexts ranging from family cases to small claims matters to employment discrimination suits, it becomes especially important to consider whether mediation is appropriate for all litigants in all cases. This article will look at the potential for gender bias in the practice of ADR, focusing on mediation. The article will also examine how the attitudes of the participants—mediators, lawyers, and litigants—can jeopardize the fairness of the mediation.

By Leigh Goodmark
process unless they are acknowledged and addressed.

Mediation and the Potential for Gender Bias

Power: Successful mediation assumes that the parties to the mediation begin from equal positions of power. Power comes in a number of forms: economic, intellectual, physical, emotional, and procedural. But many women are trapped in relationships—familial, employment, or contractual—that are characterized by power imbalances. Mediating in the face of these power imbalances undermines the premise that mediation gives the parties greater control and self-determination than traditional litigation.

The impact of power imbalances on mediation has been most thoroughly discussed in the context of intimate relationships. For example, issues of power and control are central to the relationship between an abused woman and her batterer. Throughout their relationship, the batterer uses a variety of techniques ranging from isolation and emotional and economic abuse to intimidation, coercion, threats, and physical violence to establish his power and maintain control over his victim. Moreover, the batterer will frequently blame the victim for his abuse, making her believe that if she conforms her behavior to the standards he requires, the abuse will stop. As one batterer explained in a letter to his wife's parents:

I have, time and again, with varying degrees of success and volume, tried to bend her outlook and rhetoric. . . . At times, when there is no alternative but to do things in a certain, specific way, I have resorted to violence to get the job done. Situations deteriorate from: Maybe we should reassess this, to I don't think this is a good idea, to This is a bad idea, to If you do this, it will alienate us, to I'm not going to let you do this, to If you do this, I will destroy the kitchen, to If you do this, I will break your arm (threat only), to If you do this, I will break both legs and your neck. (At which time, I am no longer threatening—I am 100% sincere).2

Even after physically separated, the batterer will continue to use the children, finances, and any means available to continue to control the victim.

The batterer in an abusive relationship has the power—economic, psychological, physical, and emotional. Expecting him to relinquish that power during mediation is unrealistic. At the most basic level, the battered woman's concern for her physical safety may preclude her from feeling comfortable mediating as her batterer glares at her from across the table. Even if the victim believes that the mediation setting is secure, "physical safety alone does not erase the effects of psychological terrorism."3 Memories of the batterer's power, and the way he has used that power, trigger fear of the abuser. As one abused woman noted, "When he had power over me, he didn't have to exert himself. The more powerful I become [in getting away from him], the more irrational he becomes. I wonder, would he hurt me physically?"4 These memories may render the victim inarticulate or angry, making it difficult for her to express her position during mediation. The victim may feel pressure to settle or to compromise, continuing to believe that the abuse (this time, the abuse associated with the process of mediation) will stop if she simply decreases her demands. In negotiations, the batterer may continually change his demands, a tactic designed to let the victim know that he still maintains the power to mold the agreement, and therefore her life, according to his wishes. As one advocate observed, "Typically, the batterer demands compromises that seem innocent to the mediator but speak only of power, control, and safety issues to the battered mother. . . ."5 Because of the power imbalances inherent in a battering relationship, many battered women's advocates have argued that cases involving domestic abuse should never be mediated.

Simply excluding domestic violence .
KeyCite It!

keyboard (ke bord) n. 1. an organ, or the like. 2. a set of keys, usually arranged in tiers, for operating a typewriter, typesetting machine, computer terminal, or the like. — Key/board/ist, n.

Key Cite (kē sit) v. 1. To determine the subsequent history of a case by using the online citator of the same name, often known informally as establishing that a case is still "good law"; — n. 2. the act of locating those documents which cite a given case, statute or other document. — KeyCiting.

Key club, a private night club to which each member has

Redefining citation research.

With new enhancements that include statutes coverage and a powerful Pending Legislation function, KeyCite® has brought new meaning to the term citator. In fact, more and more of today's demanding legal professionals KeyCite® when they require the utmost in accurate research. And when it comes to timeliness, the innovative KeyCite Alert function provides you up-to-the-minute tracking of changes in cases, statutes and administrative materials. So when you want the most comprehensive view of the law available today, simply KeyCite®! Call today to arrange KeyCite training for your law clerks and yourself. Just ask your West Group Account Manager for in-chambers training or for more information, call 1-800-700-9478 today.

