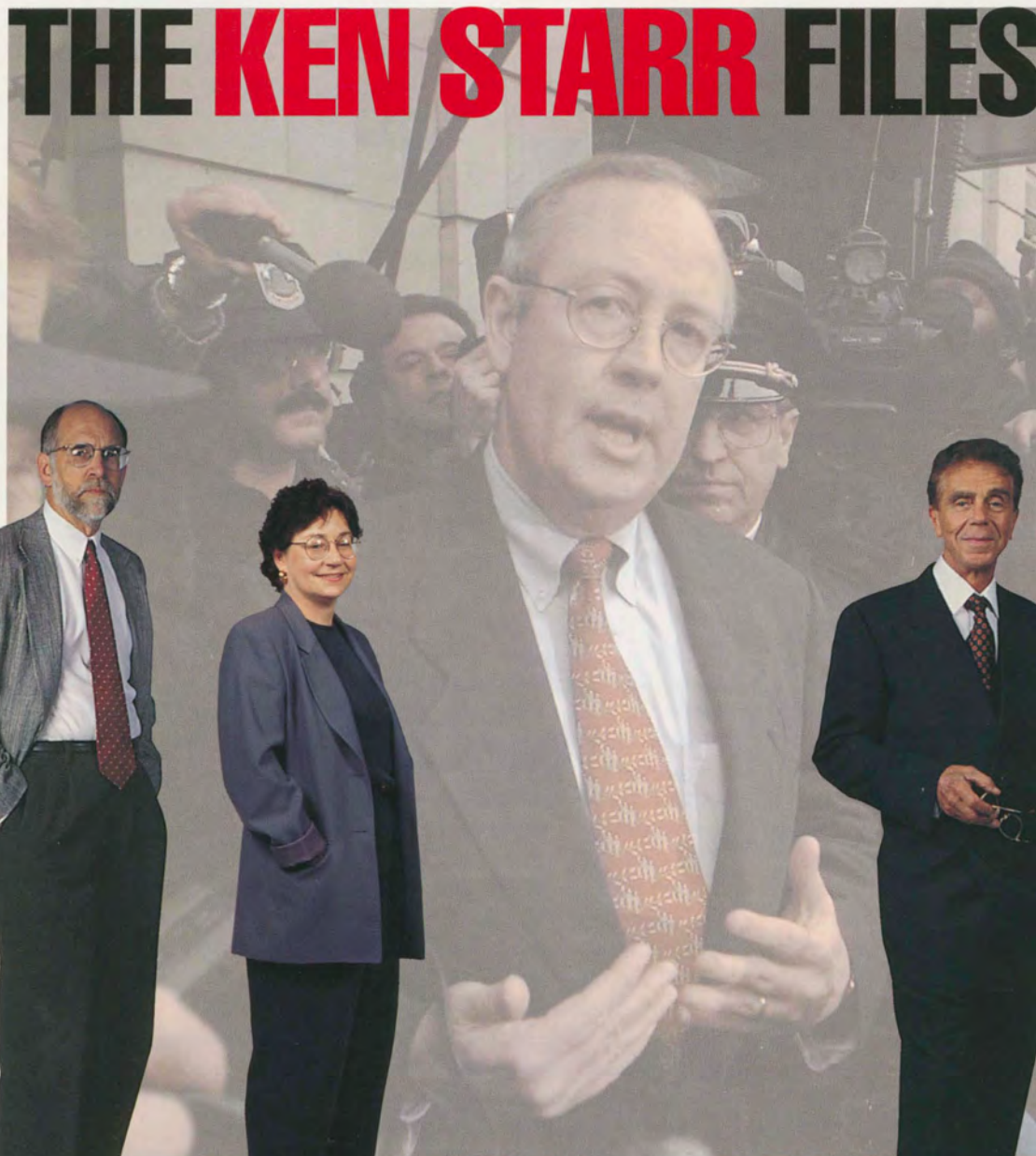




DUKE LAW

THE KEN STARR FILES



LAW SCHOOL FACULTY WEIGHS IN

IN THIS ISSUE

Duke Defense Team Helps
Clear Olympic Runner

Kali Murray '99 Inspired
By Grandfather's Struggle

Mel Shimm Looks
Back on Durham



This October marks the launch of the most ambitious and critical fund-raising campaign in the Law School's history: a five-year, \$50 million campaign to raise endowment and keep Duke Law School at the forefront of legal education in the nation and the world. The Campaign for Duke Law School is part of a larger \$1.5 billion Campaign for Duke University, and if it is to succeed, we need the support and participation of all our alumni, parents and friends.

We have worked toward the launch of this campaign for the past two years, garnering leadership gifts of over \$16 million from committed alumni and friends. But this is only the beginning. We have much work to do to ensure the future of our Law School.

As I wrote in the last issue of *Duke Law*, we benefitted from the able and wise counsel of the Campaign Planning Committee (CPC) chaired by Jeff Hughes '65, who has agreed to continue as leader of the Campaign Committee. The CPC worked hard to craft a vision and mission for our Law School to meet the challenges and opportunities we will face in the coming millennium.

Among those challenges is developing extraordinary professionals able to cope successfully with the complexities of living and working in the 21st century. The modern mission of the Law School is to educate and develop the whole person. Duke Law graduates must not only be technologically savvy and well schooled in the law; they must also be ethical, innovative leaders with a sense of commitment to their profession and

their communities. Duke Law School is dedicated to developing such extraordinary people, but to do so, it needs the financial help of all those who care about the future of the School and the profession.

Compared to other law schools of its stature, Duke University School of Law is woefully under-endowed. It is alone in achieving the level of distinction it now enjoys on such a small endowment. At July 1, 1997, the Law School's endowment was nearly \$34 million; Harvard's was 14 times larger and Stanford's eight times larger. This is in part due to the School's relative youth and the small size of its body of alumni. Some 50% of the School's alumni have graduated since 1978.

Size has been the Law School's greatest asset as well as its biggest challenge. Begun in 1904 as a law department within Trinity College, Duke University School of Law was founded in 1930. In 1953 when our much loved Professor Emeritus Mel Shimm (see his reflections on his 40 plus years at Duke on page 16) came to teach at Duke, he joined a faculty of 10 serving a student body of 113. The School has grown six fold since mid-century and risen to the top ranks of law schools in the nation. Despite its growth in numbers and prestige, Duke Law School retains the sense of warm community and the close and collaborative environment that have been its hallmarks from the beginning.

But the School's size also presents a challenge: the relatively small size of our faculty constrains our ability to have depth in selected legal fields. We need to raise endowment for new chaired professorships and research funds. A larger faculty, who are well supported, would improve the scope and impact of the Law School's intellectual community, reduce the student-to-faculty ratio and broaden the curriculum.

To enroll the best and brightest students, we also need to provide more financial support. Tuition has continued to rise and the average student now

graduates with a \$63,000 debt. We cannot continue to attract the top students if we do not offer a competitive financial aide package. To date, we have financed 90 percent of the School's scholarships from the operating budget, which is dependent on tuition revenue. We need endowment income to ensure that we can offer tuition support to those students who need it, especially those wanting to go into public interest law or into international and exchange programs. The campaign will also support the library, the School's prominence in information technology and the work of several important programs and centers that put Duke Law School at the forefront of innovative legal education: the Global Capital Markets Center, the Program in Public Law, the Joint Clinic Program, the Program in Environmental Law, the Conflict Resolution Program and the Sports Law Center.

This campaign is not about bricks and mortar but about the people and programs at Duke Law School. Our School will only be as good as the quality of its faculty and students and the infrastructure that supports them.

The Law School exists not simply to teach our students to be lawyers but to inculcate ideals that represent the highest expression of the legal profession—the promotion of justice through law and the obligation to serve. Our graduates' commitment to these ideals is both the measure of our success and our legacy to the future.

As a community of scholars, students and alumni, it is our responsibility to forge among us the bonds that link one generation to the next, to close the circle of community and open an even brighter future for Duke University School of Law. I invite you to join me in this endeavor to secure Duke Law School's future as a center of learning in legal education that can and does make a difference in the world.

Pamela B. Gann '73
Dean

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ON THE COVER:

From left: Professor Christopher Schroeder, Professor Sara Beale and Professor William Van Alstyne

THE KENNS

Maybe

nothing better certified Kenneth Starr's cultural celebrity status than a page in *Harper's Magazine*.

In its May issue, the magazine's renowned Harper's Index was built around the independent counsel and his investigation.

Among the references: "Ratio of whales killed by Captain Ahab in pursuit of Moby Dick to people indicted by Kenneth Starr since 1994: 1:1."

"Ratio of the estimated cost of Starr's investigation to projected ad sales for the last episode of *Seinfeld*: 1:1." "Percentage of Americans who cannot name the allegation that Starr was initially appointed to investigate: 40."

by Robert J. Bliwise

Starr '73 earned a master's degree in political science from Brown University, then came to Duke Law School, where Professor Walter Dellinger taught him civil procedure. Dellinger has served as the Clinton Administration's acting solicitor general, following three years as head of the Office of Legal Counsel at the Justice Department. At a reunion seminar last April, with Starr in the audience, Dellinger praised his former

FARR FILES

student as “a person of great integrity and honor.” He said scrutiny should be focused on “the system,” rather than on the independent counsel himself. The problem, he suggested, is that the independent counsel is somewhat of a free agent in a system that frowns upon free agency; unlike the House of Representatives, the office is removed from political accountability. For his part, Starr had little to say at the forum—except that he enjoyed being a student again.

Having originated in the all-but-forgotten Whitewater land deal, the Starr investigation has been a study in perpetual motion—with claims and counter-claims, strategies and counter-strategies, political posturing and political spin, court victories and court setbacks, media persistence and media excesses, and a 445 page report—delivered on September 9th—to the U.S. House of Representatives. After four years and with the investigation at a culminating point, the legal community is making preliminary pronouncements.

The Independent Counsel Statute: More Harm Than Good?

Some months beyond Dellinger’s reunion remarks, Duke Law Professor Sara Sun Beale offers a concurring opinion on the independent counsel statute. “We’ve had a lot of experience with it, and I think it has probably done about as much harm as good, maybe more harm than good,” she says.

Beale’s principal academic interests are in the areas of the grand jury and in the federal government’s role in the criminal justice system.

“One structural deficiency is that the independent counsel has no other cases against which to judge the seriousness of the particular case that he is pursuing. So consider the allegation that there was a single perjured answer in a civil deposition. How serious would that look compared to the other cases that come before a federal prosecutor’s office? And the answer might be: it wouldn’t look very serious; it wouldn’t be prosecuted, because there are lots of other more serious crimes on which the prosecutor’s time would be better used. But if your only job is to follow up all the allegations that relate to one assigned case, there isn’t any built-in way of assessing proportionality.”

Add to that other aspects of the investigation—like unlimited potential resources, operating in the national spotlight, and political incentives for certain outcomes—and you have a prosecutorial setting that has little regard for proportionality, Beale says. “There was a time when morality offenses were seen as very much a

matter of public interest and very much a matter of appropriate focus for the justice system. So if you look back to colonial times, a high percentage of the offenses that were punished were seen as a breach of obligation to the community—blasphemy, adultery, fornication. We have more of a sense now that private behavior between consenting adults is nobody else’s business and certainly not a crime. Of course, the allegation against the president is not that he had an affair; it’s an allegation of perjury and obstruction of justice. But that chain of events leads back to the admitted affair. So it’s the origin that is weak. And the origin is something that needs to be weighed in considering whether a criminal investigation contributes to the public interest.”

Starr has been accused by Clinton loyalists of running a less-than-independent-minded investigation. Before his appointment, he drafted a brief in support of Paula Jones in her legal action. He accepted, and then gave up, a pair of deanships funded by a prominent supporter of conservative causes. And he has continued in his private

“One structural deficiency is that the independent counsel has no other cases against which to judge the seriousness of the particular case that he is pursuing.”

Sara Sun Beale



“The abuses that were Watergate spawned great reporting. The Lewinsky story has reversed the process. Here, an author in quest of material teamed up with a prosecutor in search of a crime, and most of the press became a cheering section for the combination that followed.”

Steven Brill

legal practice. “The independent counsel’s office is independent; it is not subject to the president’s direct control, nor to the direct control of the attorney general,” Beale says. “That was the goal: Independence was seen as necessary in order to ensure the effectiveness of investigations of high government officials.” The flip side of independence is fragmented executive power, she says. So the nation has been treated to the schizoid circumstance of government lawyers asserting claims of attorney-client privilege in a criminal proceeding brought by the United States.

Independence hardly ensures neutrality, Beale says. The public has little in the way of guarantees of the independent counsel’s neutrality; there are no provisions for Senate confirmation of a nominee where issues about neutrality (such as Starr’s previous participation in the Jones litigation) could be raised.

In his book *Ethics, Politics, and the Independent Counsel*, journalist and

commentator Terry Eastland traces the Watergate origins of the independent counsel and says that “the traditional means of responding to allegations of executive misconduct were employed in Watergate”—criminal investigation, prosecution by regular and special prosecutors, congressional investigation and an impeachment inquiry—and the traditional means worked, “in the sense that they ran their natural course and produced results consistent with public opinion.” The statutory scheme that gave rise to the independent counsel, Eastland writes, seems to “require a preliminary investigation even of allegations from unreliable sources.” And special counsels appointed under that statute “really would be on their own—as no prosecutors had ever been.

Appointed by a court—not the attorney general or the president—and removable only for ‘extraordinary impropriety,’ they were not to be accountable to the executive branch.” The result, as he puts it, is “a system of special prosecutors who could orbit on their own, responsible to no one but themselves.”

Beale says that as a result of the investigation, the public has become much more familiar with the extensive power of the grand jury and the prosecutor. “You really have two quite different functions with the grand jury. The image that’s sometimes used is the sword and the shield. In its subpoena power, its contempt power, its ability to immunize witnesses, it is an extremely powerful offensive prosecutorial tool. On the other hand, people can’t be put on trial in the federal system without an indictment returned by the grand jury; if the grand jury won’t indict, that’s that. The prevailing wisdom, which I believe is correct, is that the shield function doesn’t operate nearly as well at the grand jury level as it does at the trial level. Grand jurors are not very likely to second-guess prosecutors; they’re more likely to vote for an indictment.

“How is it that a prosecutor can pull in all these peripheral people before the

grand jury, even disregarding family relationships—remember Monica’s mother? Isn’t that pretty scary? To which the answer is, I think, yes. It’s an enormously powerful instrument and it has to be used very carefully. And it should make us think about what kinds of things we ought to criminalize, and about whether it’s a good idea to have an Office of Independent Counsel that has no obvious checks on its power.”

Weighing Privilege Against the Need to Gather Evidence

Through these years of the Starr investigation, much of the legal battling has been waged on issues of enshrined or assumed privileges. Last spring, a Washington federal district court ruled that the president, his top aides, and even the first lady were entitled to executive privilege and to attorney-client privilege. The court found that both privileges, though, were trumped by the need to gather evidence. As the ruling put it, “the governmental attorney-client privilege is qualified in the context of a federal grand jury investigation and, like the executive privilege, it can be overcome by a showing of need.” As the term ended in June, the Supreme Court rebuffed Starr in his effort to secure the notes of the lawyer who represented Deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster. The court ruled that attorney-client privilege survived death—in this case, Foster’s suicide nine days after the meeting between Foster and the lawyer.

Back in the 1974 Watergate tapes case of *United States v. Nixon*, the Supreme Court accepted executive privilege—but hinged it on the need to protect military, diplomatic, or sensitive national security secrets. Duke Law Professor William Van Alstyne, a constitutional

KEN STARR FILES

law expert, says, "There isn't anything textually in the Constitution that uses the phrase executive privilege. But that is not to say, however, that it emerged full-blown, or is a novelty invented by Richard Nixon."

Executive privilege can be tied to the constitutional notion of separation of powers—a reaction to an unfortunate tendency by the British Crown to seize dissident members of Parliament and throw them into the Tower of London. At the treason trial of Aaron Burr, Burr's attorney said that a letter in Thomas Jefferson's possession would exonerate his client. When a subpoena was issued, Jefferson demurred on separation-of-powers grounds. "His position was that it was inappropriate for the judges to insist on his handing over something communicated to him in confidence," says Van Alstyne. However, the trial court, presided over by John Marshall, disagreed, and Jefferson complied with the request to turn over the letter, aiding in Burr's acquittal. "The history of the Jefferson-Marshall episode is part of the background in *U.S. v. Nixon*," Van Alstyne explains. "Ultimately, Nixon's claim of executive privilege was rebuffed, resulting in the release of the Watergate tapes."

The justices of the Supreme Court guard their own confidentiality, Van Alstyne notes. "They meet at least once each week to go over cases, with each

justice venturing his or her views provisionally. These discussions are very confidential. In fact, it's a strong tradition of the court that when they meet, the junior justice keeps the door; they don't even have a marshal in that room. We might imagine a situation in which a litigant believes that a vote by one of the justices had been improperly influenced. And so the litigant wants to have the judgment reconsidered or to have the case reargued, but he can't do so without the evidence of the notes. Well, for the justices, acceding to such a request would have the consequence of compromising the forthrightness of conversation in the court."

The White House has claimed attorney-client privilege for Deputy Counsel Bruce Lindsey, who has been subpoenaed to testify before Starr's grand jury. The attorney-client privilege "exists within the boundaries of legality and ethical practice," Van Alstyne says. "So it's always a qualified privilege. Say that I privately admit to a crime but put you, as my attorney, on notice that I want you to call me to the stand because I believe I am a very convincing person and will be able to lie my way out of it. The attorney-client privilege does not allow you to do that. If I insist on my right to testify, then as the attorney, you have a duty to withdraw from the case."

In Whitewater, the privilege may be qualified all the more. According to Van

Alstyne, "It may still be the case that the president will call on a White House attorney in the same way that he would call on others whose advice he would tend to trust in executive matters. So attorney-client privilege merges into executive privilege." But he adds that insofar as there is "no plausible claim of national security," prosecutors can make a reasonable argument that a White House attorney has the government, not the president, as his employer. And lacking "alternative means of securing information," they could pursue Lindsey's testimony and not be making "a gratuitous or bullying intrusion into the confidentiality of the White House."

A more novel claim by the administration is a protective-function privilege peculiar to the Secret Service. As the argument goes, presidential security would be jeopardized if the president elects to keep his distance from Secret Service agents who might be compelled to testify about the actions they witness. Van Alstyne doesn't dismiss a constitutional rationale for a protective-function privilege—and for other privileges. "An act of Congress called the Soldiers and Sailors Act provides that if you are conscripted into the U.S. military, and if somebody has a civil claim against you for debt, they have to wait until you're mustered out again to sue you. The theory is that if you had to answer in civil court, it would be awkward for the military going about their business. That comes at a high price for creditors; some of them will be out of luck."



"...insofar as there is 'no plausible claim of national security,' prosecutors can make a reasonable argument that a White House attorney has the government, not the president, as his employer."

William Van Alstyne



In the early '70s, Starr was just one of a number of promising young Duke Law students.

But such an immunity fits within the framework of Congress' power to raise armies and navies, Van Alstyne says.

In the original *Jones v. Clinton* case before the Supreme Court, Van Alstyne and several other legal scholars joined in an amicus brief, arguing against the president's claim of immunity from lawsuits as long as he holds office. The court, agreeing with Van Alstyne and his colleagues, rejected Clinton's claim on the grounds that there is nothing in the Constitution which provides such immunity.


"We now recognize that a Paula Jones-type case can indeed embarrass the president, take his time, and cause him to spend lots of money," Van Alstyne says. But, as he puts it, "The

courts generally have been reluctant to discover new privileges." Conforming to the necessary-and-proper powers outlined in the Constitution, Congress could grant the president lawsuit immunity if it chose to, he says, and likewise it could put in place a protective-function privilege.

With all the criticism directed at Starr, one of the loudest outbursts accompanied the subpoenaing of two Washington area bookstores for records of Monica Lewinsky's book purchases. (Eventually, Lewinsky's attorneys agreed that their client would provide the information on her own.) Van Alstyne says fears for the First Amendment were exaggerated. "If, as the independent counsel, you thought

Ms. Lewinsky were the single most vital witness, and that the Tripp tapes have all these utterances of a very explicit nature about her conduct with the president, then you would want to do your best to see how much of the material on the tapes could be independently verified. She says lots of things, among which, apparently, is that she bought two particular books at two different stores and made a present of them to the president of the United States. So you're interested in knowing, did she buy the books or didn't she? Mr. Starr is not interested as to whether or not she reads right-wing or left-wing material; he's not interested in ferreting out her political associations."

Starr's emphasis on the search for the truth as overriding other concerns—client-attorney privilege among them—



might make him appear to be a sanctimonious Grand Inquisitor, says Van Alstyne. "If we're only interested in truth, why, then, we can't make a case for any modicum of human privacy anymore. Then we can't make a case for the privilege against self-incrimination. We really can't make a case even to hold beliefs not endorsed by the government." But he is more critical of White House tactics. "I think it is reassuring, as well as startling, that the White House has lost nearly every one of these claims. And from my own perspective, the manner in which these claims have almost been indiscriminately put out is not entirely consistent with the president's earlier representation that he would be fully cooperative. I think he's been less than cooperative."

What Price Will Clinton Pay?

Commentators have observed that there may be an inherent conflict between the president's legal rights as a citizen and his political self-interest, or even his presidential leadership. "I do think that he's paying a political price for the strategy that he followed," says Duke Law Professor Chris Schroeder. Schroeder was acting assistant attorney general in the Office of Legal Counsel at the Department of Justice. Now co-chair of the Center for the Study of Congress, he has also worked at various times for the Senate Judiciary Committee, most recently in 1992 as its chief counsel.

President Clinton may have held his own in public opinion polls. But, in

Schroeder's view, "We're now two years into a second term and we have very little to show for it. There's not much prospect of scandals moving off the front page and some significant policy objective with the president moving on to it. He gets credit for the economy, and that's no trivial matter, but we're going to be hard-pressed at the end of his second term to draw up a list of accomplishments. That's a terrific disappointment. And I think that comes both from his preoccupation with the investigations and the press' obsession with them, which is going to continue so long as they think there's a rock there that hasn't been turned over."

Schroeder says it's a stretch to draw parallels—as the independent counsel tried to do in asking the Supreme Court for a "fast-track" ruling on attorney-client privilege—between Whitewater and Watergate. "President Nixon was involved directly in making decisions that violated the law, with his sole objective being to subvert a national election and retain political power. What has been alleged in the Clinton administration doesn't approach that."

Starr has complained about White House lawyers delaying the inquiry with layers of legal maneuverings. Schroeder agrees that "there has been a lot of stonewalling out of the Clinton White House. And it's probably fair to say that from the prosecutor's point of view, it looks like there may have been even more resistance from this White House than from the Nixon White House.

"This is in large part a matter of context. Largely, what Ken Starr was engaged in was a fishing expedition; because he had to open 10 or 15 doors, he met with objections at more than one of them, which might seem like a lot of objecting. With Watergate, once John Dean came forward and we had knowledge of the White House tapes, we had a very targeted inquiry. Here, we had a much more diffuse investigation that led down a lot of blind alleys. And the people at the end of the alley didn't want to simply say, 'Come on in,' because they were so highly suspicious

of the whole investigating enterprise." (In July, a federal judge hurled his own criticism in Starr's direction. In throwing out a tax evasion charge against former Clinton confidante and Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell, the judge called a Starr subpoena for tax records "a quintessential fishing expedition.")

Noting that impeachment is fundamentally a political act, Schroeder has his doubts that the House of Representatives will vote to impeach a popular president and that two-thirds of the Senate will vote to convict him. "Of course, there's no real clear legal answer on what constitutes a high crime or misdemeanor. I'm inclined to think that obstruction of justice qualifies—although in this case, the context would be an underlying event that seems immaterial or petty to most people. The authority of the Congress to impeach for high crimes and misdemeanors is not an obligation to impeach." Congress' decision to impeach or not to impeach, he says, will always weigh "all the costs we're going to pay for it."