KeyCite®
The Key to Good Law®
cases from mediation will not fully address the problem of gender bias and power imbalances, however. Other categories of cases involve the same dynamics of power and control. For example, some studies estimate that over half of all cases referred for divorce and/or custody mediation will not fully address the problem of gender bias and power imbalances, however. Other categories of cases involve the same dynamics of power and control. For example, some studies estimate that over half of all cases referred for divorce and/or custody mediation involve issues of domestic violence. Frequently, however, those cases are not labeled "domestic violence" cases and mediation is deemed appropriate. The failure to screen for intrafamily violence in other cases involving intimate relationships increases the probability that the mediation will be flawed by the same problematic power dynamics.

Additionally, many women are just a divorce away from poverty. The power imbalance created by one spouse's greater access to resources can render mediation unfair, as do the procedural advantages available to the spouse with greater income. As one woman going through mediation noted, "Since we've been divorced, he's taken me back to court again and again and again. He's remarried, he has the kids, he makes several hundred thousand dollars a year (and I work for minimum wage). He won't stop until he has taken everything from me, stripped everything from me. He still needs to control me absolutely." The wealthier spouse can afford to ask for continuances while mediating at length, knowing that the failure to produce an agreement will not preclude him from paying his rent or feeding his children. The economically dependent spouse does not have the luxury of time, especially where temporary support has not been established or is inadequate.

Moreover, the problem of gender-based power imbalances in mediation is not confined to cases involving families. In sexual harassment cases, for example, the dynamics of power and control are similar to those found in domestic violence cases, despite the lack of an "intimate" relationship between the parties. "In the workplace, particularly where women occupy sex-atypical jobs, gender-based power and its potential for being destructive becomes more acute." Women who have been sexually harassed, which can include being ridiculed, called humiliating and profane names, or being sexually and/or physically assaulted, often feel the same powerlessness in the presence of their harassers that battered women experience in the presence of their abusers. The dynamic in these cases "involved power, fear, and coercion." Women confronting these dynamics in sexual harassment cases are no more able to negotiate from a position of equal power than battered women and should not be required to participate in mediation.

Marginalization of Women's Issues. Negotiation is often referred to as "bargaining in the shadow of the law." Using mediation, in many cases, increases the risk that legal issues involving women will be pushed further into those shadows. Using ADR can marginalize women's legal issues in a number of ways. First, routinely using mediation in certain types of cases involving women increases the possibility that the issues involved will be characterized as "nonlegal" or unworthy of the attention of the adversarial system. For years, battered women's advocates fought to establish the legal principle that battering is a crime, rather than an internal family issue to be addressed with cooling-off periods and marital counseling. Prosecutors and courts now routinely charge, try, and convict abusive men for assault, threats, destruction of property, rape, sexual assault, and other crimes against their spouses, girlfriends, and family members. Similarly, in the civil system, restraining orders have become powerful tools for preventing further violence and protecting battered women and their children. Requiring mediation of such cases casts them back into the shadows instead of sending the strong public messages that battering will be punished as any other crime and that battered women will be protected by the courts. Mediation threatens the gains that advocates for battered women have made in publicizing these issues and ensuring that the abusers are held accountable for their actions.

Additionally, channeling cases involving women's issues through ADR systems precludes advocates from developing strong precedents in areas of the law involving women. Without adjudication of cases in the adversarial system, advocates have no mechanism for developing the law and no cases to refer back to when trying to stretch the boundaries of the law. Some cases are "better suited for a mechanism that involves fact finding and decision making. This is particularly true where, ultimately, we need to draw bright lines delineating acceptable behavior in the workplace. Sexual harassment is one such case type."

Moreover, the use of mediation could actually cause women to lose some of the legal ground that they have gained. As the Honorable Harry Edwards, Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, has noted, "There is a real danger...that these new rights will become simply a mirage if... 'family law disputes are blindly pushed into mediation.'" For example, many states' custody laws now require that courts consider evidence of domestic violence when making custody and visitation determinations. Some of these laws prohibit an award of custody to the other spouse as the 'friendlier' parent. Mediators often push parties toward joint custodial agreements, seeking compromise without considering the capability of the parties to work together given the violence that looms over their relationship. These same mediators may tell a battered parent that her unwillingness to accept joint custody "may result in an award of custody to the other spouse as the 'friendlier' parent." Given the overwhelming number of unrepresented women in family law cases and some mediators' failure to inform the parties about the law, the battered woman who enters mediation might never know that she has the right to oppose a joint custodial arrangement based on the history of abuse. She might actually believe that she risks losing her child if she does not accept a joint custody agreement. The pressure to accept a joint custodial arrangement ignores the advances in the law that protect battered women, and provides a powerful example of how mediation can deprive women of their hard-won rights.
Finally, mediation encourages, and in a sense, demands, that the parties "compromise in order to develop a solution."13 But in some cases, and about some issues, there should be no compromise. Mediation of some categories of cases deprives women of the clear societal sanction that should accompany certain types of behavior. In mediation, a party is required to concede points in the interests of reaching an agreement. In domestic violence and sexual harassment cases, however, compromise means accepting part of the blame for the abuser's behavior. This is blame that the victim does not deserve and guilt that she may be actively working to alleviate through counseling in order to cope in the aftermath of the abusive treatment. Moreover, it is blame that the perpetrator has been trying to convince the victim was hers all along. If the victim had only listened more carefully, if she had dressed differently, if she had kept quiet, if she had acted more "feminine" or "womanly"—if she had done all of the things that the abuser wanted her to do, she would not have had to suffer. "Pressure for the victim to accept at least partial responsibility for this illegal conduct can only be eliminated by using the law to protect her rights and to punish the transgressor.

The suggestion that mediation be used in "simple" or acquaintance rape cases highlights all of these problems.15 Mediating acquaintance rape cases because of the legal system's failure to treat such rapes as seriously as stranger rapes cedes the legal argument that, in fact, rape is rape regardless of the relationship between the parties. All rapes should be vigorously prosecuted; all rape victims are entitled to the process of the criminal system. Pushing rape victims towards mediation rather than prosecuting acquaintance rape cases also deprives those seeking to enforce rape laws of valuable precedents to use in their struggle to hold acquaintance rapists criminally liable for their actions. Moreover, acquaintance rape is beginning to be treated much more seriously within the legal system; diverting such cases to mediation at this point risks losing the gains in the law that have been achieved. Finally, shaming acquaintance rape into mediation blunts the message that rape is wrong, that it is behavior for which there is no excuse. The focus on "helping the parties to accept the event by allowing the parties to fully express negative emotions about the dispute" and "help[ing] the parties to produce an agreement for the future that both parties can accept"16 ignores the reality that one party has engaged in criminal behavior; that one party has violated the other party; that one party's actions were simply wrong and are deserving of societal sanction.

Participants and Gender Bias

Mediation is inappropriate in cases where there is a clear power imbalance or where there is a societal stake in developing the law through the adversarial process. In a wide range of other types of disputes, however, mediation can also work to the disadvantage of women if the players in the process are not sensitive to issues of gender bias. This section considers how the participants in the mediation process contribute to the disadvantage of women.

Mediators. Perhaps no one in the system has as great an impact on the process of mediation as the mediator. "The mediator helps the parties define the issues, generate potential solutions, validate feelings, and, in some cases, confront reality."17 The relative comfort levels of the parties and their sense that they are bargaining within an equal power structure hinges on the mediator's ability to create such a feeling in the minds of the parties and to remedy power inequities between the parties.

The sensitivity to the treatment of women's issues in mediation depends in large part on the sensitivity of the mediator to women's concerns. Just as minority litigants bring different perspectives, values, and cultural histories to the mediation table,18 women have issues and insights that are unique to their gender that mediators should understand and appreciate. The potential for gender bias exists in both male and female mediators; all need training to perceive and address how their notions about women impact their ability to conduct fair mediations. Although the mediator strives to create a neutral environment within which to mediate, the mediator's own perspectives and biases will necessarily color how he or she perceives the positions of the parties. For example, a mediator who is a sexist might not appreciate the economic consequences of divorce for the woman, and may believe that her property and support demands are unreasonable as a result. A sexist mediator may believe that behavior that a woman experiences as sexual harassment is actually good-natured teasing and push her to back down from her position. A mediator who embraces traditional gender roles might not see why the failure to hire available female contractors or construction workers is a form of gender-based employment discrimination, which could color his or her handling of the mediation. All mediators must be trained in gender and cultural issues to ensure that biases are not distorting the mediation process.