Congress will also be weighing the appropriateness and the costs of the independent counsel statute. Schroeder says as it now stands, the statute encompasses too broad a range of "covered individuals" and is too ready to assume a conflict of interest for the Justice Department. And it mandates too low a threshold for starting and perpetuating an investigation—even where, in the judgment of the attorney general, "the weight of the evidence is extraordinarily on the side of innocence."

The wide-ranging field of this independent counsel—including the Whitewater land deal, the suicide of Vincent Foster, the Travel Office firings, the transferring of F.B.I. files on past officials to the Clinton White House, and finally the Lewinsky matter—"points to the danger that the mission might move from investigating a specific incident of wrongdoing to, in the vernacular, 'getting the target.' As the jurisdiction grew, the risk was always that the office would transmute its

mission from figuring out what happened in Whitewater to figuring out some way to indict the target. The more things you're investigating, the more there's a tendency to figure out a way to put the bad guy behind bars. It's a little like the legitimate prosecutorial zeal in going after mobsters: You can't get them on drug running, but you can get them on tax fraud. But we don't subject ordinary citizens to that kind of investigation, and I'm not sure that it's healthy to treat high elected officials more like mobsters than like ordinary citizens."

It was 10 years ago that the Supreme Court upheld the independent counsel statute. Experience has shown that the majority opinion was "unduly optimistic in its emphasis on the extent to which the independent counsel remains under the control and discipline of the president and other officers in the executive branch," Schroeder says. "Perhaps the right answer from the point of view of sound administration of justice would be just to get rid of the thing. But we live in an era in which there is such distrust about government that I'm not sure that's a viable resolution."

The Media Fixation

If opinion surveys are to be believed, much of the public would like to get rid of the media fixation on the investigation. For the inaugural issue of *Brill's Content*, publisher and editor Steven Brill slammed the media—and, to a lesser extent, Starr—in his 25,000-word story "Pressgate." Brill wrote: "The abuses that were Watergate spawned great reporting. The Lewinsky story has reversed the process. Here, an author in quest of material teamed up with a prosecutor in search of a crime, and most of the press became a cheering section for the combination that followed. As such, the Lewinsky saga raised the question of whether the press has abandoned its Watergate glory of being a check on official abuse of power. For in this story the press seems to have become an enabler of Starr's abuse of power."

In his own rather extensive reply—running 19 pages—Starr faulted the Brill story for its "misunderstanding of the law" and "misrepresentation of the facts." The independent counsel took particular offense at the charge that his office released, without authorization, grand jury material and information provided by witnesses during witness interviews. He was obliged to release information to protect his office,

he said, from attacks that undermined public confidence in his work.

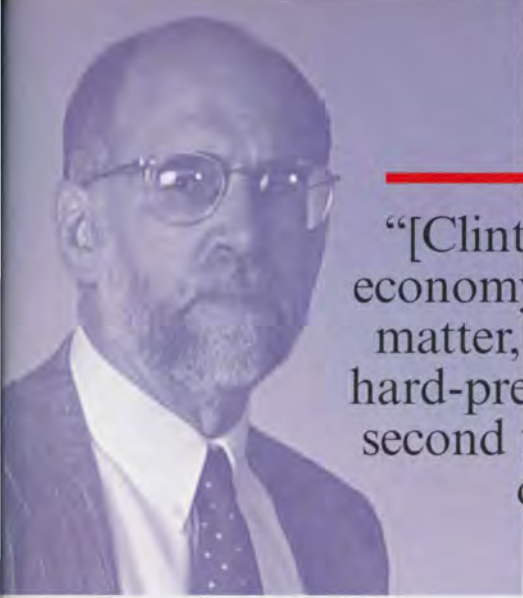
Brill's bigger target, though, was the media. Stephen Labaton J.D. '86, a legal affairs correspondent for *The New York Times*, was among those whose reporting figured in the story. "There's been a lot of sloppy reporting in this inquiry," Labaton says. "There's been some ignoring of basic and standard rules that keep journalists out of trouble—going to multiple sources, or trying to get people on the record, or giving all sides an ample opportunity to explain positions. That being said, I think some of the reporting has been terrific. I think we have a pretty interesting chronology of events that took place last fall and winter that raised interesting questions about the president and Monica Lewinsky."

Labaton acknowledges that the mainstream press is facing new pressures, notably the instant-coverage expectation on the World Wide Web. Today's multiplicity of media provide more avenues of information, and some of that is misinformation. (Brill's article discusses an online story—purportedly based on testimony from a White House steward—later retracted by the *Wall Street Journal*.) But ultimately it's a self-correcting process, he says. And, he suggests, part of the self-correcting comes from the regular prosecutorial briefings to reporters that Brill found so problematic.

"I don't think anybody disputes that prosecutors need to explain as much as they can consistent with protecting the rights of witnesses and defendants,"



Once student and professor, Ken Starr and Walter Dellinger meet again as veterans of the Washington political scene. Here, they've come together at the 1998 alumni reunion seminar where Dellinger praised his former student as "a person of great integrity and honor."



“[Clinton] gets credit for the economy, and that’s no trivial matter, but we’re going to be hard-pressed at the end of his second term to draw up a list of accomplishments.”

Chris Schroeder

Labaton says. “And that’s particularly the case when you have independent counsels who are investigating the president of the United States and there is all sorts of misinformation out there.” Labaton mentions reports that the president and Lewinsky were “caught in the act.” Various newspapers and networks ran with the story; in New York, the *Daily News* and the *Post* displayed “Caught In The Act” across their front pages on the same day. But *The New York Times* backed off, since there was no way to substantiate it. “There are situations like that where there’s a rumor and—without getting to the specifics of this incident—a reporter would call somebody in the independent counsel’s office and ask, ‘Do you know anything about this?’ And if the reporter is told, ‘We don’t have anything on this,’ that should give him pause.”

If there’s a single quality that Brill tries to pin on the media, it’s laziness. Reporters relied on prosecutorial leaks rather than Watergate-like first-hand reports from witnesses, he charges. And reaching back to the unraveling of Watergate, he quotes the *Washington Post*’s Bob Woodward as saying that today’s reporting “is all about lawyers telling reporters what to believe and write.” Labaton calls that “an over-drawn statement.”

“In the first place, I think Woodward and Bernstein also talked to lots of lawyers—they tried to talk to everybody. Have I talked to people in the independent counsel’s office in the course of this

investigation? Of course I have. But in five years of covering the independent counsel’s office, I’ve probably talked to far more witnesses than lawyers.”

Brill also attacked the jousting reporters who show up on talk shows. Reporters are more and more called on not just to analyze the investigation, he said, but to take sides in front of television cameras. For his part, Labaton says he’s been invited to join in the televised spectacle but has declined. “There are plenty of other people in the Washington press corps who are eager to, and so I’m happy to stay in the background. I just feel that I don’t want to go beyond what I write in the pages of the paper.” He says that as a matter of policy, *The Times* discourages its reporters from appearing on “Crossfire-type shows,” where they’d be in the position of advocates.

“In a sense, this story has become a classic Washington story,” Labaton says. “We’re all writing a lot about how the press covers the story, or we’re writing about legal privileges and fights through the Appeals Court and the Supreme Court. That’s often what happens in Washington stories: They get completely bogged down in process-driven details and the underlying substance gets lost. I think it’s important not to lose sight of what exactly is going on here, which is an investigation by an independent counsel of the president of the United States.”

David Gergen, who has taught at Duke’s Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy and who has been a counselor to several presidents—Bill Clinton among

them—says the Starr investigation has threatened Clinton’s place in history. But the consequences may be even more lasting, says Gergen, notably in the arenas of executive privilege and lawyer-client privilege. In the past, privileges were assumed to exist that ensured the confidentiality of conversations between the president and his staff. “The president and his staff were comfortable in confiding personal as well as legal questions to the counsel’s office. But it is no longer clear that they can confide anything, because what they discuss may be subject to outside investigation. And that includes not just matters of criminal law, but matters that fall in that gray area where there may be both criminal and civil implications.”

During the Iran-Contra investigation, Ronald Reagan waived attorney-client privilege for the Office of the White House Counsel; Gergen wishes the current White House had followed in that pattern. “I understand why Starr felt pressed to pursue these issues, and I respect him for that. My preference would have been for the White House to assert that conversations with the counsel were protected by privilege and then to have waived privilege. That way, the concept would not have been challenged in the court and would not have been subject to the kind of decisions that resulted, and it would have remained in place for future presidents.” If protections and privacy are being stripped away at the presidential level, how will cabinet secretaries deal with their own departmental counsels, Gergen wonders, about matters that straddle the line between personal and official conduct?

Gergen doesn’t blame Starr for what he sees as ominous outcomes: “He was compelled by the investigation to seek certain answers.” Still, he worries that the result will be not just a compromised president, but a circumscribed presidential institution. ●



Duke Defense Team Helps Clear Top Runner of Drug Charges

Jim and Doriane Coleman Aid Olympian Mary Decker Slaney

by Keith Lawrence



According to her Duke defense team, Mary Decker Slaney had prior medical conditions that made her particularly susceptible to elevated or fluctuating hormone levels.

Duke Law Lecturer Doriane Coleman, an accomplished middle distance runner in the 1980s, and husband Professor Jim Coleman assembled a team of experts to prove that Mary Decker Slaney had not taken performance enhancing drugs at the 1996 U.S. Olympic Trials. In 1989, the Colemans helped develop the USA Track and Field's drug testing program.

In July 1996, Duke Law lecturer Doriane Lambelet Coleman received a call from an old friend, former marathon standout Alberto Salazar.

Salazar was calling on behalf of another track immortal, Mary Slaney, who earlier that day had been notified that a urine sample she provided during the 1996 U.S. Olympic Trials showed a suspicious hormone level.

Salazar told Coleman what he knew about the case and wondered if Coleman, who had been an accomplished middle-distance runner in the 1980s, would be willing to represent Slaney in the legal battle about to unfold.

Coleman agreed, although she could not possibly foresee at the time that it would take her and her husband Jim, also a Duke law professor, and other members of their defense team well over a year to prove that Slaney's elevated testosterone-epitestosterone (t/e) ratio had occurred naturally.

In fact, one hurdle still remains before Slaney is fully exonerated, although the Colemans are confident that the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) will reach the same conclusion that U.S. track officials came to in September—that Slaney did not use any performance-enhancing drug.

The origins of this case date back to the 1996 U.S. Olympic Trials, when at age 37 Slaney qualified for the team by finishing second in the 5,000-meter race. Standard procedure required Slaney to provide a urine sample, which showed the elevated t/e ratio.

Both testosterone and epitestosterone, a close chemical relative to testosterone, which has no known function, are naturally present in the body. As a result, identifying exogenous testosterone is difficult, especially in women, whose hormone levels often fluctuate.

While officials investigated her case, Slaney was able to compete in the Atlanta Olympics, where she failed to qualify for the finals.

One reason why Salazar sought help from the Colemans is because they were

part of a team that in 1989 had developed the USA Track & Field's drug-testing program.

"We had never taken a case on behalf of an athlete before," Doriane Coleman said in a recent interview. "We developed the rules and we were hesitant, at least I was hesitant, to do anything on the other side. But I've known Mary a long time and just absolutely could not believe that she had done this."

"Who the athlete was was an important factor," Jim Coleman added. "Mary Slaney had never been suspected of using drugs; she had never been accused of it; she had never been challenged in any way relating to whether she was a clean athlete."

But to prove that she was still clean would take some detective work. First, the Colemans set out to learn as much as they could about testosterone and epitestosterone. Their search for an expert in that field led them across Duke's campus to Dr. Richard Clark, a widely respected endocrinologist.

The Colemans also were in need of a statistician who could sort through and, they hoped, refute the evidence against Slaney.

"Almost all of the evidence, if not all of the evidence, was statistical," Doriane Coleman said. Basically, officials compared Slaney's previous and subsequent t/e ratios with the elevated ratio at the trials and concluded that this "blip" was the result of a performance-enhancing drug.

Again, the Colemans' search for help ended on the Duke campus, with statistics professor Donald Berry. "Professor Berry was just an amazing find because not only is he a master statistician, but also he works with the National Cancer Institute's breast cancer studies. So all of the evidence on women's hormones he was absolutely familiar with. He was immediately able to jump in and find very significant flaws in the analysis that they had done," Doriane Coleman said.

Both Clark and Berry were able to show that while it may be unusual for

a woman in her 20s to have an elevated t/e ratio, it is not as unusual for a woman of Slaney's age. (A 1-to-1 ratio is most common; track's allowable level has been, until recently, 6-to-1.)

"Mary was outside the normal athlete population reference range, and having had some medical conditions over the last few years, she was particularly susceptible to elevated hormonal levels or fluctuating levels," Doriane Coleman said.

Birth control pills also could have skewed her t/e ratio. The defense team located a study from an International Olympic Committee lab that concluded "application of oral contraceptives leads to an increase in the ratio of testosterone to epitestosterone."

The defense team was able to amass other evidence to exonerate Slaney. For example, they were able to show that it didn't make sense for Slaney to have taken testosterone immediately before her race at the trials since that drug helps athletes recover quickly from grueling workouts, but does nothing to help them in competition.

Still, the case dragged on, partly because several different national and international track federations were involved.

Finally, in May 1997, an international federation suspended Slaney from competing abroad not because she had taken drugs, Doriane Coleman said, but because the American federation was taking too long to complete the case. Then, a few weeks later, USA Track & Field (USATF) suspended her as well, pending a hearing that would take place before the USATF's Doping Hearing Board.

Slaney testified at length during that two-day hearing in September.

"We took Mary through her career, and through the medical problems, through the medical treatment she had received," Jim Coleman said. "Then she talked about the impact this case has had on her life, her career and her family and, at the end, it was clear to me that every person in that room believed

her, including the person presenting the case against her."

In addition to a ruling by the IAAF, Slaney is still waiting for an apology from track's governing bodies. And, at an October press conference, Slaney also demanded financial compensation for her lost season. She is again eligible to compete.

Jim Coleman said the ordeal has drained Slaney, whose distinguished track career dates back to 1972, when she qualified for the Olympic Trials but was too young, at 13, to compete. He added, however, that a lesser-known athlete might not have been able to clear his or her name.

"The thing that was different for Mary was that she had the resources and also the commitment and the reputation to fight that," Jim Coleman said. "If she had been someone at the beginning of her career, she would not have had the stature to fight it. You needed someone like a Mary Slaney in order to accomplish this because the system simply rolls over you."

The outcome of the case, Jim Coleman says, is that "there will never be another person who will be put through what Mary was put through. They'll never accuse another woman athlete of a testosterone violation without having done an investigation that will be very thorough and scientifically defensible."

Shortly after the panel exonerated Slaney in September, the U.S. Track Federation changed the t/e rule to ensure that state-of-the-art techniques—not merely statistics—will be used to determine the cause of an elevated ratio. A new, more reliable test is expected to be used at future Olympics.

Doriane Coleman said it was not intentional that the defense team, which also included Duke law professor Paul Haagen and Slaney's husband Richard, had a distinctively Duke flavor.

"It wasn't part of our strategy to put together a Duke team," she said. "It just happened that when we set out to look for the best people, they were right here." ●

ALUMNI Snapshots

FOUR TALENTS IN DIVERSE FIELDS

Charles Condon '78
Attorney General

by *Debbie
Selinsky*



If he could, Charlie Condon would grant everyone the kind of "idyllic" childhood he and his eight brothers and sisters enjoyed with their parents near Charleston's Ashley River—a beginning Condon credits for much of his success in life.

He can't do that, but what Condon has been able to do for South Carolinians in his first term as attorney general is to make headway in the battle against violent crime, domestic violence and child abuse.

Starting with his 11 years as solicitor for the Ninth Judicial Circuit (1980-92), Condon made his tough-on-crime stance known. He implemented a career criminal prosecution program, one of the state's first victim witness assistance programs, a drug strike force program, a child sexual abuse prosecution program, and to support those programs, a plan that computerized and automated the office. He prosecuted numerous capital cases, earning from juries a death verdict in his last 11 penalty trials.

During his term as Attorney General of South Carolina, starting in 1994, Condon has banned plea bargains for repeat violent offenders, established a school violence prevention program, implemented through local churches a youth mentor program aimed at fighting juvenile crime, spearheaded the passage of the Victim's Bill of Rights as part of the S.C. Constitution, and has pushed for speedier death penalty appeals throughout both state and federal systems.

The Democrat-turned-Republican prosecutor, who has clamped down on pornographers and defended the Confederate flag, initiated the state's first Medicaid and insurance fraud units,

started a program to combat domestic violence and sexual assault as well as a program with the S.C. Medical Association to educate parents about the effects of media violence on children.

Recently elected chairman of the Southern Attorneys General Section of the National Attorneys General Association, Condon added a full-time obscenity prosecutor to the statewide Grand Jury and has developed a comprehensive program for the treatment and rehabilitation of pregnant crack cocaine mothers, though he says he reserves the right to prosecute those who refuse treatment.

His controversial stance that unborn children of drug addicts are citizens of the state and thus are protected by the state has received much national media attention as well as opposition from Democrats and abortion-rights supporters. (Last October, a majority of the State Supreme Court supported his assertion, upholding the conviction of Cornelia Whitner, sentenced to eight years for neglect in 1992 after she gave birth to a baby with traces of cocaine in its blood. Lawyers for Whitner plan to appeal her case before the U.S. Supreme Court, so Condon eagerly awaits the outcome. "A viable fetus is a fellow South Carolinian," he has repeatedly contended.)

Facing reelection on Nov. 3, Condon said in a telephone interview from his Columbia office that he is happy about what he and his team have been able to accomplish in recent years.

"Since I was elected solicitor of the Ninth Judicial Circuit in 1980, I've loved this work. It's very rewarding and I feel as if I've really been able to strike blows on behalf of justice. There have been good crime drops related to the reform of our criminal justice system," he said.

"The attorney general's office was the logical place to do something about these problems. And the single thread that has run throughout the work has been the safety and the security of the family. I believe that's one of the real keys to national democracy—the strength of the American family."

In keeping with that theme, Condon established a S.C. Father of the Year award, which carries with it a \$10,000 cash prize, to match the S.C. Mother of the Year award that had been around for years.

Condon, a former associate of Nexsen, Pruet, Jacobs & Pollard in Columbia and an alumnus of Notre Dame University, said he has strong ties to Duke: his mother-in-law lives in

Durham and a brother-in-law also is a Duke alumnus. Condon is married to Emily, a family practice physician who has two degrees from Duke. •



Robert Krausz '83 Comedy Writer and Actor

by *Olisa Corcoran*

SCENE ONE, Hollywood

To entice Rob Krausz '83, a comedy writer and actor, to be interviewed for this profile, I left a message on his voice mail in Los Angeles: "Hi Rob. We haven't met, but I have a photo of you and Ken Starr that

I think you'd like to see. Call me."

Within hours Krausz called back from the Paramount lot where he was working on the *Cybill* Shepherd program. "A bunch of Klingons just walked by," he said. "Tell me about the photo."

The deal went down over the phone: I should send the photo to a specified post office box in New York and only then would I call him back.

SCENE TWO, New York

A month later I tracked Krausz down in New York. The Ken Starr photo, taken at Reunion Weekend 1998, had arrived. (Krausz created a splash at reunion when he thanked the independent counsel for providing comedy writers with so much good material and offered up his service if Starr ever needed jokes.)

An accomplished playwright, Krausz recently returned to New York after a couple of years on the West Coast, where he performed stand-up comedy, acted, or wrote for several TV shows, including "Something So Right" and "Cybill." (Friends who want to see his work can rent the video "Amazon Women on the Moon.")

"Cybill" was a reunion of sorts for Krausz and Shepherd—as a teenager, Krausz had been an extra on the set of "Taxi Driver." When they met on the "Cybill" set, Krausz joked "you and I were in a movie together."

Working with Shepherd and the rest of the cast was "a lot of fun," he says. "The most fun was meeting people who I'd seen in other capacities," like guest star Charles Durning.

He enjoyed Hollywood, but New York beckoned. "I missed my theater roots. There is nothing like the theater."

And Krausz should know. His first effort as a playwright blossomed into the off-Broadway musical "Hello Mudda, Hello Fadda," a theatrical adaptation of Allan Sherman's popular Jewish-flavored songs of the 1960s, which Krausz co-wrote with Douglas Bernstein. A first-generation Hungarian immigrant, Krausz learned to speak English by listening to and parroting Sherman's lyrics. "It was like Sesame Street for me," he says.

The show opened in Kansas City and Phoenix and traveled from coast to coast before running nine months off-Broadway in New York, where it garnered several Outer-Circle Critics' Award nominations.

It now has a life of its own; at any given time "Hello Mudda..." is being produced by some theater company in the U.S. Krausz will direct a Los Angeles production at the Thousand Oaks Theater sometime this year.

Krausz's career trajectory has been unconventional. He has done everything from teaching Kaplan LSAT courses, to waiting tables, to working in public relations, to serving the City of New York as an administrative law judge in the Taxi and Limousine Division. (As judge, he achieved an unbeatable record—"I've never had a single decision overturned.") Krausz was in the ABC Sports booth the night the U.S. Hockey Team took gold in the 1980 Lake Placid Olympics. "I was sitting in the box when Al Michaels said 'Do you believe in miracles?'"

While at Duke, Krausz considered being a sports agent. In fact, it was basketball that first attracted him to Duke. But writing and acting prevailed. Next on Krausz's agenda may be a play about baseball.

About his creative and unusual career Krausz says "a lot of people thought I was nuts. But I had to go for things I wanted in life. Maybe it's because my family was chased by Nazis, but my attitude is do what you like to do and don't hurt anyone."

SCENE THREE, Durham

A week after our phone interview, I received a note from Krausz enclosing his photograph, as requested. Typical of his irreverent personality, he asked me to send him a photo of myself. •



Stephen Labaton '86
Journalist

by Debbie Selinsky

The first time Stephen Labaton encountered Whitewater Special Prosecutor Ken Starr '73 was when Labaton was a student at Duke Law School in the late 1980s and Starr had

returned to campus to address young would-be lawyers.

Now, when Labaton, a legal affairs correspondent in the Washington bureau of *The New York Times*, sees Starr, it's usually in the line of duty.

And it seems perfectly normal to Labaton, who has been with the *Times* since 1987, to call his old Duke constitutional law Professor Walter Dellinger, who served as acting solicitor general in the U.S. Department of Justice, with a question for a legal story.

The juxtaposition of the legal and political worlds has been part of the Lawrence, Long Island native's life since he grew

up as the son of an elementary school teacher and a politically active lawyer-father.

"After college (Tufts University, '83), I knew I wanted to either practice law or become a journalist," he recalled in a phone interview from his Washington, D.C. office. "But I knew that a law degree would be useful in any event."

While in law school, Labaton tested the waters by working as a summer intern at *The New York Times*, where he found election year 1984 fascinating and rich with stories for a young reporter with a legal background. The following summer Labaton was writing about a hostage crisis in the Middle East involving a hijacked plane and about governmental regulatory issues.

When peers comment on Labaton's "luck" in starting at the top of the journalistic heap at *The New York Times* in his first full-time job, Labaton begs to differ. "I started as a clerk at *The New York Times*, so I certainly had my share of menial tasks," he said. However, he added, he was "in the right place at the right time" two or three months after he started work there, when the legal affairs columnist in the business section went out on maternity leave and he was named her replacement.

During his time in Manhattan, Labaton wrote in the weekly column about major legal issues as well as the business of the practice of law. He also reported on the Wall Street



Patricia (Hamm) Wagner '74
Law Partner and Community Activist

by Debbie Selinsky

If there had been a handbook on how to get through law school in the 1970s, it probably would have used Pat Wagner's story—that of a single parent with three small children—as an example of how NOT to do it.

But Wagner, now happily remarried with three grown children and a partnership in a prestigious Seattle, Wa. firm, wouldn't have changed a single thing about the way she became who she is, she said in an interview.