Mediators must take special precautions in cases involving domestic violence. Whether the mediator believes that domestic violence cases should be mediated, or can be mediated with special safeguards in place, he or she must first be able to screen for and identify cases involving abuse. "As an essential first step, mediators must learn that violence against women is common, frequent, and pervasive in our society."19 Mediators must understand that the dynamics of domestic violence may render the victim unable to mediate from a position of equal strength. Mediators should explicitly question all mediation participants to determine whether domestic violence is a factor in the relationship and should seek to provide a balance of power if the mediation goes forward. They must also acknowledge that in some relationships, they will be unable to rectify the power imbalance between the parties and that, therefore,
some cases should not be mediated at all. Mediators must remember that "[violence and coercion cannot be mediated"] and consequently they should not try to resolve domestic violence issues through mediation. Likewise, mediators should not be resentful of the victim's mistrust of a process that requires her to face her batterer. Oftentimes, mediators ask, "Why are you frightened?" and claim that "I will protect you," but the battered woman knows that few have lived up to that promise. How crucial is it for mediators to acquire this knowledge? "When mediators cannot recognize and respond to domestic violence, they may literally be jeopardizing their clients' lives."22

**Lawyers.** For many lawyers, sending a client to mediation means an opportunity to take a break from a difficult or demanding case. Nonetheless, lawyers have a role to play in the mediation process and should not abandon their clients in mediation. In fact, the lawyer's failure to be involved in the mediation process can produce especially adverse results for some clients. Many unseasoned litigants do not understand what ADR is, how it works, and what their rights and responsibilities are within the process. It is the lawyer's job to explain the process thoroughly to the client so that the client can make an informed decision as to whether she wants to engage in mediation. Especially in cases where mediation may be inappropriate, as with those discussed above, the lawyer has a responsibility to explain why the client might find mediation uncomfortable or untenable. That mediation is mandatory in some cases does not relieve the lawyer of his or her duty to counsel the client. Simply accepting that all divorce cases must be mediated, for example, ignores the lawyer's obligation to ensure that clients who have been or are currently in abusive relationships understand the process and are willing to go forward with it. Lawyers, like mediators, should examine their cases to determine whether mediation is appropriate and must understand the dynamics of gender and power in order to counsel their clients effectively. Similarly, lawyers have the opportunity to protect their clients within the process. Clients who have been battered, or who are naturally shy, inarticulate, or unassertive, may find themselves particularly lost in a mediation environment, unable to voice their concerns or defend their positions. The lawyer "can potentially protect clients in a mediation both by speaking on their behalf and also, in terms of perception, by effectively standing between the client and the opposing party or attorney."23 Disempowered women engage lawyers specifically because they are seeking a voice within the legal system. The lawyer's opportunity, and indeed his or her obligation, to serve as that voice is not suspended when the client enters mediation. Finally, lawyers fail their female clients when they push them to accept mediation

---

**Maine**

The Commission on Gender, Justice, and the Courts disbanded after presenting its report in December 1996. Implementation was assigned to the "Performance Council," a group already in existence in the courts.

Contact

James Glossner
Administrative Offices of the Courts
62 Elm Street, P.O. Box 4820
Portland, ME 04112-4820
207/822-0792
Fax: 207/822-0781

**Maryland**

Select Committee on Gender Equality of the Maryland Judiciary and the Maryland State Bar Association

Chair: Pam White
Oder, Kaler, Grimes & Shriver
120 E. Baltimore Street
Baltimore, MD 21202-1643
410/685-1120
Fax: 410/547-0699

**Massachusetts**

Gender Equality Advisory Board

Chair: Judge Linda E. Giles
Boston Municipal Court
Old Courthouse, Room 380
Boston, MA 02108
617/725-8378
Fax: 617/723-8395

Honorary Chair
Justice Ruth I. Abrams
Supreme Judicial Court
1300 New Courthouse
Boston, MA 02108
617/557-1150

**Michigan**

Michigan Supreme Court Access to Justice Program

Contact
Pamela Creighton
Coordinator, Access to Justice Program
Michigan Supreme Court
P.O. Box 30048
Lansing, MI 48909
517/372-4835
Fax: 517/373-8922
agreements that do not meet their needs or achieve their goals. Lawyers who accept prevailing gender stereotypes may fail to understand what their clients are hoping for in a settlement. They must take care to listen to and really hear the goals and the needs of their clients, without allowing their biases to mute the client’s voice. A lawyer who believes that all women value motherhood may work harder to retain custody for his client to the exclusion of all other outcomes and may push the client to accept an agreement that undermines her other goals (like obtaining sufficient child support). The client, believing that the lawyer is advocating for the settlement based on his or her stereotypical perspective, may accept the settlement despite her belief that she is entitled to a greater share of marital assets or a larger child support award. Similarly, a lawyer representing a female client in any case where her sexual history could be raised might encourage her to settle for a lesser amount rather than try her case, valuing the maintenance of her “good reputation” over the compensation for the real harm done to the client. Needless to say, depending on the client, these settlements might, in fact, injure to the client’s best interests. The point is that lawyers who push such settlements without understanding how their biases affect their perceptions of agreements are doing a disservice to their female clients. Lawyers, too, need to recognize gender bias and understand and counteract its impact on their practices.

**Women Litigants.** Mediation will rarely provide an opportunity to reach a fair settlement for a subgroup of women. For some women, as already discussed, the dynamics of power and control that have framed the relationships at issue make mediation from a position of equality nearly impossible. Other women perceive themselves as lacking equal bargaining power as a result of their internalization of traditional notions of male privilege and a woman’s place. For these women, thinking of themselves as equals, asserting themselves strongly, and insisting on putting their needs before those of others is taboo. Their inability to perceive themselves as powerful in their daily lives robs them of their actual power in mediation, and therefore, their ability to bargain equally. Whether mediating the damages in a personal injury case, the amount of rent due to a landlord, or the provisions of repayment in a small claims case, these women will not be served well by the process because of their lack of empowerment.

Moreover, the cooperative nature of mediation reinforces the tendency of women who value the maintenance of relationships over individual aspirations to avoid conflict and to achieve consensus. When women bargain cooperatively and men competitively, women are almost always sure to lose.

(continued to page 46)
DO YOUR PART: Let Judicial Outreach on a Shoestring Be Your Guide

The importance of an independent judiciary is not understood by Americans in 1999. Citizens are often cynical or ignorant in viewing and understanding the justice system and the national media have been more concerned with headlines than substance in presenting what happens in America's courtrooms. There is a growing need for public knowledge, trust, and confidence in the justice system. And it is becoming more and more clear that judges must get involved in ethical and appropriate efforts to teach their communities about the work done by our nation's courts and the importance of an independent judiciary.

A survey sponsored by the ABA and released in 1999 found most people prefer to learn about the judicial system from judges. And more and more judges are accepting their responsibility as judges, to educate the public.

Judicial Outreach on a Shoestring: A Working Manual provides judges with an easy-to-use tool in creating judicial outreach endeavors from across the nation. The author, Judge Richard Fruin, immediate past chair of the ABA's Judicial Division, points out that judicial efforts to inform the public about judicial proceedings are increasingly being considered to be part of a judge's job description. Each highlighted program was chosen, in part, because it requires little or no funding. The book provides many of the actual working papers used by judges in creating and maintaining each project. Documents include agendas, background information, forms, and scripts, among many others. The names and contact information for people associated with many of the programs are also listed.

Recognizing the important role that judges play in informing the public about the judicial system, one state's supreme court has already purchased this important book to distribute to all of the judges in the state. The book has also received shining reviews in judicial publications around the nation and has been widely distributed at the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada.

Be a leader in your court's jurisdiction. Strengthen America's judicial branch. Let Judicial Outreach on a Shoestring be your guide.

Have you ever wondered how you, despite the strictures of the Judicial Code and a limited budget, could have a positive impact on your community?
Lines) are two popular examples. Dial
up account users who switch to a
"nailed up" connection may notice
dramatic changes in Internet access
patterns. When it only takes a second
or two to access the Internet, instead
of a minute or so, it frequently
becomes easier to find answers on the
Internet than to use a hardcopy refer-
ence book that is near your desk.
Consumers with nailed up connections
will eventually find it easier to access
a lawyer through the Internet than
through traditional means like the
Yellow Pages.

Portal. A Website that a large num-
ber of users select as their preferred
Internet entry point. Many of the
major search engines, like Excite,
www.excite.com, have tried to become
portals by adding directories, free e-
mail, maps, discussion groups around
various themes, and so on. A Vertical
Portal, sometimes called a "portal," is
a portal targeted at a particular
industry or interest group. Findlaw,
www.findlaw.com, tries to be the pre-
eminent vertical portal for the legal
profession.

Sticky. The quality of a Website
that makes it inconvenient for users to
stop visiting it. For example, Websites
that provide free e-mail may encour-
age users to store address book data
on the Web, because the investment of
time necessary to recreate this infor-
mation on another site is impractical.