Her advice to young women pursuing legal careers? "Children are the most important thing. Don't skimp on the time you give them. Take a couple of years off when they're small...You have your children only for 18 years, and a law career can now go on for many years beyond that. Going back to a legal career in your 30s is not too late," she said. "Obviously," she added, "it helps to make partner as soon as you can, so that your schedule becomes more your own."

The Gastonia, N.C. native's love for family and children is reflected in

her earliest work. After receiving an undergraduate degree from Wittenberg University in Springfield, Ohio, she married, had three children and began work as budget officer and administrative assistant to the chief of pediatrics at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. She and her lawyer-husband became involved in politics and its influence on medicine. "It was an exciting time with Kennedy in the White House—we had the feeling then that we really could make a difference," she recalled.

In 1971, the divorced young mother accepted a scholarship to Duke Law School, where she was a member of the first class to have more than two or three women, she said.

"When I decided I was going to have to go to work, I could see that all my volunteer work meant nothing to people doing the hiring. I felt I needed that extra credential of a law degree," she added.

After graduation, Wagner worked as counsel for Duke Medical Center, later

corruption cases involving Ivan Boesky and Michael Milken, the legal issues surrounding some of the largest takeovers of the time, and the complex bankruptcies of Drexel Burnham Lambert, Texaco and Eastern Airlines.

In 1990, Labaton was transferred to the Washington bureau of *The Times* to cover finance. He wrote about the banking and savings and loan crises and covered the Securities and Exchange Commission and campaign finance issues during the last two presidential elections. With two colleagues, he broke the story about Hillary Clinton's successful commodities trades.

His most recent assignments as legal affairs correspondent have included covering the various investigations of the Clinton administration, such as stories on Whitewater and Monica Lewinsky.

Even though Labaton has found himself covering some of the nation's hottest stories and reports of scandal and corruption, he said he isn't disillusioned or bitter about journalism or politics.

"The trick to thriving at a place like *The New York Times* and covering these kinds of issues is to be skeptical of what you're hearing, but not to be cynical—that's a fine line to walk," he said, adding that he has resisted the kind

of irresponsible "lawyer bashing" and "politician bashing" indulged in by some journalists.

Also important to Labaton have been the "very bright and helpful colleagues" he has found at his side. "In the Washington bureau are some of the best reporters in the country—I'm still in awe of the talents of people such as Linda Greenhouse, who just won the Pulitzer Prize for her coverage of the Supreme Court," he said.

While Labaton is always interested in covering breaking news, he admitted he was a little irritated by the timing of the Monica Lewinsky story. "The story broke when our first child (Max) was four weeks old, so I had to postpone my paternity leave until this summer," he said.

A member of the bar in New York and Connecticut and brother of Mark Labaton (Duke Law School '88 and assistant U.S. attorney in Los Angeles), Labaton still makes time to return to his alma mater; he is on the advisory board of *Duke Magazine* and has participated in various conferences and symposia at the Law School.

As for the future, Labaton says, "I can see staying here in Washington for some more years or accepting a posting at another bureau or abroad. *The Times* offers many exciting opportunities." ●

for Memorial Hospital at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. In 1980 she joined the Durham firm of Powe, Porter and Alphin, P.A. (now Moore & Van Allen).

An opportunity for her new physician-husband took the family to Seattle. She worked first in a medical malpractice firm and then in a small firm in Seattle's Pioneer Square, which was soon purchased by a 350-member California law firm.

Wagner, who specialized in civil litigation and arbitration with special interest in medicine, the environment and employment, made partner in Heller, Ehrman, White & McAuliffe in 1990. She remains the only female litigation partner in the firm's Seattle office of 70, a fact she finds discouraging.

"The last bastions of discrimination against women are in academic tenure and partnerships in law firms," she said. "These decisions, which are still made predominantly by men, are subjective ones. This makes it difficult to win an argument for equality. These people just

can't see how their gender bias affects these decisions. It's very sad."

Little has stood in Wagner's way. Since 1987, she has served as an arbitrator for the American Arbitration Association and King County (Wa.) Superior Court, as arbitrator and Pro Tem Judge for King County Superior Court, and as mediator for Settlement Now, Federal Court, and a local dispute resolution center.

As in her earlier years, Wagner spends much of her time today volunteering for causes she believes are important. One year ago, she proposed to her firm that she bill half her hours for the firm and the other half for pro bono causes. They agreed, setting up a model program that others began to copy. King County honored the pro bono project with a recent award.

"I'd gotten three children through school and didn't feel that I had to earn a zillion dollars or that I had to prove anything to anybody, so I went to Columbia Legal Services, which had

been formed when legal aid services funds dried up, and asked them what kind of help they needed. They said they needed help in family law. I told them our firm doesn't do family law and they said, 'We'll teach you,'" Wagner recounted.

"So they taught us, and we're now taking on as many cases as we can, working with some of the brightest young lawyers around. And I finally feel as if I'm doing something socially useful."

Wagner, who has served on the board of visitors for Duke Law School and on the board of directors for the Private Adjudication Center at Duke, in her spare time enjoys gardening, cross-country skiing and canoeing. ●



FACULTY PERSPECTIVES

From *Tobacco Road* to
Jack Latty's Legacy **16**

Peremptory Challenges:
Should We Abolish Them? **22**

From *Tobacco Road* Professor Emeritus Mel Shimm

(Excerpted from a speech given to alumni at the 1998 reunion banquet)

Retirement naturally is a time for looking back, so it may not be surprising that as I've been phasing out of my long-time role as an involved actor in the life of the Law School, I've been recalling the events and personalities I've encountered since I first arrived at Duke on that long-ago September day in 1953.

Low-cost housing that would fit the budget of a young academic was scarce. There were only three garden-type apartment developments that could accommodate a growing family. Fortunately, we managed to snare a unit in Poplar Apartments on Erwin Road, which, though modest, was adequate to our needs. It's only significant drawback was the lack of air-conditioning which was an amenity unavailable almost

The Raleigh-Durham airport of 1953 was located in an old army barracks with a front porch added.



The Durham of the early 50s was a far cry from the Durham of today. While not exactly Erskine Caldwell's *Tobacco Road*, it was, nonetheless, a small, sleepy, Southern mill town.

For starters, if you flew to Durham, you arrived at an airport whose terminal building was a run-down old farmhouse. The parlor served as a combination sales office, lunch counter and waiting room; the front porch was the baggage claim area. The initial impression this created didn't auger well for the City of Durham (which at that time was advertising itself not as the "City of Medicine" as it does today, but as the "City of Exciting Stores").

everywhere, even in the university. In those days, most of us relied instead on feeble fans to circulate the stiflingly hot and humid summer air. If you were sufficiently affluent, you could install a window air-conditioning unit in a bedroom. This appliance was quite a status symbol in "Fertile Valley," as Poplar Apartments was called in those baby-boom days, and the occasion of both neighborly awe and envy. I proudly acquired and installed such a unit after my promotion to associate professor.

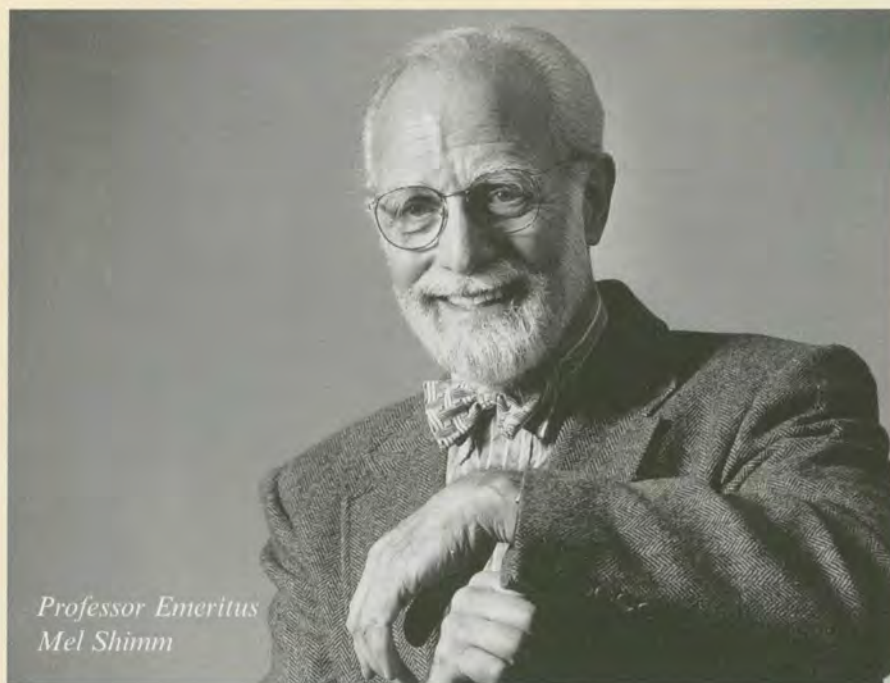
Options for recreation and entertainment were also meager. There were three conventional movie theaters (all of which were air-condi-

to Jack Latty's Legacy

Looks Back on Durham and Life at Duke

tioned, part of their attraction) and two or three drive-ins. And for dining out, the pickings were slim. There was one steak house (Hartman's, which is still doing business on East Geer Street); one Chinese restaurant (the Oriental on Parrish Street); one Greek restaurant (the Palms on Chapel Hill Street on the site where the Durham Omni now stands); and the Bright Leaf Coffee Shop in the old Washington Duke Hotel (which stood on Corcoran Street between Chapel Hill and Market Streets before being imploded several years ago). There were two barbecue restaurants, including Bullock's, now relocated to swankier quarters a few blocks away, and two family-type restaurants. This is, of course, a listing of only the relatively up-scale eateries. No spirits and neither wine nor beer could be served in any of these establishments or at any official Duke function. North Carolina was officially "dry" at this time, which gave rise to the quaint practice of "brown-bagging" by those parched restaurant patrons who needed or wanted a beverage more bracing than a coke.

Now, we were well aware of all of this, since we'd visited my brother when he was a resident at Duke Hospital a few years before, and my wife was devastated by the prospect of "burying myself in that fetid, stultifying backwater"—which wasn't a grossly inaccurate cultural description of an area in which you could then still see roadside billboards proudly announcing: "This is Klan Country," and it was. I recall driving the back roads of Durham County in the early 60s with my colleague Bill Van Alstyne, unsuccessfully trying to find an announced Klan event. Although we were disappointed at the time, I think



*Professor Emeritus
Mel Shimm*

it was probably fortunate that we got lost. Can you imagine the kind of welcome the Klansmen would have given two nosy professor-types arriving in a Corvette with a Duke vanity plate affixed to its front bumper?

The Law School in 1953 was, of course, much different from the Law School of today. Ensnconed in its picturesque Tudor Gothic building (now the Language Building) immediately adjacent to the Perkins Library, it was a tiny gem. With barely more than 100 students and less than a dozen faculty members, it was an intimate and comfortable place—probably too comfortable. Led by a somewhat indolent dean, a man of great charm and innate ability but also one distracted by other interests, the Law School was starting to drift. A few faculty members valiantly struggled to keep the Law School true to its course. To these faithful guardians

of the flame (as it were), we all owe an immense debt of gratitude.

Who were these stalwarts? Well, there was Robert Kramer, my predecessor and guide both as editor of *Law & Contemporary Problems* and the *Journal of Legal Education*, with whom I most closely worked in my early years at the Law School. Bob was chairman of the Curriculum Committee, and his ingenuity in configuring a comprehensive program of instruction with so small a faculty and his zeal in preserving the highest possible academic standards were among the factors responsible for perpetuating the Law School's tradition of excellence during this uncertain period of its history.

Then there was Charles Lowndes, the first James B. Duke Professor of Law, who, owing to his unshakable integrity, his lively intelligence, and his sound judgment, commanded, as no

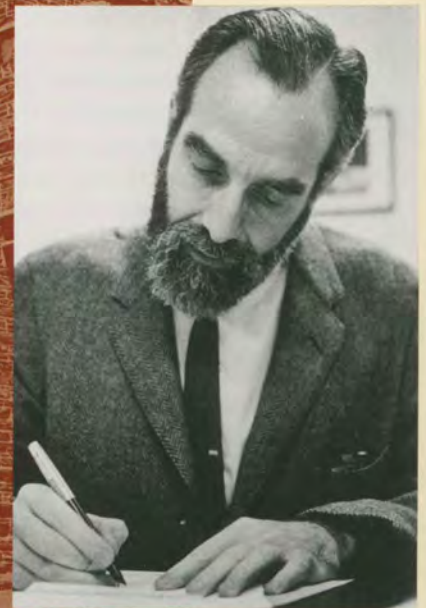


Charles Lowndes, first James B. Duke Professor of Law, was mentor to Mel Shimm during Shimm's early years of teaching at Duke.



(Left) The old Law School was situated next to Perkins Library.

(Below) Mel Shimm in 1971



With barely more than 100 students and less than a dozen faculty members, it was an intimate and comfortable place — probably too comfortable.

other faculty member did, the universal respect of his colleagues. By wise counsel and quiet example, he kept the Law School on an even keel in troubled waters, however undependable the hand on the tiller. He was also my adviser and my closest faculty friend, encouraging and directing me gently through those early green and unsettling years of teaching. He helped to shape me as a teacher more profoundly than did anyone else.

Once, I was upset following what I thought had been an absolutely disastrous class session. I wondered how I could repair the situation with my students (some of whom were older than I) without sacrificing the remnants of my pride, dignity and pedagogical authority. Charlie mildly pooh-poohed my concern and assured me that my students wouldn't think any the less of me for a candid confession of error. In fact,

he said, they'd respect me all the more for my honesty and for showing that, like them, I was a fallible human who made mistakes (sometimes big ones). Well, I followed his advice. And it worked so effectively that I was almost persuaded to regularly and intentionally make some mistakes in class (small ones, of course) so that later I could correct them with a graceful show of humility and unflinching candor.

On another occasion, after I'd spent an hour brilliantly criticizing a provision in the Bankruptcy Act (only later shamefacedly to discover that it had been repealed shortly before), Charlie jokingly suggested that I assume a pose

of mock outrage and protest to the class, "Those clowns in Washington—at it again! Just when I manage to learn the law, they go and change it!" Of course, a professor couldn't use that gambit too often.

Charlie also had a ready sense of humor, but he never employed it for a cheap laugh at someone else's expense. Instead, he used it to defuse the tensions that used to develop with dismaying regularity at faculty meetings in those days. We had one colleague who was particularly difficult and disruptive. Although the faculty was small and close-knit, this fellow managed not to be on speaking terms with at least one of his colleagues almost all the time—and virtually no one was spared his verbal attacks. Somehow I had avoided arousing his ire for several years (I held something of a record in this regard, I was told), but at one meeting, he turned his full fury on me. I was left trembling with mortification and so angry that I could cheerfully have throttled him on the spot (a feeling shared by many hapless students who also had felt the stinging lash of his tongue). Charlie, sitting beside me and sensing my struggle to contain my rage, whispered,

"Welcome to the club, Mel. We've all been wondering when you'd finally be initiated." It was just what I needed.

But the legendary Jack Latty was the most important figure in Duke Law School's history. When Joe McClain resigned the deanship with no successor in sight, Jack, acceding to the importunities of his colleagues, reluctantly but firmly took the helm and steered the Law School back onto its true bearing. And through his indefatigable efforts, he not only restored the Law School's somewhat tarnished escutcheon to its former luster, but charted the course that has since brought the School to its preeminent position today. Jack made some mistakes, but his selfless devotion to the Law School more than compensated for his occasional missteps.

Jack's self image was that of the shrewd Yankee trader—not inapposite for a native of Deer Island, Maine. The son of an immigrant Italian stone-cutter, he'd raised himself by his bootstraps and had come far by his own ability and wits. His manner was open, friendly, and deceptively easy-going, but those wheels were constantly whirring wildly in his head, hatching

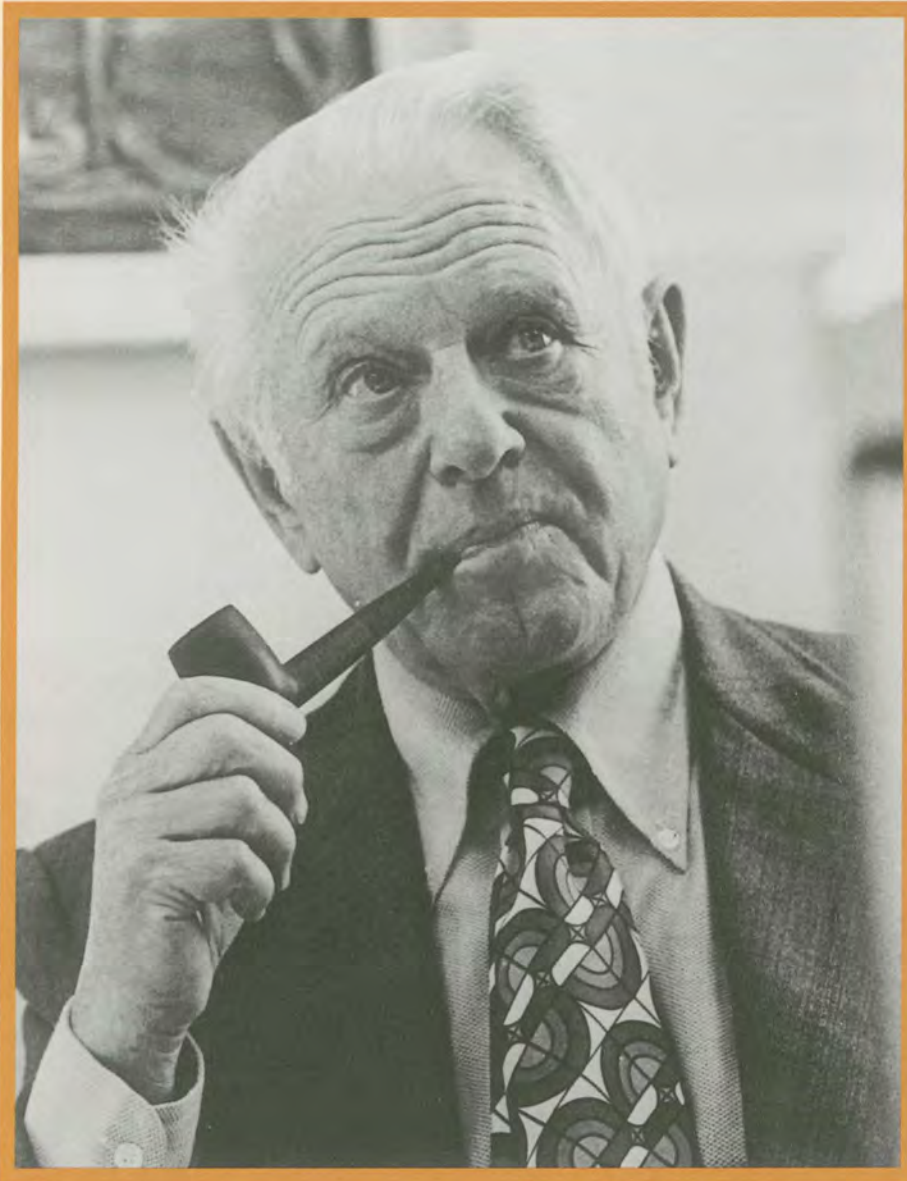
schemes to put the Law School ahead of the competition. He could be disarmingly persuasive in advancing the Law School's interests, from sweet-talking attractive prospective students into choosing Duke, to badgering the University administration into supplemental appropriations for the Law School, to wheedling faculty colleagues into undertaking assignments that rationally they should have shunned like the plague. In my own case, I would come to my senses later and wonder, "Why in the world did I agree to that?"

In the summer of 1960, Richard Nixon decided to bring his presidential campaign into the South—the first Republican candidate ever to do so. He was scheduled to appear at the Greensboro Coliseum, and to celebrate this historic event, Duke arranged a reception in his honor. Many of the Law School faculty were away at that time, and Jack was concerned lest the absence of a faculty contingent reflect unfavorably on the Law School. He begged me (yes, he actually begged me!) to accompany him. Since I was active in local Democratic politics, I was reluc-

When Richard Nixon '37, second from left, brought his presidential campaign to North Carolina, Dean Jack Latty, far left, made sure there were some Duke Law faculty, including Democrat Mel Shimm, signed on to attend a reception for Nixon in Greensboro. To the right of Nixon are classmates Lyman Brownfield '37, William Lybrook '37, Charles Rhyne '37 and Mack Holland '37.



Jack's self image was that of the shrewd Yankee trader — not inapposite for a native of Deer Island, Maine.



The legendary Jack Latty, dean of the Law School from 1958 to 1966, “could wheedle faculty colleagues into undertaking assignments that rationally they should have shunned like the plague,” according to Professor Mel Shimm, who was occasionally the object of such wheedling.

tant to appear with Mr. Nixon. Nevertheless, I yielded to Jack's pleas but only on condition that I would leave immediately after the private reception.

At the Coliseum, Jack and I, together with Clark Havighurst and Hodge

O'Neal, joined a group of about 50 or 60 University faculty, staff and alumni who were arranged in a semicircle around the periphery of a small room. Mr. and Mrs. Nixon and their party entered and proceeded to move along this reception line,

greeting attendees and exchanging small talk as they passed.

When Mr. Nixon reached Jack, he said, “Dick, I'd like you to meet one of the rising members of our faculty, Mel Shimm.” Mr. Nixon smiled, extended his hand, and commented that professors seemed to be getting younger all the time—to which I felt I had to make some response. And so I said, “Mr. Nixon, Charles Lowndes asked me to convey to you his warm regards and his regrets that he was unable to come here to meet you today” (which, in fact, he had). At that, Mr. Nixon's face brightened, he placed his hand on my shoulder and chortled, “Good old Charlie Lowndes! How's he doing? Please give him my best wishes and tell him that I missed seeing him.”

Now at this moment, a photographer positioned himself in front of us, preparing to take our picture, and I experienced a surge of panic. If such a picture made it into the local media, I feared I'd be forever politically ruined. To avoid the picture, several scenarios raced through my mind—suddenly turning my back to the camera or whipping out a handkerchief and covering my face while pretending to sneeze. In the end, I merely looked down and prayed. For the next several days, I opened the *Durham Herald* with great trepidation, looking for the incriminating picture that fortunately never appeared. Jack, incidentally, found the episode highly amusing, as I did too after a while, though I still felt I had been blind-sided by Jack.

Late in January 1961, Francis Paschal suffered a coronary which disabled him from teaching Civil Procedure and Insurance. Civil Procedure could be covered by another colleague, but no one on our small faculty was eager to take on Insurance, and it was too late to engage an outside visitor to teach it. Still, when Jack approached me and urged me to undertake the assign-

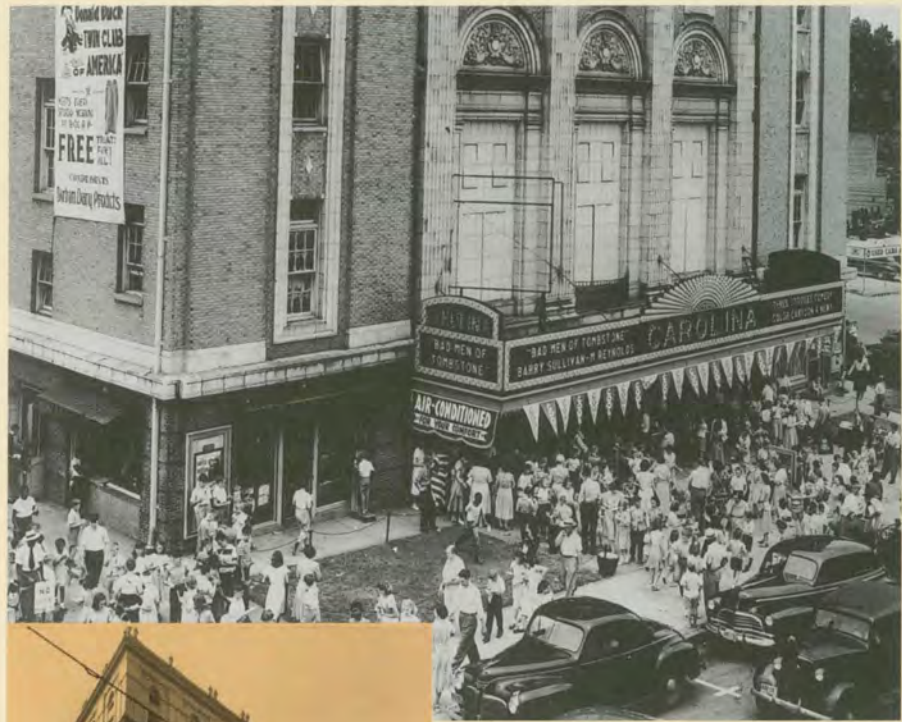
ment, I felt that I'd be able to beg off easily and in good conscience—but little did I reckon with Jack's powers of persuasion.

First, he airily dismissed my protestation that I knew nothing at all about the subject with the observation that simply by keeping two or three cases ahead of the class I could brazen it out—which he claimed he had successfully done several times himself. "No problem at all," he assured me. "You'll do just fine."

Falling back on my next defense, I pointed out that I'd be teaching two other courses; editing *Law & Contemporary Problems*, the *Journal of Legal Education*, and the American section of the *Journal of Business Law*; that as faculty advisor of the *Duke Law Journal*, I'd be soliciting and editing all of its leading articles; that I'd be serving as chairman of the Law School's Curriculum Committee and as a member of the University's Long-Range Planning Committee; and that I'd continue to be heavily involved in several demanding community activities. As a result, I said, I was already so overextended that much as I'd like to cooperate, I just couldn't take on another assignment. "Trump that, if you can," I thought to myself.

But Jack was equal to any challenge. He gazed at me for a few moments with those piercing blue eyes, slowly puffed on his pipe and nodded before replying, "Yes, I know, and that's exactly why I've come to you, because they say that when you want a job done, you should go to a busy man." Now, I don't know who coined this nonsensical maxim—in fact, I suspect that Jack himself may have made it up on the spot—but it sounded so profound and he uttered it with such conviction that I dropped my guard. I taught the class.

Like the Pied Piper, Jack lured many bright stars to our faculty—Hans Baade, Hodge O'Neal, Paul Hardin, Arthur Larson, Clark Havighurst, Bill Van Alstyne, Ken Pye, and the scholar whose appointment he regarded as the crowning achievement of his deanship: Brainerd Currie. These and the wide



(Above) Durham's Carolina Theater (circa 1949); recently renovated, the Carolina still welcomes movie-goers.



(Left) The old Washington-Duke Hotel, which was located on Corcoran Street before it was demolished.

range of other changes wrought at the Law School under Jack's tireless direction (including a new building) were steady and incremental, but by the end of his deanship a decade later, he'd turned the Law School completely around and had laid the foundation of the great Law School in which we all quite justifiably take such pride today.

So much of the contributions of Jack Latty and those other "early fathers" of the Law School remains hidden in sterile, formal records—min-

utes of faculty meetings, catalogues, committee reports, annual reports; so much resides only in the fragile and failing memories of their contemporaries (now a fast-diminishing band of middle-aged and old men) that I've felt an institutional responsibility to gather, organize and preserve as much of this history as I can before it disappears beyond retrieval, lest we forget and future generations of law students never come to know the great debt that the Duke Law community owes to those largely unsung heroes whose efforts undergird the success that the Law School enjoys today and the promise of even brighter tomorrows. ●

Review Essay on James Gobert '70
—Justice, Democracy and the Jury—

Aldershot: Ashgate, 1997

“England Abolished PEREMPTORY CHALLENGES Why Shouldn't the United States Do the Same?”

by Neil Vidmar,
Russell M. Robinson, II
Professor of Law

In effect, the question that is the title of this essay has been posed by Judge Morris B. Hoffman in the *Chicago Law Review* (1997) and by Judge Eugene R. Sullivan and Professor Akhil Reed Amar in the *American Criminal Law Review* (1996). Other influential commentators on the contemporary American jury have made similar positive references to the fact that England has abolished the peremptory challenge.

My answer to the question is: “Sure, and as long as we're at it, why don't we also alter the First, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Amendments to the Constitution?” After all, through its contempt of court laws, England also drastically restricts media coverage of criminal cases. Recently, the law in England was changed so that if a defendant declines to talk to police when in custody, the jury may be informed of that refusal. England has all but abolished civil juries and reduced the right to jury trial for many criminal cases. There has been

additional discussion about eliminating juries altogether in “serious” fraud cases. The jury unanimity rule has also been effectively abolished.

I am being frivolous about changing the Bill of Rights, but I am serious in my concern about commentators who make casual or simplistic comparisons with England. The English jury system is the mother of the American jury system, but the offspring has grown differently from its parent. They diverged in important ways early on in American history, and James Gobert's *Justice, Democracy and the Jury* indicates that the trend has accelerated during the last quarter century. Gobert, a Duke Law graduate ('70), was a law professor at the University of Tennessee before moving to his current position at the University of Essex, and the book reflects informed knowledge about both systems. The current debate about peremptory challenges provides a focal point for discussing some of the differences between the two systems.

Oh, I almost forgot, peremptory challenges, or at least their functional equivalent, are not entirely abolished: The prosecutor (but not the accused) has the right to “stand by” prospective

jurors in “politically sensitive” cases. More will be said about this later.

Following the Civil War and up to the present day, American courts and legislatures have incrementally attempted to make the jury a more democratic institution. Property, racial, and gender qualifications have been removed; occupational exemptions have been eliminated in many jurisdictions; and attempts have been made to increase the sources from which jury lists are drawn. In the process, the Supreme Court has shifted the rationale for this democratization from equal protection for defendants to one based on a fair cross-section of the community.

However, beginning with *Batson v. Kentucky* (1986) and subsequent cases, courts have recognized that peremptory challenges based on racial, gender, or other stereotypes have, at least partially, thwarted democratization. Nevertheless, there are serious issues involved in considering the abolition of peremptories. These include questions about whether abolition would result in a need for more expansive voir dire, whether obviously biased venire persons could be led into saying they could be fair, and whether too much power would then be

in the hands of the judge, who might be reluctant to excuse those jurors.

Minimizing these concerns by saying that England has eliminated peremptory challenges is greatly misleading. Professor Gobert helps us understand the problem in his discussion of the recent history of the jury in that country. The civil jury is all but extinct in England, and Gobert, among other informed commentators, raises a real concern that the criminal jury may be following in its steps.

While the English jury was traditionally composed of males who met property qualifications, a growing dissatisfaction with the elitist composition of juries led Parliament to formally abolish property requirements in 1972. Since 1981 jury pools have been randomly drawn from the electoral register. However, this step must be viewed against the Criminal Justice Act of 1967 that, in effect, requires only 10 of the 12 jurors to reach a verdict. The jury is instructed that it should attempt to reach a unanimous verdict, but after two hours of deliberation it is called back and told that 10 of 12 will do. Thus, even though democratization has increased the possibility of having minority perspectives on the jury, the majority verdict may make the expression of these views irrelevant.

At the same time that representativeness of the jury pool increased, Parliament reclassified many crimes so that they would be tried in magistrates' courts by laypersons who have no formal legal training. Gobert asserts that this trend has accelerated so that the biggest threat to trial by jury in England is not formal abolition of the jury but rather the "creeping expansion of magistrates' court jurisdiction."

The English jury never had the extensive voir dire procedures that exist in the U.S. In almost all trials, members of the jury pool were called to the front of the courtroom and sworn without questioning unless the defense exercised a peremptory challenge or the Crown

Prosecutor stood the juror aside.

However, in 1988 all peremptory challenges by the defendant were abolished.

Gobert's tracing of the background to abolition provides an interesting story. As early as 1973, Police Commissioner Sir Robert Mark gave a widely publicized speech in which he asserted that there were too many jury acquittals, laying the blame on jurors. In 1986 a government "White Paper" expressed concern that in trials involving multiple defendants the accused were pooling their challenges to obtain favorable juries. A subsequent government-sponsored study found that the pooling claim was exaggerated, and that in fact, there was a higher conviction rate in cases in which defendants exercised peremptory challenges than in those cases in which peremptories were not used. The Home Secretary conceded that the statistical case was weak,

At approximately the same time that the property qualifications were abolished in 1972, the Director of Public Prosecutions began the practice of conducting checks of prospective juror's backgrounds in "politically sensitive cases" and exercising the Crown's "stand by" privileges to remove those persons whom, it was believed, might be prone to vote for an acquittal. Standing by—about as old as the peremptory challenge—allows the prosecutor to move a juror to the back of the line.

In theory the juror might still be called if there are no other jurors left, but in practice, standing by operates like a peremptory challenge. Although Lord Denning and others criticized the standing by procedure as unfair, the Court of Appeal has upheld it. This is the basis of my claim that the peremptory challenge still exists in England, albeit only for the Crown.

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—and indeed the rest of the world—

often view our jury system as chaotic and corrupting of the ideal of justice. In high profile cases, lawyers hold press conferences before, during and after trials in hopes of influencing the jury. Prospective jurors attempt to be selected for duty so that they can sell the inside story to the *National Inquirer*.

but he pushed the reform anyway, and in 1988 Parliament abolished the centuries-old right of peremptory challenge. While the right to challenge for cause was retained, it is functionally useless in almost all cases. Thus, in practice, the defendant must accept the first 12 jurors who are called. That is, unless the Crown exercises its right to stand jurors aside.

Consider another change in England's laws. In 1994 Parliament passed the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act. It provides that if a defendant refuses to answer questions while in police custody, a jury can be informed of the refusal. Moreover, if the accused does not testify in his or her own defense at trial, the jury can be told that it may draw inferences from this fact.

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places a heavy emphasis on preventing pretrial and trial prejudice and assumes that there is little need, therefore, to screen jurors or have peremptory challenges.

There is also serious discussion afoot about eliminating the right to jury trial in "serious" fraud cases. As with peremptory challenges, the "evidence" of jury incompetence in fraud cases involves unsubstantiated anecdotes and commentaries by some who were dissatisfied with the outcomes of some widely publicized fraud trials. Acquittals are equated with jury failures. If these political pressures prevail, and knowledgeable observers suspect that they eventually will, the right to jury trial will be curtailed at the high end of crime seriousness as well as at the low end.

Alexis de Tocqueville's encomium on the American jury in his classic, *Democracy in America* (1835), is often quoted, but little attention is given to his comparison of the American jury to the English jury. He observed that in England the jury was selected from the aristocratic portion of the nation and that "the aristocracy makes the laws, applies the laws, and punishes infractions of the laws" so that "England may with truth be said to constitute an aristocratic republic." Many commentators within and outside England would endorse that view as still applying today. Gobert, in fact, ruefully cites Blackstone's (1765) concern about "new and arbitrary methods of trial" and his view that "little inconveniences in the forms of justice" are a price that must be paid for "more substantial matters."

In fairness, the English—and indeed the rest of the world—often view our jury system as chaotic and corrupting

of the ideal of justice. In high profile cases, lawyers hold press conferences before, during and after trials in hopes of influencing the jury. Prospective jurors attempt to be selected for duty so that they can sell the inside story to the *National Inquirer*. Trials are televised, and some judges have lost control of their courtrooms. Before trial, jurors have to fill out questionnaires that invade their privacy, and these are then used as the basis for days or weeks of lengthy voir dres. Enormous sums are spent on jury experts who give dubious advice and also appear on television along with publicity hungry lawyers who give play-by-play interpretations of the trial and tell us exactly what they think the jurors are thinking.

But this brings me back to the First Amendment issue. The American jury is embedded in a legal and cultural ethos that creates conditions for extraordinary influences that can prejudice the outcome of a trial. Challenges for cause and peremptory challenges, whatever their misuse in corrupting the ideal of the representative jury, act as an offset to screen out persons who have been biased by the atmosphere.

In England, however, the 1981 Contempt of Court Act severely restricts media coverage of almost all proceedings before trial and sometimes of the trial itself. Jurors are forbidden from disclosing anything about their deliberations under threat of a heavy fine and six months in the slammer. Barristers keep a low public profile. In addition the English jury is subject to

greater judicial controls than its American counterpart. At the end of the trial the judge not only instructs the jury on the law but summarizes the theories of prosecution and defense and comments extensively on the evidence.

In short, English law places a heavy emphasis on preventing pretrial and trial prejudice and assumes that there is little need, therefore, to screen jurors or have peremptory challenges. American law, of course, operates with quite different views about the role of mass media in democracy. There are other differences between the two systems, which cannot be discussed here. My point, however, is that what works for one system may not work well, or at all, for the other.

Despite the debate about whether there have been failures of justice in some highly publicized criminal trials, the American jury appears alive and well. If there are improvements to be made, the current English system does not seem a good model to emulate for American jury reforms.

Justice, Democracy and the Jury, as the title implies, involves more issues than I have covered here. Professor Gobert discusses the jury's function as a provider of justice, and he ties these functions to the philosophical writings of Lon Fuller and John Rawls in an interesting way. In the final chapter he utilizes the jury as model of citizen participation in governance that could be used for communitarian ends. Gobert's most important contribution is tracing the parallel and divergent developments in jury law and practice in England and America. This comparative perspective offers instructive lessons about legal policy and the relative role of the jury in modern conceptions of democracy. ●

Neil Vidmar is currently editing a book on contemporary common law jury systems around the world.

U.S. News Goofs on Duke Law School Ranking in 1998 Survey

by Mirinda Kossoff

When *U.S. News & World Report* released its rankings on law schools in late February, Duke Law had fallen out of the top 10. But it was a mistake. After *U.S. News* admitted the error in a press release and made the correction, Duke had risen to eighth.

The error had to do with a mistake in information about the number of the Law School's 1997 graduates employed at the time of graduation. While the Law School's 1997 employment rate at graduation was 92.6%, one of the highest among law schools in the nation, it was calculated at a lower rate by *U.S. News*, which led to Duke's dive in the rankings.

But what exactly do the rankings mean? How useful a measuring tool are they for prospective students? Law schools and the rankings have always had an ambivalent relationship. Most schools would like to dismiss the rankings as misleading fluff, but they also know that prospective students pay attention to them. So law schools are placed in the awkward position of having to court higher rankings while at the same time finding fault with their methodology.

Just before the 1998 *U.S. News* rankings were released, the Association of American Law Schools (AALS) asked the magazine to stop publishing its annual rankings of law schools, saying that the magazine's survey and others like it could be harmful to law school applicants.

The AALS held a press conference in New York and released a study challenging the validity of *U.S. News'* system of evaluating law schools. The organization also sent pamphlets, titled "Law School Rankings May be Hazardous to Your Health" to 93,000 law school applicants, advising them to

be wary of all ranking systems and not to "substitute someone else's ranking system for your own best judgment." The pamphlet, which also provides a list of two dozen variables that should be considered when choosing a law school, was endorsed by the deans, including Duke's Pamela Gann, of 164 of the 180 law schools approved by the American Bar Association. Dean Gann, along with John Sexton, dean of the New York University School of Law, spoke at the press conference.

The AALS study found that while *U.S. News* uses a dozen different factors in its rankings, "student selectivity," measured primarily by LSAT scores, accounts for almost 90% of any differences. The study also criticized the magazine's use of reputation questionnaires given to law school deans and faculty, claiming that responses can be "easily manipulated by the respondents to make their own schools look better and other schools look worse." A single respondent out of 200 can push a school into a higher or lower quartile. There are similar problems with the reputation survey sent to lawyers and judges, especially since only about one-third reply to the survey.

The other major contention of the study is that there is no direct assessment of the caliber of the school's faculty or any student assessment of the school's quality. Many indicators of a school's quality, such as curriculum, opportunities for students to participate in legal clinics, summer employment opportunities, number of judicial clerkships and the like, are not considered in the *U.S. News* survey. The bottom line is that the rankings emphasize factors that can be readily quantified—LSAT scores, employment statistics—over those that cannot, such as teaching quality and campus atmosphere. •

THE DOCKET

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by Mirinda Kossoff

The Duke presidency was "the fulfillment of my life," Terry Sanford remarked in an interview last fall with *Duke Magazine* Editor Bob Bliwise. "Being governor was great; I think I did some good things, some lasting things. But if that had been all I had ever done, it would have been a pretty shallow kind of a lifetime. Having been at Duke and still being at Duke—that's my life."

Terry Sanford, president of Duke University from 1970 through 1985, was as important to Duke as Duke was to him. More than anything else, he was beloved by students, because he listened to them and involved them in the life of their university. This decorated World War II veteran, state senator, North Carolina governor, U.S. senator and presidential candidate was faithful to Duke until his death from cancer on April 18th of this year. His funeral service in Duke Chapel was attended by nearly 1700 admirers including some of the country's best known politicians—political friends and foes alike.

One of his eulogists at the Duke Chapel service was State Rep. Daniel T. Blue Jr. '73 to whom Sanford was friend, colleague and mentor. The following is excerpted from Rep. Blue's remarks.

Dan Blue '73 Remembers and Thanks Terry Sanford



State Rep. Dan Blue '73 was one of Terry Sanford's early proteges and worked in Sanford's law firm after graduating from Duke Law School.

When I was 24 years old with a wife and young son and two weeks experience practicing law, Terry Sanford came to visit me in my office. He walked in, closed the door and sat down. He could tell I was nervous... After giving me a little fatherly advice on the practice of law, Terry told me, "I came over here to check on you, to see how you're doing. These fellows will treat you all right. If they don't, let me know. And let me know if there is anything I can do for you."

It was his law firm, of course—Sanford, Cannon, Adams and McCullough at that time. I later learned that Terry had placed a call to the senior partners in that firm and told them that he had observed this Duke law student and he wanted them to interview me, which was tantamount to telling them to "come hire me." So, after we had talked a while, Terry also did the greatest tribute to a young lawyer: he assigned me to one of the firm's major cases, directly answerable to him and two other partners.

Later, Terry consistently urged me and other people in the firm to be politically active, and he urged me to run for the North Carolina House of Representatives, and I did...

The fact that I stand before you today, as a farm boy from Robeson County, one who embodies all of those things that Terry Sanford did and meant for North Carolina, and as I stand to help remember one who is considered one of the 10 greatest governors in America during this century, it's a clear measure of how far we have come and how far Terry Sanford has led us.

You know, the amazing, almost mystical thing about Terry Sanford, as one of his former law partners told me, was his ability to get ordinary people to do extraordinary things.

Thirty-five years ago, in neighboring states in the South, Ross Barnett in Mississippi closed gates to prevent James Meredith from entering the University of Mississippi. At about the same time, Governor Faubus from Arkansas shut doors to keep students

from integrating the public schools in Little Rock. At about the same time, Governor Wallace of Alabama stood in the school house door to block the entrance. In Virginia, schools closed.

About the same time, Governor Terry Sanford in North Carolina boldly generated the resources to improve public education for my generation, helped establish our statewide system of community colleges for my generation, created the North Carolina School of the Arts, created the Governor's School in Winston-Salem, created the Learning Institute of North Carolina, increased teacher pay, started the North Carolina fund and established the Good Neighbor Council to discuss racial issues in the state during those tense times.

He had a vision to see across a landscape of hopelessness, hate, distrust and despair, to look through hills of racism and economic deprivation and...see a gate

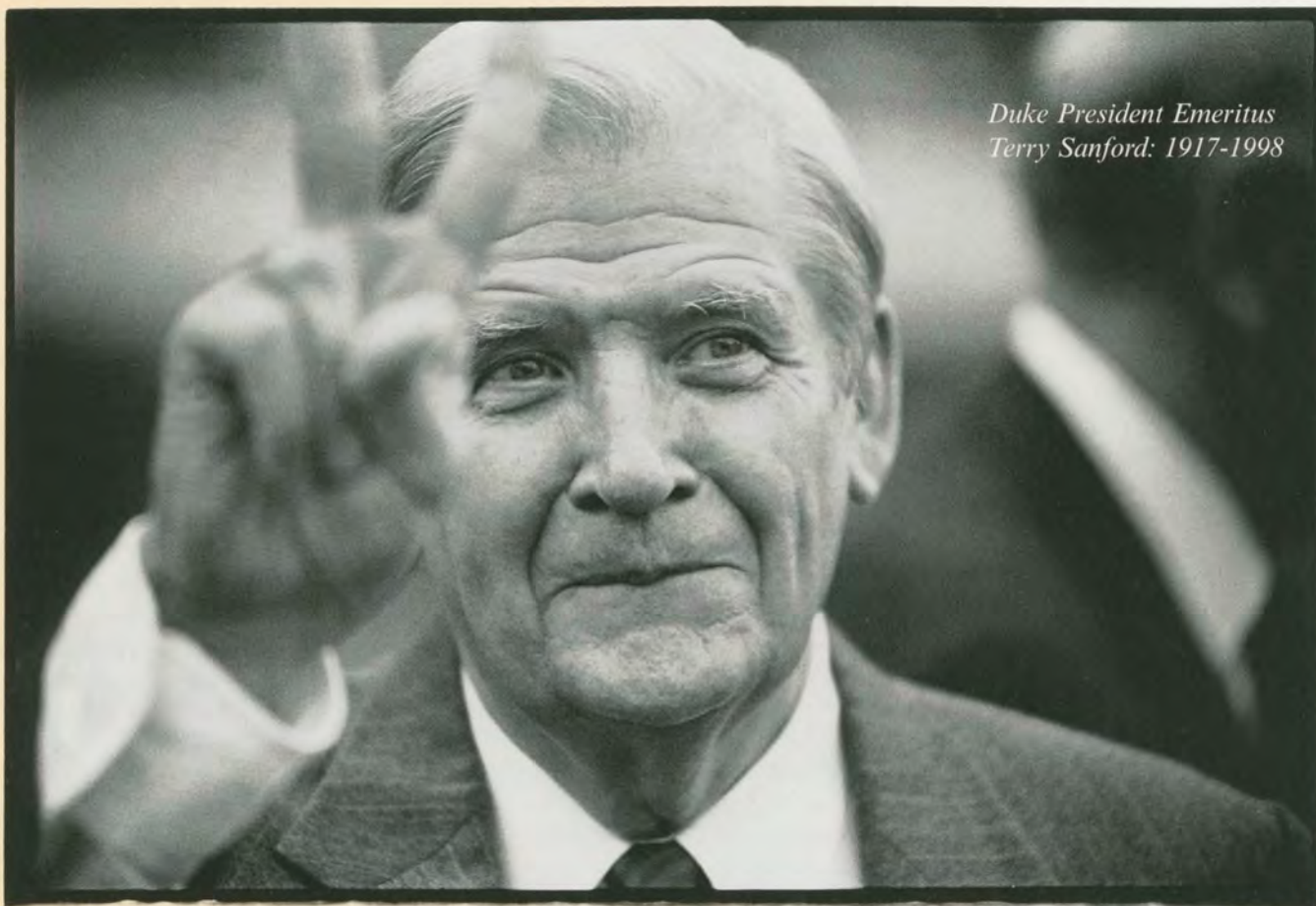
of opportunity for all North Carolinians, for all Southerners, for all Americans.

If I have known any man who has made a difference in my life and in the lives of so many North Carolinians, who believed in people and who was impervious to the pressure of other people's prejudice, it was Terry Sanford. I'm speaking as just one of the people who owe him a tremendous debt of

The amazing, almost mystical thing about Terry Sanford, as one of his former law partners told me, was his ability to get ordinary people to do extraordinary things.

freedom and gratitude. I told my children many years ago when they were looking at Duke that Terry Sanford was reason enough to look because he was a man who was at least two generations ahead of his contemporaries. The older I get, the more I know I need to revise that: Terry Sanford was at least three generations ahead.

So let me...discharge a personal duty to Terry Sanford, to do for him in his afterlife what he did for us as lawyers who had the privilege of practicing with him, what he did for us as North Carolinians and as Americans—offer a short, persuasive recommendation for admission. And I would start it by saying, Dear Lord: open your gate wide for Terry Sanford; he opened gates for all of us here on Earth. Oh, Lord, open wide your gate for Terry Sanford; he never closed a gate on anyone... God bless him. ●



*Duke President Emeritus
Terry Sanford: 1917-1998*

Professor Neil Vidmar's Research Figures in Canadian Supreme Court Ruling

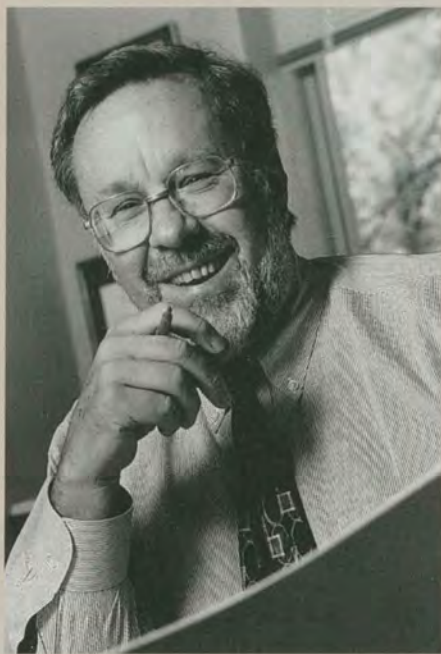
by Mirinda Kossoff

It's been a long haul, but Duke Law Professor Neil Vidmar feels vindicated.

For more than a quarter century, Vidmar, an expert on the behavior of juries, has been involved with the Canadian legal system and the way it deals with possible pre-trial prejudice among its jurors. He has written and testified that generic prejudice (based on stereotypes of people, such as aboriginals) does exist among Canadians and that in some cases potential jurors should be screened for such prejudice before trial. In June 1998, the Canadian Supreme Court agreed with him in a unanimous decision (in *R. v. Williams*) that cited Vidmar's work.

"I fervently believed in this opinion, based on the research," he said. "I feel a great sense of satisfaction at this ruling." But Vidmar is modest about the accomplishment, saying, "I think the court would have leaned this way anyway; social science is often used to support the way the court is already thinking."

The case that prompted the new ruling was tried in British Columbia and involved a Canadian Indian (Williams) accused of robbing a bank. Drawing on the precedent-setting 1993 Parks case in Ontario, where the Court of Appeal recognized generic prejudice in a case involving a black defendant, Williams wanted to question jurors about possible prejudice. The first trial judge agreed with the request but was overruled by a second judge who asserted that there was no demonstrated connection between attitudes and the jurors'



Neil Vidmar's work on the Canadian jury system was viewed as a threat by some in the Canadian judicial system who worried that they were on the "slippery slope to the Americanized jury."

ability to be fair. The case was appealed to the British Columbia Court of Appeal, which upheld the second judge's decision. The case then went to the Canadian Supreme Court.

In the process of writing and testifying about pre-trial prejudice in Canada, Vidmar's name began to circulate widely among Canadian judges and prosecutors—not always favorably.

Traditionally, Canadian courts have looked to English law for guidance on jury issues and did not recognize generic

prejudice or the need for the extensive pre-trial juror questioning that occurs in the U.S. legal system's *voire dire*. In Canada, jurors are presumed to be impartial, and most jurors are selected without any individual questioning, though there is a process for limited questioning, called "challenge for cause." Some of Vidmar's detractors didn't want to mess with a system they felt was working just fine. Vidmar, on the other hand, was testifying and writing that there is a connection between prejudice and the behavior of juries and that the system should take that into account.

"A number of judges and Crown prosecutors took strong issue with my opinions," Vidmar noted. "Partly, they worried about sliding down that slippery slope to what they called the 'Americanized jury.' They felt the Canadian legal system was under attack, and they didn't want the costs or burdens associated with questioning jurors or the specter of corrupting the system with an influx of jury consultants."

Supporters of the status quo also felt that the Canadian system had enough checks and balances to avoid jury decisions based on prejudice, such as important limits on pre-trial publicity and the judge's duty, after final arguments, to review the case for the jury.

Nevertheless, "some Canadians hold strong prejudices against Canadian aboriginals," Vidmar concluded. "This small step could at least help in getting a fair and impartial jury, without 'Americanizing' the Canadian jury." •

Grandfather's Struggle for a Legal Education Inspired Kali Murray '99

Donald G. Murray's Fight Led to *Brown* *v. Board of Education*

by Olisa Corcoran

Kali Murray '99 recalls the day in second grade when she first became aware of her grandfather's legacy as the plaintiff in the Baltimore desegregation suit that eventually led to *Brown v. Board of Education*.

"I remember it clearly; it was a green library. I was looking at a book on Thurgood Marshall, and I opened the book, and there was my grandfather!"

Donald Gaines Murray, memorialized, along with Thurgood Marshall, with a bronze statue in front of the Maryland State House, had to fight for every opportunity to study and practice law in the segregation-era South.

In 1935, Murray sued the all-white University of Maryland Law School for admission. Backed by Marshall and Charles Hamilton Houston, then attorneys with the active Baltimore chapter of the NAACP, Murray contended that the state must admit qualified blacks and that providing scholarships to other schools, a common practice to steer African-Americans toward black-only schools, was not equal treatment.

The university's Board of Regents fought Murray's application all the way to the Maryland Court of Appeals, contending, among other things, that they did not want to be held responsible



Kali Murray '99 was particularly saddened to learn that her grandfather, after he was admitted to the University of Maryland Law School, was ostracized by the other students. Though he graduated fourth in his class, he couldn't get a job at a Baltimore law firm.



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Thurgood Marshall, left, and Charles Houston, right, helped Donald Gaines Murray, center, sue the all-white University of Maryland Law School for admission.

for the 500 white women on campus if Murray were to be admitted.

Murray v. Maryland was the first of Marshall and Houston's systematic attacks on the South's Jim Crow college system and the end to the separate but equal precedent established in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896). The NAACP asserted Murray's right to admission under the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment. Success with Murray's case eventually led the NAACP to *Sweatt v. Painter* (1950) at the University of Texas and *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954).

After winning the admissions battle, Murray faced three years of silence from all but one of his classmates. "No one spoke to my grandfather, except for one Jewish student, the whole time he was at University of Maryland," Kali Murray says. "I couldn't imagine my law school experience without my fellow students."

After graduation, "none of the major law firms in Baltimore would hire my grandfather even though he was fourth in his class," Kali Murray explains. "Because America was a segregated society, as a black man he had a

very limited career. He had to patch a career together. He did a lot of briefs with the ACLU and the NAACP throughout the fifties."

Contrast the grandfather's experience with that of his granddaughter who, at 23, already has earned bachelor's and master's degrees from Johns Hopkins University. She has completed an oral history project on African-American educators in Baltimore, in which her grandmother, Rosa Murray, a teacher for many years, was a participant. At Duke, Murray is active in the Black Law Students' Association

"...[The] traditional policy of separation of the races is for the benefit of the colored as well as the white citizens of our community and undoubtedly has been a leading cause of the present amicable and cooperative relations which exist in this State between the two races."

The Board of Regents of the University of Maryland in their petition to the Maryland Court of Appeals

(BLSA) and Duke Bar Association programs and organized a successful 1998 Law School symposium on race. She spent her first summer at Venable Attorneys at Law in Baltimore, a firm that her grandfather could never dream of joining.

"When I think of what he went through, I get so mad," she says. His case has had "a profound influence on me wanting to be a lawyer." After seeing her grandfather's picture in the Marshall book and discussing the case with her parents, Murray says she began signing her name, "Kali Murray, Esq."

Murray says the rest of her family feels the impact of her grandfather's struggles and his commitment to the African-American community. "My family has a strong sense of what it means to be responsible to the community. My dad was involved in the Civil Rights Movement in Baltimore after he got back from Viet Nam. On my mom's side too, there is a real legacy of the black middle class. People tend to look at it as a negative community because there were a lot of issues about skin color, but there was a whole other side of this community that was about service and about being responsible to the people you lived with. I think my grandfather epitomized that. He was involved with service throughout his career and committed to that kind of ideal.

"Ralph Ellison talks a lot about the ideal of elegance and service mixed together," she continues. "My parents have emphasized that in my life, and I think that it has a profound influence on what I do and what my sister and brother do. We see our roles as important in the African-American community.

"When you talk to a lot of young black lawyers today, they just don't understand. They tend to see things in a much more individualistic sense.

Segregation was bad and it's not like everything is worked out."

Murray will be the first attorney in her family since her grandfather. Being a pioneer both in law school and in the legal community, "took a toll on my grandfather and he was very ill during the last years of his life. There was tremendous pressure on him to succeed. Here was somebody who was obviously a brilliant guy who for 30 years just hit this wall because of the limited opportunities available for black lawyers."

Guided by the success of both grandmothers and her maternal grandfather, Murray says her family turned to careers in education instead. "My grandmother had a brilliant professional career because teachers were needed and valued in the black community."

"[The] policy of separation has been imposed on the Negroes by the whites to make it easier to exploit and dominate the Negroes, and has been the source of constant suspicion, mistrust and resentment on the part of the Negroes and on the part of white citizens who genuinely believe in full adherence to the spirit and principles of the Constitution..."

— Thurgood Marshall and Charles Hamilton Houston's reply on behalf of Murray

Murray spent the summer at the Chicago Environmental Law & Policy Center and worked with Rob Michaels '89 on an appellate brief that was submitted to the Seventh Circuit. "Rob really extended himself, giving me instructive criticism and guidance on a variety of legal and professional questions," she said. "Working with Rob, I experienced lawyers committed to the public interest, who love their lives and their work."

Murray is interested in intellectual property, health law policy and higher education, as well as environmental issues. "I'm not interested in [practicing] civil rights," she says. "I think it's important to have African-American lawyers in a variety of contexts. I think that as opportunities for African-American lawyers have expanded, black people don't have to be the representative spokespersons on race."

Her grandfather died when Murray was nine. In 1996, Governor Parris N. Glendening dedicated Donald Murray's statue in front of the Maryland State House. The University of Maryland has twice honored his legacy.

Kali Murray's pride in her grandfather's history-making accomplishments is tempered by knowledge of the harsh treatment he received at every turn, and

particularly as a law student. "It comes down to the fact that no one spoke to my grandfather during all three years at law school. That makes me terribly sad. I've learned from people here at Duke things that have opened up my world to the possibilities of what being an American means. It gives you a profound sense of how much America has changed. I've been able to build friendships here at Duke that I consider very valuable." ●

Stephen Wallenstein, recently named executive director of the Center for Global Capital Markets, has extensive experience in international business in Asia, Latin America and Europe.



Law and Business Schools Launch New Name Stephen Wallenstein Executive Director

The Law School and the Fuqua School of Business have joined in establishing a center to study recent changes in global capital markets. International business law and finance expert Stephen Wallenstein has been named executive director of the new center, which will be located in the Law School. Professor Steven Schwarcz is faculty director and will oversee the work of the center, especially its interdisciplinary activities.

The center is being initially supported by grants from Goldman Sachs & Co., the Wachovia Corporation, First Union Corporation and Financial Security Assurance Inc. "Our center is unique because of its interdisciplinary nature," Wallenstein said. "We not only have the collaboration between the law and busi-

ness schools but also the active participation of the disciplines of public policy and economics."

In the last decade, capital markets have expanded beyond their traditional concentrations in the U.S., London, Hong Kong and Tokyo, and the types and complexities of securities traded have dramatically increased. "It's clear that our financial system is interconnected globally, and there are questions about what this new global financial architecture should look like," Wallenstein said. "These questions are critical for small countries and countries emerging from communism. We are looking both at how to foster the growth of new capital markets and how to regulate them so that these emerging economies won't be de-stabilized. The recent economic crises in Southeast

Asia dramatically underscore the problems that can arise in developing capital markets. Our center wants to formulate a "best practice" model for the development of these markets. It's a unique area where finance, law, economics and public policy come together."

The center is developing ties with colleges and universities in Europe, Asia and Latin America and looking to experts from government and industry for additional perspective. It will be sponsoring two upcoming invitation-only conferences that will bring together top thinkers in business, industry, academia and government. The first, co-sponsored by the Duke economics department will be held in early December and will focus on globalization, financial crises and economic reform in emerging markets. The second,

titled "Rethinking the United States Securities Laws," will be held in the spring of 1999. The center has also published a symposium on "International Asset Securitization" in the spring issue of the *Duke Journal of Comparative and International Law*.

Law professors Schwarcz and James Cox and business professors Campbell Harvey and Michael Bradley, who holds a joint appointment in the Law School, were instrumental in developing the center and describe it as "a unique effort to nurture cross-disciplinary work focused on financial transactions and global markets."

Wallenstein was selected to manage the new center because of his background and experience. Dean Pamela

Gann said of Wallenstein, "his keen mind and wealth of international business experience make him ideally suited to lead our new center."

Rex Adams, dean of the Fuqua School of Business agreed, adding, "Stephen Wallenstein is an outstanding fit with our corporate finance faculty and has broad experience with financial institutions that are important Fuqua partners."

For 16 years, until 1995, Wallenstein worked for the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank Group in Washington, D.C., structuring international financial transactions, as well as hedge funds and private equity vehicles, in Asia, Latin American and Europe. Since that time, he has been

a visiting professor at American University, the University of Denver College of Law and Duke University Law School, teaching courses on international business transactions, emerging capital markets, corporations/business associations and comparative equity capital markets, among others. He earned his J.D. from Yale Law School in 1974, a masters in government from Harvard and a B.A. in government from Cornell.

Earlier in his career, Wallenstein practiced law with a New York firm, Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton. He has extensive experience in Asia and Latin America and speaks fluent Portuguese. ●

Center for Global Capital Markets



Professor Steven Schwarcz, who was instrumental in founding the Center for Global Capital Markets, is the center's faculty director.

Scott Allan '99 Works on Legal Team at War Crimes Tribunal

by Olisa Corcoran

Following in the footsteps of Robert Nadelson '98, Scott Allan '99 spent five months last spring as a law clerk at the International Crimes Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) in The Hague, Netherlands. Allan joined law clerks from Canada, Mexico, South America and Europe on the trial team at the ICTY. Unlike clerks from the U.S., his colleagues already held law degrees and were generally fulfilling mandatory public service requirements in their home countries.

Allan found the project varied and challenging. "In one given day I may work on international and comparative legal issues, evidentiary law and may finish up by analyzing documents which will be used to impeach the other side's witness," he explains.

Two aspects of the work at the ICTY particularly struck Allan, the first being the level of education of many of the defendants. "Sure, there are a handful of thugs and bullies, but many of the high level indictees have graduate degrees in philosophy, economics and psychiatry. Karadic (indicted war criminal and former Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadic), for example, was a practicing psychiatrist before the war. It really makes you wonder how such learned people could commit such atrocities."

Allan was also surprised that "the library at the Tribunal has only a few dozen books and therefore research projects can be frustrating."

It was this lack of resources that initially brought Duke Law students and the Tribunal together. In the early years, the ICTY relied on outsourcing for research. Responding to that need, in 1994 Professor Madeline Morris created the International Humanitarian Project (IHP) at the Law School.

Duke students who participated in the IHP performed legal research on such issues as the extent to which international humanitarian law applies in

dealing with atrocities committed by all sides in the former Yugoslavia. "This was certainly a crucial question that was largely answered by the Tribunal in its decision in the Tadic case," says Scott Silliman, executive director of the Law School's Center for Law, Ethics and National Security and an advisor to the IHP. "But prior to that time it was the principal area of focus for our students and one where there were

many questions for which there were no clear answers. Our students did a magnificent job of framing the issues and marshalling their research to support the Tribunal as it prepared for the Tadic case to be argued."

(In 1997 the ICTY concluded its first full trial with the prosecution of Dusan Tadic, a Bosnian Serb. Tadic was found guilty of killing two Muslim policemen and of persecuting and torturing many Muslim civilians between May and December 1992. Tribunal judges ruled that there "was a widespread and systematic attack on the civilian population" in violation of international law and that this attack "was in pursuit of a greater Serbia.")

Allan and Nadelson's externships grew directly out of their work in the IHP, which Nadelson coordinated for the 1997-98 academic year.

For Allan, watching the ICTY gain legitimacy in the international community has been satisfying. "Early on in the Tribunal's history there was quite a bit of speculation about whether a court of this nature could effectively function," he says. "Such criticism is being disproved as indictees are turning themselves over and saying that they want to clear their names in front of a fair and unbiased international court. Moreover, NATO member countries and even the former Yugoslav states are cooperating with the Tribunal in apprehending those wanted by the ICTY." •



(Above) Scott Allan '99 was surprised at the number of well educated defendants who came before the war crimes tribunal.

(Below) Rob Nadelson '98 was the first Duke Law student to work at the ICTY.

New Admissions Dean Deplores Rankings; Praises Duke Law School's Unique Qualities

by Olisa Corcoran

Dennis J. Shields has succeeded Cynthia Rold, who left Duke last year to return to family in Denver, Colo., as assistant dean for admissions & financial aid. A law school admissions veteran with 17 years experience, Shields left a similar post at the University of Michigan Law School to



"I think no one can sell the school as well as the people who have gotten their education here and have gone out and been successful."

come to Duke. He had also worked at the University of Iowa and its law school, where he earned a J.D. in 1982.

After almost two decades in law school admissions, Shields has seen a decline in applications and stepped-up competition for top students, not to mention the impact of college rankings operations like those run by *U.S. News & World Report*.

In Shields' opinion, "rankings are probably the worst thing to happen to law school admissions in a long time. They create a vicious cycle. The consumers—the students and their parents—pay far more attention to rankings than they

really ought to." But the reality is that a law school's reputation in the market place has an impact on the quality of students it can attract.

Because prospective students put too much stock in the rankings, "the schools are driven by them, and it goes round and round.

"The rankings take a snapshot of a few variables and purport to evaluate almost 200 law schools. You can see how it makes no sense because there are schools that have shifted 10 spots in two years. There are schools that shift from one tier and back from year to year. Things just don't change that quickly."

And then there is the dread that accompanies a slip in the rankings. Duke found itself in this position in February when *U.S. News*, because of a calculation error that was later corrected, dropped the Law School from the ranks of its top 10.

Shields praises Dean Gann and the rest of the Duke administration for putting the ratings and numbers issue into perspective. "Many deans have unrealistic expectations about rankings. Everyone says 'we're as good as 'x' school and their LSAT median is one point higher so ours should be one

point higher.' And then they turn to the admissions person and say 'you have to make it higher.' That's just not realistic. It's not wise to judge yourself solely by the median LSAT.

"I think most people who have been in the business for a while have seen this cycle before and understand that it very much depends upon how the school feels about itself and the perspective that the dean has."

Shields puts it this way: the kinds of students Duke attracts are going to do well wherever they go to law school, whether it's Harvard, Yale, NYU or any other top school. "What you hope

is that the students make an informed choice about the environment and the circumstances that they will place themselves in for three years and make an individual judgement about what's best for them and not be driven by the rankings that say, if you want to do this with your career, you have to go to 'x' school."

Yet another challenge of attracting top students is the almost \$25,000 a year price tag. "There is no question that our ability to offer scholarships to the people we'd most like to have makes a big difference. Ideally, money should not be the issue that decides it." A law school wants to be in a position to offer the same aid package as its peer schools so that prospective students can "really focus on the qualities about the schools that they think will enrich their educational experiences. Many students can't make that choice; they never get to that point, because they only see the differing costs."

What can alumni do to help attract these highly desirable students? Shields says they can make themselves available to speak with prospective students at regional admitted student receptions and through individual contact.

"I think no one can sell the school as well as the people who have gotten their education here and have gone out and been successful," Shields says. Talking with alumni gives students a better sense that "there are a lot of ways to think about career opportunities, and that Duke serves as a good starting point."

Shields believes that Duke Law School is a good product to sell. "It has a great climate, a very strong, widely known faculty that are accessible to students, and it's a real community. People at the Law School are invested in this community.

"That means I can make a difference here. It's not just a job. It's the fact you feel you can make a contribution." •



New Assistant Dean for Admissions Dennis Shields, with students Christopher Rae '00 and Claire Wofford '00.

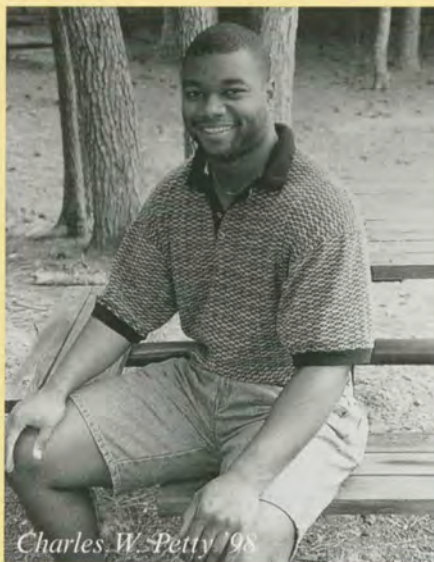
News Briefs

Duke's National Moot Court Team Ranks in Top 16

Duke Law School's National Moot Court team turned in an impressive performance in the Regional Tournament in Richmond, Va. last November, advancing to the National Finals in January 1998 and placing in the top 16. The team—Michael Coles '98, Heather Wells '98 and Zephyr Teachout '99—swept the Regionals by winning First Place, Best Brief, and Best Oralist (Michael Coles). Since 142 teams begin the competition at the regional level, ranking in the top 16 nationally is a noteworthy accomplishment. ●

Charles W. Petty '98 Honored for Service to the University

Charles W. Petty '98 was presented the 1998 William J. Griffith University Service Award at ceremonies during graduation weekend in May. Petty is a joint J.D./M.B.A. graduate who was cited for his tireless work as a role model for young African Americans. As community service chair for the Black Law Students Association (BLSA), he



brought several school groups to the Law School for inspirational and educational programs. He also served as team leader in the AIDS Wills Project, which provides legal assistance to HIV infected clients, president of BLSA and as an editor on the *Duke Environmental Law & Policy Forum*. He has devoted much of his free time to civic and church organizations, working with young people. According to Susan

Sockwell, associate dean for student affairs, "while Charles' leadership roles inside the university have been significant, I think his most distinctive contribution is his outreach to the at-risk children of Durham. You can imagine how warmly school children respond to his strength and humor." ●

Cummings Colloquium and LENS Conference Address Issues of National Concern

The Law School hosted two major conferences in the spring: The Third Annual Cummings Colloquium on Environmental Law, which examined the relationship between special interest groups and environmental law, and a conference on how government and industry can protect the nation's electronic information systems from cyber threats, sponsored by the Center for Law, Ethics and National Security, the Aegis Center for Legal Analysis and the Center for National Security Law at the University of Virginia. Both conferences brought together top thinkers from government, industry and academia to address problems of national concern. ●



Brian Stone '63 at Alumni Weekend 1991.

Brian Stone Endowed Scholarship Fund Tops \$100,000

Colleagues and family have not forgotten Brian Stone '63. The scholarship fund created in his memory has crossed the \$100,000 mark.

"We are delighted," says J. David Ross '63, a classmate and friend of Stone. "That it happened in time for the class of '63's 35th reunion pleased us very much."

Ross joined Glenn E. Ketner Jr. '63 and Vincent L. Sgrosso '62 in delivering a moving tribute to Stone at the '63 class dinner during Alumni Weekend 1998. Sgrosso returned to Duke especially for the memorial.

"We talked about how appropriate it was that the funds from the endowment go primarily to students with public law interests," says Ross. "Brian would be pleased."

Stone, who died in 1995, maintained close ties to Duke throughout his life, starting with the directorship of the Atlanta development office of Duke University in 1966. He later became a lifetime member of the Law School's Board of Visitors and served as a volunteer leader on the University's Arts & Sciences Capital Campaign. In 1986, Stone was honored with the Charles A. Dukes Award for Outstanding Volunteer Service. ●

Faculty Briefs

Catherine Admay has been awarded the International Committee of the Red Cross Fellowship in International Law for young international legal academics. The award involves two successive summer symposia, the first in Geneva and the second in New York.

Professor Katharine Bartlett has published the second edition of her *Gender and Law: Theory, Doctrine, Commentary* with Angela Harris. She also published the Brigitte M. Bodenheimer Lecture on the Family she gave at the University of California at Davis, titled "Saving the Family From the Reformers," in the *UC-Davis Law Review* and a paper titled "Rules for Allocation for Responsibility for Children at Divorce: Achieving Coherence in the Shadows of Complexity" in an edited collection on the post divorce family based on a conference at the University of Nebraska in which she participated last year. Her writings on feminist jurisprudence included a chapter in *A Companion to Feminist Philosophy*, edited by Alison Jaggar and Iris Young. Her latest draft of the child custody chapter in the American Law Institute's (ALI) Principles of the Law of Family Dissolution was approved by the ALI membership at its annual meeting in May.

Professor Sara Beale completed a term as senior associate dean for academic affairs in July. In September, she gave a plenary address, on the increased punitiveness in American criminal law, at the 35th annual meeting of the Academic Society for American Legal Studies in Kyoto, Japan. Following that talk, she spoke to a group of law professors and students at the University of Tokyo. The second edition of her grand jury treatise was published last year and has already been cited by the Supreme Court and the D.C. Circuit.

Professor Herbert Bernstein has written two articles for the *American*



Professor Herbert Bernstein

Journal of Comparative Law and presented a lecture on the "Limits of Tort Liability: A Comparative View" to the University of N.C. law faculty. He is a member of the board of directors and executive committee of the American Society of Comparative Law.

Professor Paul Carrington has published a number of articles on topics such as civil justice, law and economics, the reform of civil rules, the new social Darwinism, and dispute resolution provisions in adhesion contracts in the *Harvard Journal on Legislation*, the *Iowa Law Review*, *Green Bag*, the *N.C. State Bar Journal*, the *Boston College Law Review*, the *Alabama Law Review*, and an entry in the *Oxford Encyclopedia of Biography* on Ernst Freund. He was a consultant to the Commission on the Structure of the Courts of Appeals, a consultant to the Judicial Conference of the United States Committee on Mass Torts and chair of a panel discussion at the University of Arizona ILEP Conference on Complex Cases. He is also on the ABA Committee to plan

a national conference on Judicial Independence and Accountability to be held in Philadelphia. He is chair of the board of directors of the Private Adjudication Center and a conferee on the Advisory Committee on the Civil Rules, Judicial Conference of the United States in Boston in October.

Professor George Christie has published, with others, a third edition of his case book on the law of torts, with West Publishing. He spoke at a Duke conference on "Redefining Race and Ethnicity in the New Millennium" and moderated a panel on "Affirmative Action and the Law," sponsored by the Duke Association of Scholars.

Professor Amy Chua's forthcoming article titled "Markets, Democracy, and Ethnicity: Towards a New Paradigm for Law and Development" received an award in the 1997 AALS Call for Scholarly Papers competition. She presented the paper at the 1998 AALS Annual Meeting in San Francisco as well as at the University of Michigan

Law and Economics Workshop and at Boston University School of Law. She also spoke on privatization as a guest lecturer at Yale Law School. Professor Chua won the 1998 Distinguished Teaching Award presented by the Duke Bar Association.

Professor Charles Clotfelter was co-organizer of a meeting of the American Assembly, an affiliate of Columbia University that examines issues of U.S. policy, at the new Getty Museum in Los Angeles in April. The meeting, titled "Trust, Service and the Common Purpose: Philanthropy and the Nonprofit Sector in a Changing America," was attended by over 100 experts from academia, foundations, other nonprofit organizations, business and government and produced a final report which will be included in a book on the subject.

Professor James Cox has written on securities law topics for the *Washington University Law Quarterly* and the *Arizona Law Review* as well as an article on equal treatment for shareholders for the *Cardozo Law Review*. He has also published supplements to *Securities Regulation* (with Hillman and Langevoort) and *Corporations* (with Hazen). Professor Cox lectured on the "Year 2000 Problem and the Securities Laws" to the A.B.A. Litigation and Arbitration Program in New York and moderated the "Courts on Trial" conference in Tucson, Ariz.

Professor Richard Danner, senior associate dean for library and computing services, spoke on "Funding Legal Information Technology in Law Schools" at the AALS annual meeting in San Francisco in January. He also served as a consultant to the University of Arizona College of Law Library on strategic planning. In July, he spoke on "Interpreting Legislation in the 1990s" at the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) meeting in Anaheim, Ca. His paper "Redefining a Profession,"

about the future of law librarianship, won the 1998 AALL Call for Papers award.

Professor Walter Dellinger will be dividing his time between the Law School and the Washington, D.C. offices of O'Melveny & Myers where he will head up the firm's Supreme Court and appellate practice section. At the same time, he will maintain a reduced teaching schedule at the Law School. During the past few months he has given a number of lectures: three at New York University School of Law, (one of which was given to the Conference for State and Federal Appellate Judges), at the National Humanities Center, the Duke Law Journal Administrative Law Conference, the Research Technology Conference for Institutional Investors in Washington, D.C., the annual meeting of the American College of Trial Lawyers, the Fulbright Scholars Program, the Duke Law alumni weekend, to the U.S. Supreme Court law clerks, the Judge McMillian Society, the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Bar Association, the ABA Appellate Litigation Conference, the Judicial Conference of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, to the law clerks of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit and at the annual meeting of the ABA in Toronto, Canada.

Professor Deborah DeMott has given a number of talks during the spring of 1998: on agency principles and regulatory structures to the Experian Law Conference in Florida; two talks at Francis Lewis Law Center at Washington & Lee University, one on agency and another, "Faces of Loyalty" at a conference on the rights and duties of law partners and their firms; and a lecture on the mechanisms of control at the University of Connecticut Law School. She has an article forthcoming in *Law & Contemporary Problems* on "Organizational Incentives to Care About the Law." She completed

the second Preliminary Draft for the Restatement (Third) of Agency and discussed it in meetings with members of the American Law Institute and the Advisers to the project (who include Russell Robinson '56, Robert Hillman '73, and Robert Harrington '87).

Diane Dimond made a presentation, with lecturer Jane Wettach, on "Motivating Legal Writing Students," at the biannual conference of the Legal Writing Institute in Ann Arbor, Mich. She has been named director of writing for the Law School.

Professor Robinson Everett's suit challenging the North Carolina congressional redistricting plan (as classifying voters on the basis of race in violation of the Equal Protection clause) is still active. In response to an April district court order enjoining the state from conducting elections under the 1997 plan, the state submitted a revised redistricting plan which was accepted by the court in June. Professor Everett plans to appeal the June ruling and defend the April ruling. He also is publishing a book review, on Gary D. Solis' *Song Thang: An American War Crime*, in the May 1998 issue of the *Michigan Law Review*. He moderated a panel on military justice in August at the ABA annual meeting and is chairing a committee to plan the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the enactment of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and the creation of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals (now the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces).

Professor Stanley Fish has given a number of talks on the topics of the boundaries between church and state, and procedural justice, principles and hate speech, to the University of Georgia Humanities Center, Grinnell College, Berry College, Hamilton College, the University of Toronto, Yale Law School, the Independent Scholars of the Triangle and UCLA Law School.

Professor Paul Haagen has written an article, "New Wineskin for New Wine: The Need to Encourage Fairness in Mandatory Arbitration," in the *University of Arizona Law Review*. He also gave a seminar on "Competitive Athletics and the Challenge of Performance Enhancing Drugs" at the Northfield Mount Herman School Conference in Northfield, Mass.

Professor Clark Havighurst has published a revision of his case book, *Health Care Law and Policy: Readings, Notes, and Questions*, with the Foundation Press. He has an article on antitrust issues and health care in the Institute of Medicine conference proceedings, *Collaboration Among Managed Care Organizations for Quality Improvement*, and articles on health care reform in *Health Affairs*, the *Georgia Law Review* and *American Health Care: Government, Market Processes and the Public Interest*. He has given a number of talks on managed care, medical malpractice, health care financing and health care reform to the Duke University Eye Center; the

North Carolina Medical Society committee on tort reform; the Health Law Teachers Conference in Houston, Texas; the Health Policy Seminar for State Appellate Judges at the Vanderbilt Institute for Public Policy Studies; the Health Care Roundtable on Managed Care, Institute for Law and Economics, at the University of Pennsylvania; and the Institute for Legislative Practice, McGeorge School of Law in Sacramento, Calif. In April, he moderated a conference on "Non-Profit Conversions: Who Owns America's Healthcare Institutions?" at Duke Law School.

Professor Donald Horowitz spoke at the Annual Conference of the World Bank on "Structure and Strategy in Ethnic Conflict: A Few Steps Toward Synthesis" and at the International Studies Association meeting in Minneapolis on "Dehumanization and Rehumanization." He spent the month of May 1998 as a Suntory and Toyota Distinguished Visitor at the London School of Economics. He also spoke on "Constitutional Design for Divided

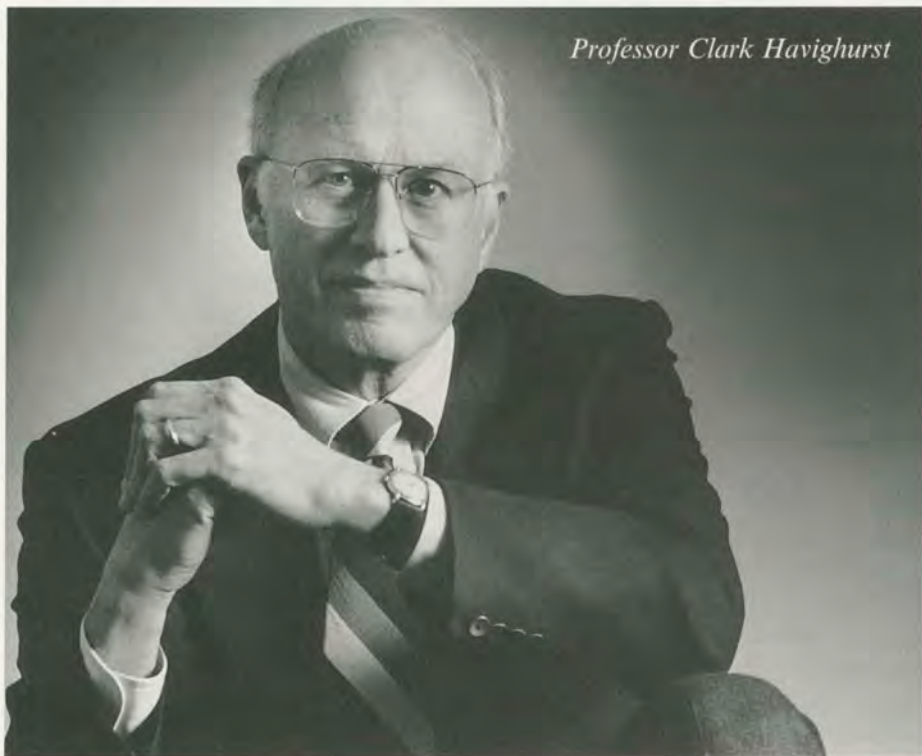
Societies" at Nuffield College, Oxford, and at the University of Cambridge Social and Political Studies Program and moderated a discussion at the London School of Economics on the new Northern Ireland peace agreement.

In June, he presented a paper, "Consociational Democracy and Its Alternatives," at a conference on Multicultural Democracy at the Law faculty of Bar-Ilan University in Israel. He has also published articles in: *Ethnicity and Group Rights*, one of the NOMOS series (the annual of the American Society of Political and Legal Philosophy); in *Electoral Systems in Divided Societies: The Fiji Constitution Review*; and *National Self-Determination and Secession*.

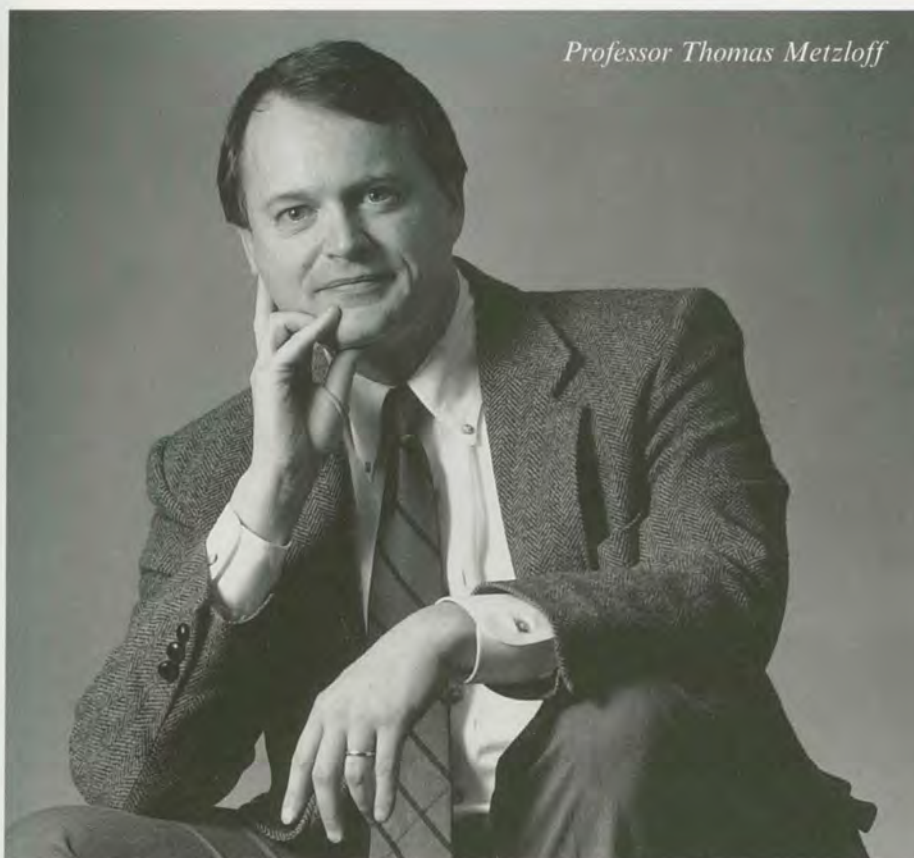
Professor David Lange spoke to the Southeastern Chapter of the Copyright Society of the U.S. and appeared as a panelist and speaker at the Sixth Annual Conference on International Intellectual Property Law and Policy at Fordham University School of Law. In June he was elected to the board of trustees of the Copyright Society of the U.S. at the society's annual meeting.

Professor Thomas Metzloff published, with others, an article on mediation and malpractice in *Law & Contemporary Problems*. He spoke on that topic at a meeting of the Physician Insurance Association of America in Boulder, Colo. and about ethics and expert witnesses at a meeting of the Kentucky Bar Association in May. He also gave a talk at Vanderbilt University on alternative dispute resolution and malpractice. In July, he took up new duties as senior associate dean for academic affairs. He will continue to maintain an active teaching schedule.

Professor Madeline Morris has written three articles on accountability for international crimes, two in *Law and Contemporary Problems* and one in the *ILSA Journal of International and Comparative Law*. Her article, "The



Professor Clark Havighurst

Professor Thomas Metzloff

trials of Concurrent Jurisdiction: The Case of Rwanda," published last year in the *Duke Journal of Comparative and International Law*, was reprinted in *American Diplomacy*. Currently, she is working with the American Bar Association's Central and East European Law Initiative (CEELI) on creating an international legal assistance consortium. She is chair of the Drafting Committee for Guidelines Against Impunity for International Crimes and a member of a group of authors creating a United Nations Department of Political Affairs handbook on justice in the peace negotiations process. She is also faculty co-director of the Duke/Geneva Institute in Transnational Law.

Professor Robert Mosteller has published a book, with adjunct lecturer Donald Beskind and others, on *North Carolina Evidentiary Foundations*. He has written articles for the *Oregon Law Review* and the *Georgetown Law Journal*

(on the proposed victims' rights amendment) and made presentations on syndromes, group character evidence and politics in criminal trials at the Judging Science Program of Duke's Private Adjudication Center and at the Judicial Conference of the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces in Washington, D.C. He gave testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee in Opposition to Senate Joint Resolution 44, proposing a victims' rights amendment to the U.S. Constitution. He presented a paper at an international conference in Belfast, Northern Ireland on the judicial role in criminal proceedings and spoke on the victims' rights movement at a conference at St. Mary's Law School in San Antonio Texas. He has recently been named the new chair of the Duke University Academic Council.

Theresa Newman has been appointed to the North Carolina State Bar's Ethics Committee and the North

Carolina Bar Association's Committee on Professionalism. She also traveled to Anchorage, Alaska, to make her second annual presentation to the Alaska Bar Association on recent developments in Alaska law. In July, she assumed new responsibilities as associate dean for academic affairs. She will work closely with Professor Tom Metzloff, the new senior associate dean for academic affairs, in developing the curriculum.

Professor Jonathan Ocko was presented the Jackson Rigney Award for Outstanding Service to International Programs at North Carolina State University. The award is given annually by the NCSU chapter of Sigma Iota Rho, the honor society of international relations.

Professor Jefferson Powell has published an article, with Jed Rubenfeld, on the line item veto and separation of powers in the *Duke Law Journal*. He has also written two book reviews, one published in *Modern Theology* and the other

*Associate Dean Theresa Newman*

in the *University of Chicago Law Review*. He has recently been named director of the new Duke Law School Program in Public Law.

Professor William Reppy has been nominated to represent the Law School on the North Carolina General Statutes Commission.

Professor Emeritus Horace Robertson participated in the 11th annual meeting of the U.S. Naval War College Advisory Committee on Operational Law in Newport, R.I. He is a charter member of the committee. He also published an article, titled "The Principle of the Military Objective in the Law of Armed Conflict," in *The Law of Military Operations: Liber Amicorum Professor Jack Grunawalt, U.S. Naval War College International Law Studies*.

Professor Thomas Rowe has written articles appearing in the *Arizona Law Review*, the *Washburn Law Journal* and the *Notre Dame Law Review* and has an article forthcoming in the *Indiana Law Journal*. He spent the spring semester on Bost research leave as a scholar-in-residence at the RAND Institute for Civil Justice in Santa Monica, Calif. During that time, he spoke on "The Process and Politics of Amending the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure" to the UCLA law faculty. He also has been elected president of the board of directors of the North Central Legal Assistance Program and is program chair and section chair-elect, Federal Courts section of the AALS.

Professor Richard Schmalbeck published a humorous article, "Bill's Big Breakfast," in the June 15, 1998 issue of the *National Law Journal*. His paper, "Race and the Federal Income Tax: Has a Disparate Impact Case Been Made?" was published in the *North Carolina Law Review* and his article on "Taxes and Philanthropy Among the Wealthy," with Gerald Auten and



Professor Thomas Rowe

Charles Clotfelter, was published by the University of Michigan Office of Tax Policy Research in its *Working Paper Series*. In the spring, he spoke to the Duke University Health Law Society Conference on "Who Owns Blue Cross/Blue Shield?" and on "Tax Reform in the Russian Federation" at the fall Duke Law School Barristers Society meeting. He continues his work on the Tax Reform Oversight Project of the Russian Federation.

Professor Christopher Schroeder addressed the Third Annual Cummings Colloquium on Environmental Law on "Explaining Environmental Law." He also published an article in the *Journal of Law and Politics* on "Reforming Government Through Oversight: A Good or Bad Idea?" and wrote a 1998 supplement to *Environmental Regulation: Law, Science and Policy*.

Professor Steven Schwarcz was a speaker at the recent United Nations Colloquium on Uniform Commercial Laws, sponsored by the U.N. Commission

on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). His subject was "Cross-Border Securitization" and the impact of the proposed U.N. Convention on international receivables financing. He has published an article in the spring 1998 symposium issue of the *Duke Journal of Comparative & International Law* on "The Universal Language of Cross-Border Finance" and has an article on "Freedom to Contract About Bankruptcy" in the *Texas Law Review*. Professor Schwarcz spoke on bankruptcy to the University of N.C. law faculty, the University of Michigan Law and Economic Workshop, the Duke Law faculty workshop and the annual meeting of the American Law and Economics Association. He is a member of consultative groups on Transnational Insolvency and the Uniform Commercial Code of the American Law Institute and a senior consultant to the International Law Center for Inter-American Free Trade's Mexican Securitization Project.

Scott Silliman, director of the Center for Law, Ethics and National Security (LENS), moderated a panel at the LENS

Conference on "National Information Infrastructure Protection in the 21st Century." He also served as guest lecturer on "A National Security Law Update" at the 8th Annual Festival of Legal Learning sponsored by the University of N.C. School of Law and spoke on the law of war to the J.F.K. Special Warfare Center at Fort Bragg.

Carol Spruill made a presentation on pro bono programs in law schools on a panel titled "Law School Culture Changes" at the ABA Pro Bono Conference in Asheville, N.C. She also served as vice president of Carolina Legal Assistance. In June, she was elected vice president of the N.C. Bar Association Board of Governors. As of July, her position changed from assistant dean to associate dean for academic affairs, and she will work with Senior Associate Dean Tom Metzloff and Associate Dean Theresa Newman on Law School academic affairs.

Professor Laura Underkuffler published an article in the *Journal of South African Public Law* on religious guarantees in a pluralistic society. She was also a panelist at a Georgetown University Law Center Working Group presentation on Law, Culture, and the Humanities titled "Roundtable on Legal Theory: History, Philosophy, Aesthetics and Post-Modernism in Property Law and Rhetoric."

Professor Neil Vidmar presented a talk on peremptory challenges at a symposium titled "*Jury Reform: Making Juries Work*," sponsored by the University of Michigan *Journal of Law Reform* in Ann Arbor, Mich. He also spoke on medical malpractice jury awards at the Fourth Annual Clifford Symposium on Tort Law and Public Policy at DePaul University College of Law in Chicago. He helped plan a workshop "Teaching Judges About Science" at the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada and presented a paper, "The Performance of the

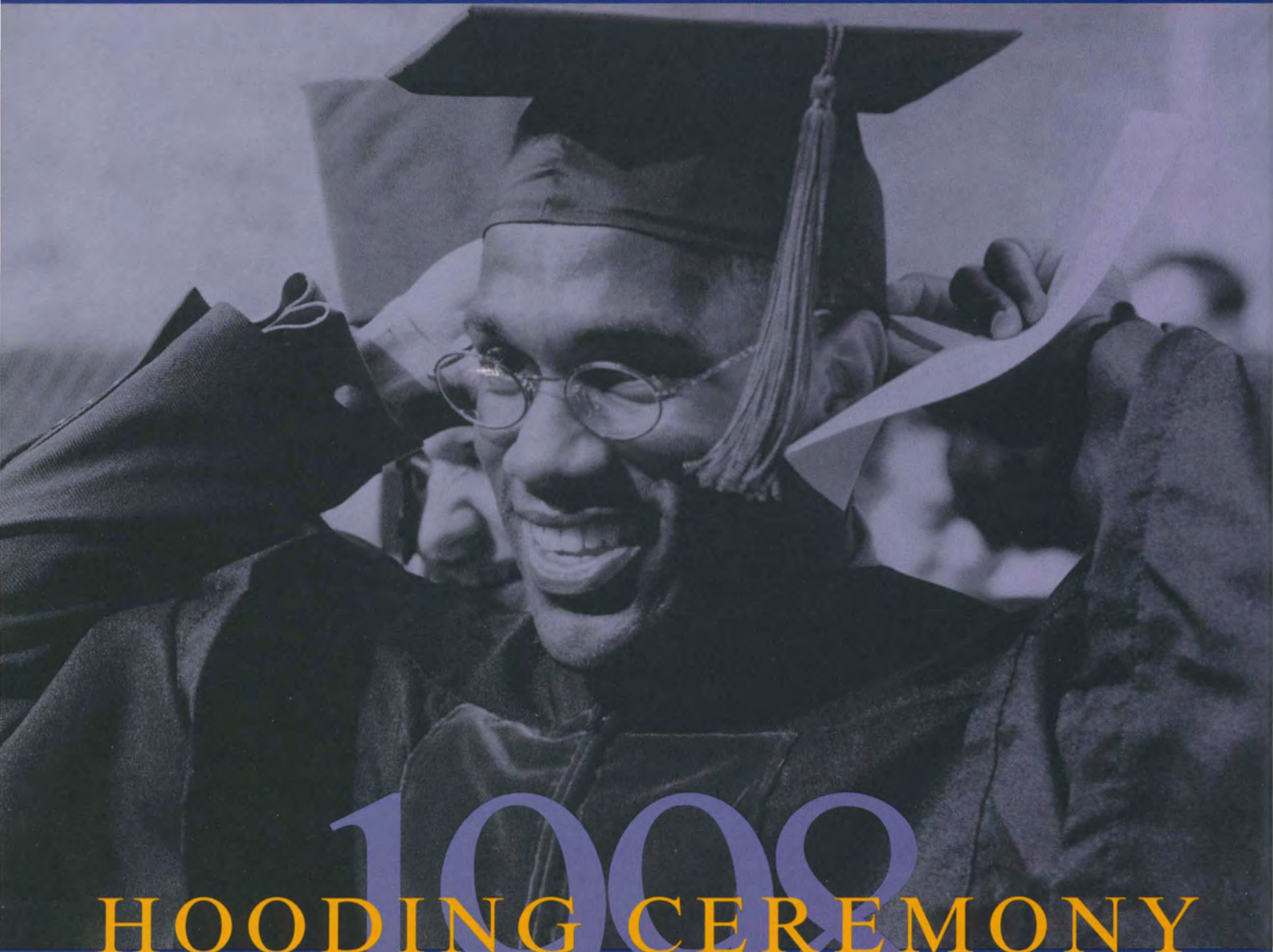


Professor Laura Underkuffler

American Civil Jury: An Empirical Perspective," at the University of Arizona College of Law "Courts on Trial" Conference. At Duke Law School's Judging Science Program, he presented a talk on "Social Science Evidence: A Critical Perspective" and was a discussant on two panels at the Law & Society Association in Aspen, Colo.

Stephen Wallenstein, the new executive director of the Center for Global Capital Markets, has co-authored two articles for *Preventive Law Reporter*, on the millennium and on the year 2,000 problem. He also chaired a panel on "The Legal and Financial Implications of the Year 2,000 Problem" at the Rocky Mountain Computer and Technology Forum, University of Denver College of Law.

Professor Jonathan Wiener spoke on "Benefit-Cost Analysis in Federal Law" at the Harvard School of Public Health in April and on "Choosing Regulatory Instruments for Global Environmental Protection" at Stanford Law School & Institute for International Studies and at Duke Law School in May. He is serving as a consultant to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), helping to design a new global system of tradable allowances for greenhouse gas emissions. He also organized and moderated the Third Annual Cummings Colloquium on Environmental Law, "The Puzzle of Environmental Legislation," jointly sponsored with the Nicholas School of the Environment and the Center for the Study of the Congress.



1998

HOODING CEREMONY



LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION GETS NEW OFFICERS



David L. Vaughan '71, right, is the new president of the Duke Law Alumni Association. At reunion '98, he presented the Charles Murphy award for public service to Daniel T. Blue Jr. '73.

David L. Vaughan '71, managing partner of Kelley Drye & Warren in Washington, D.C., has been named the new president of Duke's Law Alumni Association (LAA). Pamela A. Peters '78 of Winter Park, Fla., is vice-president and Michael Dockterman '78, a partner at Wildman, Harrold, Allen & Dixon in Chicago, secretary.

Immediate past president Bruce W. Baber '79 is a partner at King & Spalding in Atlanta.

Other members of the LAA Board are:

Sarah H. Adams '73
 Jan Mark Adler '78
 Anne Micheaux Akwari '95
 Juan Francisco Aleman '91
 Mohammed Al-Sheaibi '90
 James Bradford Anwyll '82
 Robert Flowers Baker '61
 Karen Bussel Berman '92
 Jay S. Bilas '92
 James E. Buck '60
 Jean C. Coker '70
 Mark Alan Fishman '78

Mark D. Gustafson '86
 Susanne Ingeburg Haas '87
 John L. Hardiman '82
 Martha J. Hays '82
 Terence M. Hynes '79
 Kyung S. Lee '84
 Tanya Martin '89
 Wendy B. Oliver '87
 Erin E. Powell '92
 William L. Riley '67
 Martin Schaefermeier '90
 J. Thomas Vitt III '87

For information about the LAA contact Ellen Hathaway, coordinator of alumni relations, at 919-613-7214.



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REUNION 1998

(Clockwise from above)
Marcy and Richard '78
Horvitz; Andrew O'Malley '78
and son, Ian Duke O'Malley;
Charlie Rose T'64, L'68 and
Walter Dellinger; John F.
Lowndes '58 and Dean Pamela
Gann '73; Len Simon '73,
Candace Carroll '74 and Don
Mayer '73; Corinne Haywood



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Find fellow alumni on our searchable electronic alumni directory at <http://alumni.law.duke.edu>

Read up-to-date news on your classmates in alumni notes on-line at <http://alumni.law.duke.edu>

Find out which Duke Law professors have been in the news and what they're saying at <http://news.law.duke.edu>

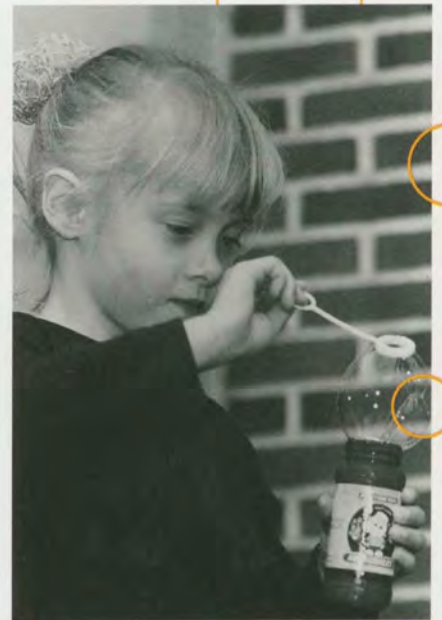
Check out our new splash page at <http://www.law.duke.edu>

Read excerpts from *Duke Law* and *Passport* at <http://alumni.law.duke.edu>

Send us your news for alumni notes at <http://www.law.duke.edu/alumni/alumdir/update.htm>

Make a pledge to the annual fund at <http://www.law.duke.edu/alumni/afpled.htm>

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Professional Notes

1964

John D. Leech was honored with the Trustees Award by the American Hospital Association. The award recognizes outstanding and noteworthy contributions to AHA's policy development activities or programming. The president of Riverledge Healthcare Consultants in Cleveland, Leech has served on the AHA board and executive committee.

1969

David E. Foscue, a judge in the Grays Harbor County Superior Court, was profiled in the May 18, 1998 issue of the *Washington Journal*.

Kathleen M. Mills, deputy general counsel of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, has been named to the Academy of Women Achievers of the YWCA of New York City. Mills, who joined Bethlehem Steel in 1973, has been in her current position since 1996. Mills has served on the state bar association's committee on the unauthorized practice of law and currently is a member of its labor law section. Active in the community, Mills is a member of the board of directors of the Visiting Nurses Association of Eastern Pennsylvania, Historic Bethlehem and the Gateway School.

1970

George R. Krouse Jr., a partner at New York's Simpson Thacher & Bartlett, was profiled in the July/August 1998 issue of *American Lawyer*.

Charles B. Neeley Jr. serves on the board of governors of

the North Carolina State Bar Association.

1971

Christine M. Durham has received an honorary doctor of laws degree from the University of Utah.

Thomas F. Zachman has been elected to the Ohio Bar Association board of governors for the 1997-2000 term. Zachman was also elected to the board of trustees for the Ohio State Bar Foundation for the 1998 term. His daughter, Laura, is attending the University of Michigan Law School and daughter Elizabeth is finishing her degree at Cornell University.

1974

John M. Bremer has been elected executive vice president for administration and law by the board of trustees of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Bremer, previously senior vice president, general counsel and secretary of the company, will retain his responsibilities as general counsel, secretary and head of the law department and will assume additional responsibility for Northwestern Mutual's actuarial, corporate services, human resources and communications departments. Bremer also chairs Northwestern's management committee, which oversees the day-to-day operations of the company.

1975

Timothy J. DeBaets, a partner in the New York law firm of Cowan, DeBaets, Abrahams & Sheppard,

has been elected to chair the New York State Bar Association's 1,550-member entertainment, arts and sports law section. He is a frequent lecturer, panelist and speaker on entertainment and sports law.

Allyson Duncan has left the North Carolina Utilities Commission, where she has served since her 1991 appointment by Governor Jim Hunt, to become a partner at Kilpatrick Stockton in Raleigh. In her new position, she will serve as a regulatory advocate for BellSouth and Enron Corporation.

David B. Sand has been elected to the board of directors of Briggs and Morgan in St. Paul, Minn.

1978

David Kohler, senior vice president and general counsel of CNN, was profiled in the April 20, 1998 issue of *The National Law Journal*.

Samuel Mason has joined the Philadelphia office of Drinker Biddle & Reath as a partner in the corporate and securities group of the firm's business and finance department. Mason is a former partner and chair of the business department of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads.

Sarah H. Steindel is managing attorney for Natural Gas Utilities of the New Jersey Division of the Ratepayer Advocate in Newark, N.J.

1979

Neil C. Williams III is associate general counsel at St. Jude Medical CRMD, a leading manufacturer of cardiac pacemakers and implantable defibrillators. Williams also designs and teaches labor and employment law courses for attorneys and human resource professionals in the UCLA Extension's Business & Management Program.

1980

H. Glenn Tucker has become a partner in the firm of Greenberg Dauber Epstein & Tucker in Newark, N.J. He concentrates his practice in corporate law. The firm specializes in complex commercial litigation, taxation, business planning and corporate transactions, employee benefits and estate planning.

1981

John J. Coleman III has been elected chair of the Alabama State Bar labor and employment section. In addition, Coleman served as contributing author to the 1997 supplement to BNA's Occupation Safety and Health Law. Coleman is a partner practicing in the labor and employment section of Balch & Bingham's Birmingham, Ala. office.

Michael R. Dreeben, at an awards ceremony in July, received the Attorney General's Award for Distinguished Service—"for his exemplary and sustained role in representing the U.S. in criminal matters before the Supreme Court." As deputy solicitor general,

Dreeben is the government's top criminal advocate in the Supreme Court.

1982



Elizabeth A. Galloway

Elizabeth A. Galloway, a partner in the Cincinnati law firm Taft, Stettinius & Hollister, was recently appointed chair of the Professional Women's Resource Group (PWRG). As chair, Galloway will lead her firm's women attorneys in the development and implementation of networking and educational opportunities for tri-state women-owned or managed businesses. Galloway focuses her legal practice in the general corporate area.

1984

Sol W. Bernstein, counsel with Reed Smith Shaw & McClay, recently spoke at the Banking Law Committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association on the topic of "Hidden Issues in Syndicated Loan Agreements." Bernstein joined Reed Smith in 1996 and has a wide-ranging transactional finance practice for domestic and foreign banks. Previously, Bernstein was vice

president and counsel for Fleet Bank in Jersey City, N.J.

Lauren A. Larson's computer services business—Right Brain Computing—in Alexandria, Va., will be starting its fifth year in business. Larson's company designs and produces newsletters, maintains web pages and develops databases.

John H. Sokul Jr. has been elected president and treasurer of Cleveland, Waters and Bass, in Concord, N.H. Sokul practices primarily in the area of commercial real estate development, finance and leasing, general business law and shopping center law.

Peter G. Verniero is serving a second term as attorney general of the State of New Jersey. Verniero was renominated by Governor Christine Whitman, reconfirmed by the state Senate and sworn into office on Jan. 20, 1998.

1985

Janet Ward Black has been named chair of legal services for the North Carolina Access to Justice Campaign.

1986

Robert T. Danforth is a member of the faculty at Washington and Lee University School of Law where he teaches trusts and estates and related tax areas.

Christy M. Gudaitis is chair of the health law section of the North Carolina State Bar Association.

1987

John R. Archambault is chair of the labor & employment section of the North Carolina State Bar Association.

Jasper A. Howard has been named a partner at Covington & Burling. Previously, Howard was special counsel to the IRS chief counsel.

Christopher J. Petrini has been named a partner at the Boston firm of Conn, Kavanaugh, Rosenthal, Peisch & Ford. Petrini practices in the firm's litigation department with an emphasis on employment, construction and product liability cases. He also serves as chair of the Framingham Board of Selectmen, the chief executive board of the town of Framingham, and is acting chair of the Massachusetts Turnpike Advisory Board, a board appointed by the governor to comment on real estate transactions proposed by the Mass. Turnpike Authority.

1988



Philip B. Belcher

Philip B. Belcher has joined the Duke Endowment

staff as associate director of the health care division.

Charles T. Francis has been elected to the Rex Healthcare board of trustees.



Steven A. Schwartz

Steven A. Schwartz has become a partner at Chimicles, Jacobsen & Tikellis in Philadelphia. After primarily defending corporations in civil litigation at a major Philadelphia law firm, Schwartz changed sides, joining the Chimicles firm as an associate in 1990 in order to prosecute claims against corporations on behalf of investors, consumers and those injured by a wide variety of corporate misconduct.

Beth D. Wilkinson has been named director of alumni relations at Duke Law School.

1989

Carla L. Brown, of the Law Offices of Carla L. Brown, has opened new offices in West Palm Beach, Fla.

Richard N. Cook has been promoted to corporate counsel at Kimley-Horn and Associates in Raleigh, N.C.

Carol L. Ferren has been named counsel in the employee benefit group of Drinker Biddle & Reath in Philadelphia, Pa.



Jay L. Halpern

Jay L. Halpern has become a partner in the Washington D.C. office of Reed Smith. Halpern, a member of the corporate & finance group and the franchise group, specializes in counseling franchise and restaurant companies in a variety of corporate, finance and securities matters.

Kenneth A. Murphy has become a partner in the Philadelphia office of Miller, Alfano & Raspanti. Murphy concentrates his practice in commercial litigation.

Peter J. Soloff has been named a partner at Blank Rome Comisky McCauley in Philadelphia. Soloff concentrates his practice in the area of real estate.

1990

Claude A. Allen has been appointed Secretary of Health and Human Services by Governor Gilmore of Virginia. He will oversee 12 agencies and 16,000 employees.

Paul Dietrich is a partner with Stump, Storey & Callahan in Orlando, Fla., practicing in the areas of real estate, business and banking.

Kristyn Elliott has taken time away from her commercial litigation practice at Litchford & Christopher in Orlando, Fla. to stay at home with her and husband Paul Dietrich's daughter, Madeleine.

Terri Johnson Harris has been elected a partner in Smith Helms Mulliss & Moore. Harris, who works in the firm's Greensboro, N.C. office, concentrates her practice in health law, administrative law and general litigation.

Scott L. Kaufman has become a partner at Brock Silverstein McAuliffe, a New York City corporate finance and mergers & acquisitions boutique law firm. Kaufman, who had been at Wilkie Farr & Gallagher since graduation, focuses his practice primarily on securities offerings, mergers & acquisitions and venture capital financing.

Alfred Kossman has become a partner in the Dusseldorf, Germany office of Sherman & Sterling.

Jeffrey Lichtman is a criminal defense attorney in New York City with the law offices of Gerald L. Shargel.

Heather MacKenzie has opened her own law practice in Winston-Salem, N.C., specializing in immigration and naturalization law.

Anne Marie Tanin Towle was elected to the junior partnership of Hale and Dorr in Boston, Mass.

Elizabeth Zirkle Williams is on the faculty of the Georgetown University Child Development Center as director of the Conflict Management Program.

1991

Gary R. Brock was promoted to major in the U.S. Army and assumed the position of legal advisor to Special Operations Command, Pacific, responsible for all Special Operations Forces within the Pacific theater.

Dara Grossinger Redler has been promoted to senior attorney at WORLDSPAN, an Atlanta corporation jointly owned by Delta Air Lines, Trans World Airlines and Northwest Airlines.

1992

Sam Braverman has opened his own law office in the Bronx, N.Y., specializing in the areas of criminal law, real estate closings and wills.

Douglas Jackson has joined the mergers & acquisitions group at BancAmerica Robertson Stephens in Chicago (soon to be renamed BancAmerica Montgomery Securities).

Julian S. Myers has joined PHP Healthcare Corporation's office of legal counsel in Reston, Va. as associate general counsel, specializing in healthcare transactions, mergers & acquisitions and joint ventures.

David K. Park is a litigation associate in the antitrust department of Rogers & Wells in New York City. Previously, Park was an associate at Weil, Gotshal & Manges.

Victoria J. Szymczak is an assistant professor and electronic information specialist at Brooklyn Law School in Brooklyn, N.Y.

1993

Lars Skanvig Bramhelt has become a partner at Lind & Cadovius in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Julio Pereira Gandarillas has become a partner in the Price Waterhouse Tax and Legal Services Department in Santiago, Chile.

Peter L. Levin has joined the Copenhagen, Denmark office of the management consulting firm, Egon Zehnder International.

Daniel E. Smith has joined Crescent Real Estate Equities Company, one of the country's largest publicly held estate investment trusts, as Crescent's senior attorney. Smith had been in the real estate section of the Dallas firm Hughes & Luce since graduation.

Richard D. Strulson is now the director of business and legal affairs at Fox Sports Net in Los Angeles, Calif.

1994

Ruth Tappan Dowling is clerking for Judge Fred Parker on the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in Burlington, Vt.

Richard J. Ferris Jr. is an attorney in the international environmental practice group of Beveridge and Diamond in Washington, D.C. Ferris, who is also China counsel for the Center for International Environmental Law, has recently published an article titled "The People's Republic of China: An Environmental Law Briefing for Corporate Counsel" which appeared in *The Metropolitan Corporate Counsel*. Another article titled, "The Environmental Regulatory Regime of the People's Republic of China: A Primer Addressing Practical Concerns of Foreign Investors," appeared in the *Environmental Law Review*.

David A. Pickering recently transferred to the New York office of Merrill Lynch, where he works in private equity principle investment. Previously, Pickering worked in the investment banking division of Merrill Lynch's London office.

James W. Smith III was recently selected as the officer in charge and chief criminal prosecutor for the 2nd Infantry Division's Camp Howse Legal Center located in Korea.

Stacie I. Strong is beginning studies as a doctoral candidate in international and comparative law at the University of Cambridge, England. For the last four years, Strong has been working as a general litigator at Weil, Gotshal & Manges in New York. During that time, she published articles in the

Southern California Law Review, the *Michigan Journal of International Law* and the *Arizona Law Review*, which was cited by *The National Law Journal* as "worth reading" in the area of jurisprudence. Strong is also admitted as a solicitor in England and Wales.

Jack D. Todd has joined the intellectual property group of Kennedy, Covington, Lobdell & Hickman in Charlotte, N.C. Todd's practice will focus on trademarks and patent law in the area of electrical engineering, computer engineering and software.

1995

Brian L. Doster has become an associate with Beveridge and Diamond in Washington, D.C., where his practice is focused on environmental law. Doster was formerly associated with Rose, Sundstrom & Bentley in Tallahassee, Fla.

Duane A. Draper has become a partner in the Tampa law firm Bryant, Miller and Olive. He concentrates his practice in state and securities law matters relating to municipal bonds.

Marc Eumann earned a doctorate of jurisprudence from Bochum University Law School in February 1998. Eumann's dissertation focused on the organization of local government utilities in the United States. In June 1998, Eumann passed the bar examination in the state of Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany, after a

two-year clerkship at the City of Duisburg, NRW District Court.

Sonja Henning, two-year point guard for the American Basketball League's San Jose Lasers, has been traded to the Portland Power. Portland's head coach Lin Dunn, who coached Henning at the 1990 World Championships, said, "I think Sonja is one of the best point guards in the league..."

Christopher C. Marquardt is an associate at Alston & Bird in Atlanta, Ga., where he focuses his practice on labor and employment litigation. Previously, Marquardt served a two-year clerkship in the Northern District of Florida.

Jackson W. Moore, former law clerk to the Honorable John D. Rainey, has joined the Houston firm Gardere Wynne Sewell & Riggs as an associate in the trial practice group.

Pedro Oller Taylor has been named regional counsel for GBM Corporation, the company responsible for distributing IBM products in Central America and the Dominican Republic.

Feng Xue, who earned an LL.M. in 1995, received his J.D. from Duke Law School in May, 1998.

1996

Juan Alvarado is working in New York at Davis Polk and Wardwell in the corporate, securities and finance areas.

Victoria Bilousenko has joined the firm of Frere Cholmeley Bischoff where she works in the firm's CIS department in London.

Paul Brathwaite was recently selected to be a special assistant to the U.S. Secretary of Labor.

Marcel I. Imery is a founding partner of Imery, Trivella, Urdaneta & Alvarez in Caracas, Venezuela.

Ana Maria Legendre has joined the team of legal advisors of the newly formed Maritime Authority of Panama.

Angus Nabers McFadden has become an associate at Bradley Arant Rose & White in Birmingham, Ala. Before joining the firm, McFadden clerked for U.S. District Judge Sharon Lovelace Blackburn, North District of Alabama.

Robert Gerald Schaffer is clerking for Chief Justice William Rehnquist for the 1998 Supreme Court term.



Jennifer L. Slone has joined the Orlando office of Foley &

Lardner as an associate. Slone, who practices in the litigation department, was previously associated with Dewey Ballantine in New York.

Joshua Teague has been practicing as a solicitor with Minter Ellison in Sydney, Australia. Later this year he will begin work with the Public Interest Law Clearing House, a pro bono legal center sponsored by a number of large Sydney law firms, where his practice will concentrate on the assessment and conduct of public interest pro bono work.

Pierre Tourres is now practicing in the Warsaw, Poland office of Gide Loyrette Nouel.

Ibnu Wahyutomo is serving as the third secretary at the information division of the Indonesian Embassy in Ottawa, Canada.

1997

David Buchsbaum is an associate with Steel Hector & Davis in Miami, Fla., focusing on litigation, and commercial and employment law.

Denise Gough is a copy-right law associate with the Washington, D.C. office of Proskauer Rose.

James Pomeranz is an associate at Willkie Farr & Gallagher in New York City, practicing real estate.

Jeremy B. Rosen will be clerking with Judge Ferdinand Fernandez of the Ninth Circuit in Pasadena, Calif., for the 1999-2000 term. He will be at Munger, Tolles & Olson until his clerkship.

Takehiko Takatsu is a senior analyst at The Industrial Bank of Japan in Tokyo.

Richard Thornton is a taxation supervisor at Ernst & Young in Brisbane, Australia.

1998

Heather Bell Adams is a litigation associate at Hunton and Williams in Raleigh, N.C.

Births

1984

M. Jane Williamson and Stephen Winthrop announce the birth of their first child, Katharine Christine "Casey" Winthrop, on June 20, 1997.

1986

John F. Grossbauer and his wife, Tracey, announce the birth of their son, John Francis Grossbauer IV, on Oct. 17, 1997.

1987

Frank W. Cureton and his wife, Leadley, announce the birth of their first child, Hannah Leadley Cureton, on March 5, 1998.

Kevin M. LeWinter and his wife, Tyiona Phan-LeWinter, announce the birth of their son, Remy Auguste LeWinter, on Dec. 12, 1997.

1988

Susan L. Beesley's daughter, Lillian Beesley-Gilman, was born July 25, 1997.

Richard E. Byrne and his wife, Jennifer, announce the birth of their daughter, Colleen Casey, on Feb. 4, 1998.

1990

Sally J. McDonald and her husband, Rich Levin, announce the birth of their son, Grant Benjamin, on July 31, 1997.

Elizabeth Zirkle Williams announces the birth of her daughter, Erin Kay Williams, on Dec. 8, 1997.

1991

Anne E. Connolly and **Colm F. Connolly** announce the birth of their third son, William Carleton, on Feb. 24, 1998.

1992

Robert E. Kaelin and his wife, Linda, announce the birth of their first child, Ryan Edmund, on April 14, 1998.

1993

Jacquelynn M. Broughton and her husband, Byron Hudgee, welcomed their son Tyson Amir Hudgee into the world on Oct. 12, 1997.

Seth E. Gardner and his wife Jill announce the birth of their son, Daniel James, on April 27, 1998.

1996

Juan Alvarado's first daughter, Marina, was born Dec. 1, 1997.

Jennifer Harrod and her husband, Scott de Marchi, announce the birth of their son, Daniel Took Harrod de Marchi on Nov. 24, 1997.

Takeru Tanojiri announces the birth of his daughter, Maho, on April 25, 1998.

Weddings

1990

Jeffrey Lichtman married Nance Dickinson on May 24, 1997, in Florence, Italy. Lichtman is a criminal defense attorney in New York City with the Law Offices of Gerald L. Shargel.

1992

Sandra J. Galvis and **David K. Park** were married in Montecito, Calif. on Oct. 25, 1997. Both are associates with New York City law firms—Galvis with Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, and Park with Rogers and Wells.

Edward H. Trent married Sarah Smith in Atlanta on June 20, 1998. Trent is a partner at Coffman, Coleman, Andrews & Grogan in Jacksonville, Fla.

1993

Anne L. Thompson, an associate at Blass & Driggs in New York, married Stephen Madden on May 16, 1998.

1994

Anne K. Stewart and **Adrian E. Dollard '95** were married on Sept. 6, 1997.

1998

Geoffrey W. Adams and **Heather L. Bell** were married on April 18, 1998, in Raleigh, N.C.

Obituaries

1933

William C. Lassiter, 89, of Raleigh, died May 8, 1998. A native of Smithfield, N.C., Lassiter earned both undergraduate and law degrees from Duke. He began his law practice in Raleigh in 1933 and retired in 1988. Lassiter served in the U.S. Navy from 1942 to 1946 in the Asian Theater and retired as commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve. He served as Raleigh city attorney from 1947 to 1951 and as general counsel for the N.C. Press Association from 1938 to 1984. Lassiter was a member of many civic organizations including the boards of trustees at both Shaw University (1951-1955) and Meredith College (1953-1956.) He was a past president of both the Raleigh Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Wake County Bar Association. In 1984, Lassiter, who wrote a book titled *Law and the Press*, was inducted into the N.C. Journalism Hall of Fame. In 1988, the N.C. Press Association inaugurated the William C. Lassiter First Amendment Award, which is presented annually. In addition, Lassiter was a deacon at the First Baptist Church in Raleigh. He is survived by two sons, a brother, and two grandchildren.

1934

Alden P. Honeycutt, who spent 40 years in the business of helping people find jobs, died Aug. 15, 1997

in Raleigh. He was 87. From the 1930s until 1971, Honeycutt worked for government organizations finding jobs for the unemployed. From 1967 to 1971, he was director of the N.C. Employee Security Commission. His career in employment began in 1934 when Honeycutt took a job with the National Reemployment Service, where he placed unemployed North Carolinians with the Civilian Conservation Corps, which was building the Blue Ridge Parkway. Honeycutt was instrumental in forming the State Employees Association and served as an ex-officio member of the N.C. Commission for the Blind. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, two sons, a sister and four grandchildren.

1939

George A. Burwell died Jan. 15, 1998 in Durham. A retired attorney, Burwell had served in the U.S. Navy and was retired with the rank of captain. He was a member of the Rotary Club, Cribbage Congress and the United Methodist Church. Burwell is survived by his wife, Jeanne Peel Burwell, a daughter, a son and five grandchildren.

1948

Audrey S. Horton died Dec. 26, 1997 in Asheville, N.C. Originally from Louistown, Penn., Horton attended Duke as an undergraduate and a law student. For 50 years she was a partner with her husband, Shelby E. Horton Jr. '48, in the law firm Horton and Horton. She was active in volunteer work, especially the Irene Wortham Center,

and was a member of the Soroptimist Club, the History Club, and several area bridge clubs. She was a member of Grace Baptist Church, where she was a Sunday school teacher and choir member. Horton is survived by her husband, two daughters, a sister and three grandchildren.

Robert B. Miller Jr., of Elizabeth, N.J., died in April 1997.

1957

John D. Ayres Jr., of Albany, Ga., died Feb. 25, 1998. A native of Dothan, Ala., Ayres had lived in Pensacola, Fla., before moving to Albany 10 years ago. Before he retired, Ayres was vice president and general counsel of Ayres Corporation. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II. Ayres is survived by his wife, Jo Anne Ayres, three sons, two daughters, one sister and nine grandchildren.

1959

Harry Joseph O'Connor Jr., 66, died Jan. 5, 1998. A life-long resident of Greensboro, N.C., O'Connor was a graduate of N.C. State University, where he was a distinguished military student. He was a former member of the board of directors of Greensboro Day School, a member of the N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers and a former member of that organization's board of governors. O'Connor was a veteran of the U.S. Air Force, where he served as a pilot. Survivors include his wife, Betty Jane

O'Connor, two children, two sisters, two brothers and three grandchildren.

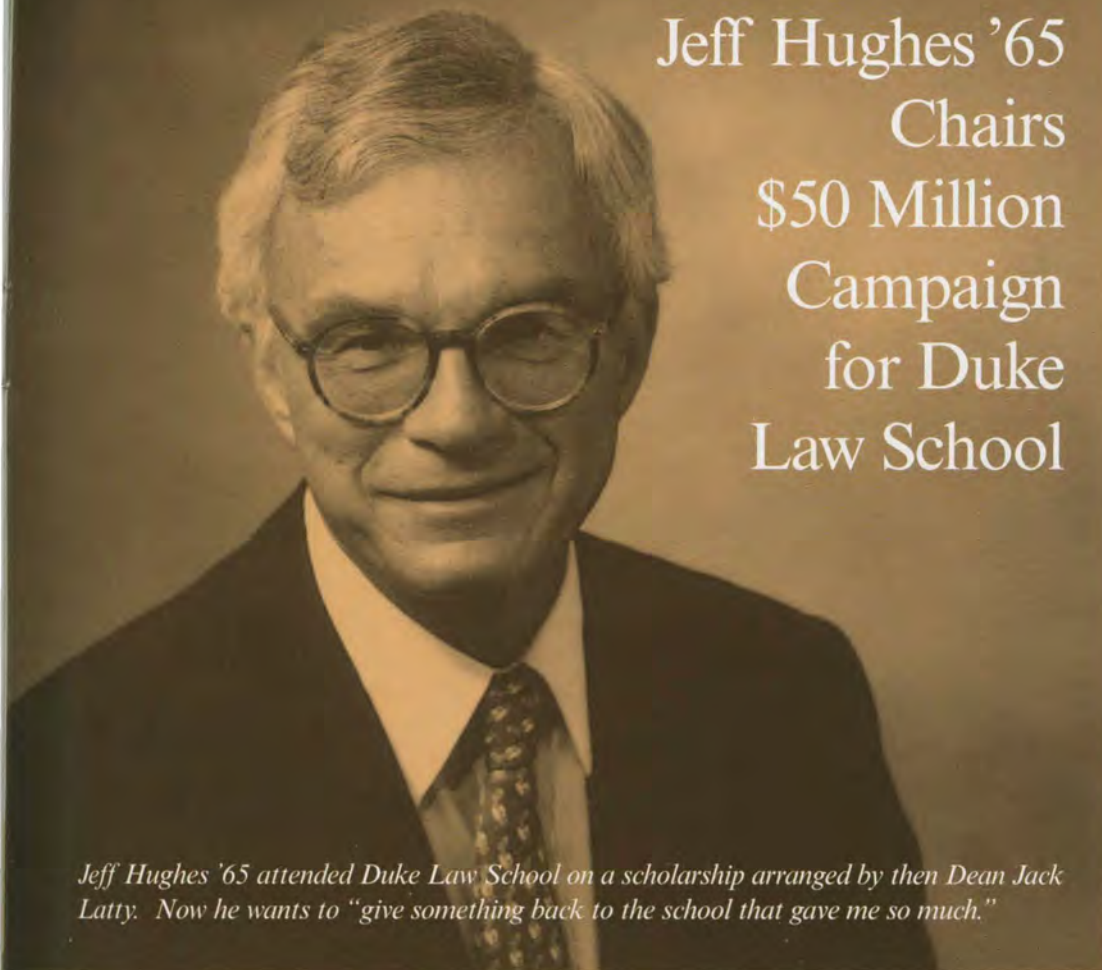
1967

Douglas A. Poe died March 25, 1998. Poe was a partner at Mayer Brown & Platt in Chicago. He is survived by his mother, Marcella Poe.

1972

Gregory S. Brown, of Tempe, Ariz., died Jan. 11, 1998.

Jeff Hughes '65 Chairs \$50 Million Campaign for Duke Law School



Jeff Hughes '65 attended Duke Law School on a scholarship arranged by then Dean Jack Latty. Now he wants to "give something back to the school that gave me so much."

by Debbie Selinsky

Duke Law alumnus Jeff Hughes '65, may have spent only a few years practicing law before he entered business, but the successful vice chairman of the Cypress Group, an investment firm in New York, hasn't lost sight of the way that education has benefited him in business ventures throughout his career.

That's why he counts as his favorite cause these days the Law School where he studied on a scholarship arranged by then Dean Jack Latty.

"I want to give something back to the School that gave me so much," said Hughes, chair of the \$50 million Campaign for Duke

Law School Committee, in a recent interview. "And what's exciting about all this is that we have such a high quality product to sell. On the planning committee for the campaign (which he also chaired), we thought a lot about what we want the School to be and developed a whole strategic process to reach those goals and to sell Duke Law School—a process that includes spreading the word about a lot of very talented people and terrific programs such as the new Global Capital Markets Center."

Hughes recalled what a "wonderful" time he had as a law student at Duke in the 1960s. "Those of us in our class were the first people to go all three years in the new building. And classes were a

lot less crowded because there were only about 100 of us in that building," he said. "I loved tax law and corporate law and could see how they would be helpful to me in business."

After spending a few years practicing law, Hughes, who received his undergraduate degree from Wesleyan University, went to work in 1968 for Lehman Brothers where he stayed for 26 years. In 1994, he and partners formed Cypress Group.

Hughes lost touch with Duke Law School for some time and said he was brought back into the fold in 1986 by professor and former dean Paul Carrington. "Through Paul, I became involved again and then when Pamela (Gann) came

on board, I continued to be involved. She's been such a catalyst for good things at the Law School—it's a pleasure to work with her."

Now a lifetime member of the Board of Visitors, Hughes, with his wife Bettysue T '65, is a generous donor to Law School projects and sees his work as investing in the future of the School.

"We're working with people who have specific interests or programs they want to support—such as scholarships for students or work in environmental law—and also trying to convince people to give to the Annual Fund from which we support more basic needs, such as the library and information technology."

Hughes has a message for potential law students: Duke is THE place to go to prepare for a career in law. "It's important to know what's in the law books, but professors at Duke Law School are more practical, in a big picture sense. They teach how law fits into the world at large—these are the things you need to know."

He also advises students to pursue courses they like. "It's important to get the basics but spend a lot of time learning about areas that interest you. You can do all kinds of things with a law degree," he added.

In addition to his work on behalf of Duke Law School, Hughes has served in various volunteer capacities for Park Avenue Methodist Church and for the park system in New York. "These are the things that make life fun," he said. ●

Campaign Leadership Gifts Top \$16 Million

ESTATE PLANNING CAN BE A CREATIVE WAY TO GIVE

As the Campaign for Duke Law School goes public, the School is pleased to announce commitments of over \$16 million toward our \$50 million goal. Len Simon '73 and Candace Carroll '74 have joined the list of lead donors by establishing the Candace M. Carroll and Leonard B. Simon Endowment Fund, earmarked to support Duke Law students pursuing careers and activities in public service.

Three other major gifts have been the result of estate planning, which can be a creative avenue for supporting the Law School. Major gifts have come from the estate of Kathrine Everett, mother of Duke Law Professor Robinson O. Everett LL.M. '59, Erma Greenwood '39 and more recently, \$600,000 from the estate of Douglas Poe '67 and an additional planned gift from his mother Marcella "Sally" Poe. Mrs. Poe has designated \$500,000 from her son's bequest to create the Douglas Poe Scholarship, which will support Duke Law students under the umbrella of the Mordecai Scholars Program. •



At alumni weekend 1998, the Law School paid tribute to the late Kathrine Everett, the first woman to argue and win a case in the N.C. Supreme Court, and her heirs, Professor Robinson Everett and his family. From left, Dean Pamela Gann, Greg, Lynn, Robinson and Luke Everett. The Law School was the recipient of a major gift from Kathrine Everett's estate.

WAYS OF GIVING

Outright gifts are the simplest to make, but there are other methods of giving, like planned gifts, that carry additional benefits.

BEQUESTS are gifts to Duke Law School made by provisions in a donor's will or living trust. Such provisions benefit the Law School and reduce the estate's tax liability. They may take a number of forms:

- **Specific bequests** specify a precise amount for the Law School.
- **Residuary bequests** usually specify that what is left of an estate, after distributions to other heirs, goes to Duke Law School.
- **Contingent bequests** usually direct assets to Duke Law School if a designated heir is no longer living.
- **Life insurance and retirement plans** may provide an opportunity to name Duke Law School as a beneficiary.

LIFE INCOME GIFTS are those in which the donor and/or a designated beneficiary may receive income for life, frequently with significant tax savings, while providing a long-term gift to Duke Law School.

- **Charitable remainder trusts** are created by a donor to produce income for a specified period of time, often a lifetime, with the assets remaining at the end of that period going to a specified charitable recipient. There are

a variety of charitable remainder trusts that may benefit Duke Law School, including charitable remainder annuity trusts and several types of charitable remainder unitrusts.

- **Charitable gift annuities** provide donors with a fixed income stream for life, with the assets passing to Duke Law School at death. A charitable gift annuity can be structured to begin paying income at the time of the gift or at a future specified date.
- **Pooled income funds** are invested by Duke for the benefit of the Law School in an investment pool, similar to a mutual fund, to produce income for donors for life, with the principal going to Duke Law School at the donor's death. There are currently two pooled income funds, the Tower Fund and the Quadrangle Fund, each with a different investment objective.

APPRECIATED PROPERTY, usually appreciated securities or real estate, frequently is given to fund life income arrangements and may provide the donor with significant tax savings, as well as the satisfaction of making a significant contribution to the Law School.

Honor Roll of Giving

ALUMNI DONORS BY CLASS

1923

1 donor

Richard E. Thigpen Sr.

1933

1 donor

William B. McGuire

1935

2 donors
\$125 paid

Lee S. McKeithen
Nicholas Orem Jr.

1936

2 donors
\$25,228 paid

Louise Maxwell Barr
Edward Rubin

1937

11 donors
\$15,696 paid

Dorothy Airheart
John Mack Holland Jr.
Richard W. Kiefer
Harland Francis Leathers
H. Hale McCown
Helen Lanier McCown
William L. Mosenson
Floyd M. Riddick
Farley Hunter Sheldon
Caroline Phillips Stoel
Thomas B. Stoel

1938

4 donors
\$1,425 Reunion Class Gift Total
\$1,425 paid

Reunion Chair: Carmon J. Stuart

Edward B. Bulleit
James E. Sapp Jr.
Carmon J. Stuart
Charles H. Young

1939

6 donors
\$1,400 paid

George A. Burwell (*Deceased*)
R. Campbell Carden
Eugene Desvernine
Stanley P. Meyerson
Benson C. Tomlinson
William F. Womble

1940

7 donors
\$3,575 paid

Margaret Adams Harris
Alex R. Josephs
Joseph Laufer
Harold M. Missal
Benjamin D. Raub
Robert W. Tunnell
Edward C. Vandenburg

1941

10 donors
\$12,805 paid

Aute L. Carr
Virgil W. Coopridger
Daniel Roberts Dixon
George T. Frampton
Benjamin S. Horack
W. Frank Malone
James R. Mattocks
Guillermo Moscoso
Numa L. Smith Jr.
Norman L. Wherrett

1942

6 donors
\$3,525 paid

Donald Johnston Berkemeyer
A. Vernon Carnahan
Robert J. Everett
Frederick Nelson
Adolph Henry Ralston
John F. Repko

1944

2 donors
\$4,000 paid

Nathaniel R. Johnson Jr.
Melvin S. Taub

1945

3 donors
\$36,100 paid

Elwood M. Rich
Frances Fulk Ruffy
Julian D. Sanger

1946

2 donors
\$800 paid

Elizabeth Parker Engle
Ivan C. Rutledge

1947

14 donors
\$3,825 paid

R. Cecil Boutwell Jr.
Bertram J. Dube
Jack DeWeese Hawkins
Carl Horn Jr.
Henry A. McKinnon Jr.
Jonathan Z. McKown
Matthew S. Rae Jr.
Earle M. Rice
Henry Fletcher Sherrill
In memory of Eileen Vogel Gavin
Harold D. Spears
John A. Speziale
Harry Rudd Teel
Calder W. Womble
Kenneth F. Wooten Jr.

1948

16 donors
\$23,980 Reunion Class Gift Total
\$23,981 paid

Reunion Chair: Robert P. Barnett

Robert P. Barnett
William W. Daniel
Herbert D. Fischer
Willis H. Flick
Edwin P. Friedberg
Lorraine Boyce Hawkins
Richard T. Marquise
Wallace H. McCown
DeRosset Myers
George H. Newsome
Edward Rocap
Frederick H. Stone
A. William Sweeney
John M. Turner
Joe Pitts Vick
William Sidney Windes

1949

15 donors
\$12,753 paid

Clifford Charles Benson
Charles F. Blanchard
Bueford G. Herbert
Duncan W. Holt Jr.
Ben F. Johnson
Hugh A. Lee
Ben H. Logan Jr.
William J. Lowry
Edward J. Moppert
Alden G. Pearce
Leila Sears
Sidney William Smith Jr.
David Kerr Taylor
Joe Park Whitener
Silas Williams Jr.

1950

22 donors
\$22,546 paid

William H. Adams III
James G. Cate Jr.
Robert L. Clifford
Ralph Clayton Clontz Jr.
W. Warren Cole Jr.
Robert Randolph Gardner
Roy J. Grogan Sr.
Allen H. Gwyn Jr.
Thomas G. Hart
J. William Hoyle III
Arthur K. Knudsen Jr.
Thomas O. Lawton Jr.
Kwan Hi Lim
Walter H. Mason Jr.
Henry L. Max
Oren W. McClain
Sue Vick McCown
William R. Patterson
Hugh E. Reams
John Webb Routh
Luther Perry Shields
William R. Winders

1951

23 donors
\$8,155 paid

Grace C. Boddie
James Jackson Booker
Thomas T. Chappell III
Wood M. De Yoe
Morton Henry Engelman
Ned P. Everett
J. Carlton Fleming
Robert Watson Foster
John Allen Harrington
Henry William Koski
James R. Lacey
Edward A. Loeser
John Earl Marsh Jr.
Edward E. Marx
Arnold Borden McKinnon
James F. Perry
William M. Rickman
Frederick D. Rosenberg
Robert L. Styers
George B. Thomasson
James T. Thomasson Jr.
Charles E. Villanueva
David Zwanetz

1952

21 donors
\$11,710 paid

Edward Carl Berg
James S. Byrd
Charles A. Comer
Robert L. Elkins

Fred Folger Jr.
J. Bruce Gilman Jr.
Ray Graves
Edward W. Hautanen
Lee H. Henkel Jr.
Joseph H. Levinson
Wallace Ted Marlowe
Robert L. Musser
Jay Walter Myers
Robert C. Oshiro
James C. Rehberg
E. Norwood Robinson
William J. Rokos Jr.
Peter B. Scuderi
Charles Slack Smith
Robert C. Taylor
Warren A. Thornhill III

1953

12 donors
\$20,502 Reunion Class Gift Total
\$6,652 paid

Reunion Chair: Richard C. Webster

Vallie C. Brooks
C. Lee Butler
Harry R. Chadwick Jr.
John B. Dawson Jr.
Harris James George
Julius J. Gwyn
George Lee Hudspeth
Floyd E. Kellam Jr.
John D. Shaw Jr.
Calvin Earl Smith
L. Stacy Weaver Jr.
Richard C. Webster

1954

7 donors
\$2,575 paid

Paul Hardin III
William G. Kaelin
Robert L. McFadden
Charles E. Rushing
Richard J. Stride
Donald Eugene Williams
James F. Young

1955

9 donors
\$4,144 paid

Hans Wolfgang Baade
Trent C. Bowen
John A. Carnahan
J. Peter Friedrich
Sanford Ira Halberstadter
John F. Kuffner
David Shapiro
Clarence W. Walker
William L. Woolard

1956

21 donors
\$13,850 paid

David H. Allard
B. Richard Burdman
Marshall R. Cassidy
Lloyd C. Caudle
Frederic E. Dorkin
Robert L. Felts
Francis M. Fletcher Jr.

John D. Hamilton Jr.
John D. Johnston Jr.
Paul F. Kortepeter
John W. Lawther
Alfred R. Mays
Duncan O. McKee
John S. Neely Jr.
John A. Reed Jr.
Carlyle C. Ring Jr.
Russell M. Robinson II
Carl P. Rose
Gary S. Stein
David Boyette Stevens
Donald B. Strickland

1957

13 donors
\$58,610 paid

Robert H. Beber
David R. Chipman
Winslow Drummond
Charles A. Dukes Jr.
Richard Edward Glaze
Elliott T. Halio
Donald C. Knickerbocker
William Gerard Louis-Dreyfus
Marvin M. Moore
Arnold H. Pollock
Harvey R. Robinson
Gerald Bard Tjoflat
Stephen D. Walsh

1958

9 donors
\$20,525 Reunion Class Gift Total
\$20,525 paid

Robert L. Burrus Jr.
D. Pierre G. Cameron Jr.
William H. Grigg
John F. Lowndes
Paul W. Markwood Jr.
William Kellam Oden Jr.
Edward Ernest Rieck
W. Donald Sparks
J. Robert Sterling

1959

11 donors
\$114,582 paid

Robert B. Berger
Harrison K. Chauncey Jr.
Davis W. Duke Jr.
Robinson O. Everett
Robert Carnahan Hudson
David C. Newman
Charles E. Plunkett
Bernard Harold Strasser
Julian W. Walker Jr.
James E. Westbrook
W. Dumlop White Jr.

1960

17 donors
\$22,435 paid

Robert B. Bell
James E. Buck
Richard E. Cooley
Richard Robert Crooke
Herbert O. Davis
Donald K. Easterly
Rufus S. Hill Jr.

Joel I. Keiler
William S. McLean
Joseph Martin Parker Jr.
Wade Hampton Penny Jr.
William R. Shebey
Allen G. Siegel
Marinos T. Svolos
Maynard F. Swanson Jr.
Newton C. Taylor
Richard R. Weidman

1961

21 donors
\$327,010 paid

George B. Autry
Robert Flowers Baker
Harold W. Booth
Robert Norman Davies
Donald Paul Dietrich
Alexander E. Drapos
John D. Fite
Francis Vernon Gay
Joseph Marion Griffin
William D. Grubbs
Jeremy R. Johnson
Walter F. Moossa
Donald Allen Nohrr
Joseph C. O'Rorke
Llewelyn G. Pritchard
David A. Quattlebaum III
Stanley Albert Star
James W. Tarlton III
Robert M. Walker
Neil Williams
David R. Willson

1962

21 donors
\$32,426 paid

John Hamilton Adams
William H. Bradford Jr.
Douglas F. DeBank
Thomas C. Dorsey
Alan E. Johnson
Gerald P. Johnston
Johnnie L. Joyce Jr.
Robert E. Lockhart
Richard W. Metz
James W. Moorman
Thomas R. Nesbitt
Garrett Power
Peter L. Roda
Vincent L. Sgrosso
Phillip K. Sotel
Sandra Jeanne Strebelt
Charles Owen Verrill Jr.
David L. Ward Jr.
William T. Watson
William K. West Jr.
Richard A. Wood Jr.

1963

40 donors
\$113,090 Reunion Class Gift Total
\$38,074 paid

Reunion Chair: Marvin D.
Musselwhite, Jr.

Thomas L. Bass
Donald Ray Billings
Darrell D. Bratton
Paul Lee