Suboptimization. Settling for less
than the highest quality product or ser-
vice available. The Internet frequently
makes this attractive for consumers.
For example, the Washington Post's
Legi-Slate congressional information
service was widely respected for its
high quality, but it recently went out
of business. Suboptimization is
believed to have been one key con-
tributing factor: many consumers
elected to save money by using free
Internet sites instead of paying ex-
pensive fees. Some analysts believe
that suboptimization will result in many
consumers of legal services opting to
purchase legal services through
Internet sites like Arthur Miller's
Americounsel.com, http://www.ameri-
counsel.com, instead of retaining con-
ventional law firms.

Unbundling. Sometimes known as
"discrete task representation." Giving
clients the option to purchase specific
services, without necessarily requiring
them to enter into a full lawyer-client
relationship. The Internet makes
unbundling more attractive as a busi-
ness model. ABA Model Rule of
Professional Conduct 1.2(c) provides:
"A lawyer may limit the objectives of
the representation if the client con-
cepts after consultation."

Conclusion
The Desktop Lawyer software is only
one of many technology-driven
challenges that the legal profession
will face over the next decade. In my
view, other new business models,
some of which are hinted at in the def-
initions above, will probably be even
more serious challenges in the long
run. It will not be easy to work out
sensible strategies for dealing with the
changes that technology will bring.
The first step toward understanding
the issues is to keep up with the new
terminology. A Webpage with hyper-
text links to all the Websites men-
tioned in this article and other defini-
tions of technical terms relevant to the
legal profession is available at:
www.netlows.com/articles/.

Dispute Resolution
(continued from page 27)

Some have argued that despite its
focus on working through the parties' emotions concerning their dispute, medi-
dation discourages the expression of
anger.24 Mediation seeks instead to forge
areas of agreement between the parties;
anger is seen as counterproductive where consensus is the goal. But the point at
which mediation is beginning may be the
first time that the woman involved in the
mediation has been able to express her
anger at her spouse, her boss, or her
adversary. Coupling the traditional soci-
etal proscription on female anger with
mediation's devaluation of anger may
cause mediators to silence women
expressing these emotions for the first
time, and may ultimately preclude
women from achieving their goals
through mediation.

Judges. Judges, too, bear respon-
sibility for ensuring that mediation treats
women fairly. First, judges, like other
actors in the system, must be sensitive to
the potential for gender bias not only in
their courts but also within the systems to
which they are referring female litigants.
Training on women's issues and specifi-
cally on the problems that mediation
poses for some women is essential.

Additionally, judges should maintain
oversight of the mediation programs that
operate within court systems. "[A]n
effective judge with a leadership role in
the court system is in the best position to
coordinate both the policies and proce-
dures required for operation of a success-
ful [ADR] program."25 If judges require
that mediators be properly trained, fairly
represent the population of potential lit-
gants, and screen for issues of domestic
violence and other potential power prob-
lems, the problem of gender bias in these
systems can be alleviated. Judges need
not reflexively refuse to send certain
kinds of cases to mediation, but can
thoughtfully make determinations as to
whether the litigants that they see before
them will be fairly served by the medi-
ation process. Moreover, judges should be
open to the possibility that some women
litigants will be unwilling to mediate and
that their unwillingness stems in part
from the issues discussed above.

Send Us Your Letters
The Judges' Journal welcomes
your letters.
Please send your letters to:
Jessica Washington, Editor
The Judges' Journal
American Bar Association
750 N. Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60611
e-mail: washingji@staff.abanet.org
Conclusion

Alternative dispute resolution, with its promise of quicker, cheaper, and more empowering interactions with the legal system, is mandated in a number of contexts where women have much at stake. Although some women will be able to mediate effectively and some men involved in mediation will be sensitive to the issues discussed in this article, certainly the potential for gender bias within the mediation process is great. Failing to ensure that mediation not only treats women fairly, but meets their unique needs, will foster alienation from alternative forms of dispute resolution and ultimately, from the legal system itself.

Notes

1. Scott H. Hughes, *Elizabeth's Story: Exploring Power Imbalances in Divorce Mediation*, 8 GEO. J. LEGAL ETHICS 553, 574 (1995); see also Mor Irvine, *Mediation: Is It Appropriate for Sexual Harassment Grievances?*, 9 OHIO ST. J. ON DISP. RESOL. 37 (1993) ("Power based on gender is not merely a difference in physical strength. It can be grounded in the emotional, psychological, or financial hold one person has over another").

2. Hughes, *id.* at 554.


7. Id. at 348-49.


9. Id. at 27.

10. Id. at 28.


13. Irvine, *supra* note 1, at 32.

14. Id. at 39.


16. Id. at 1203.


20. Id. at 345.


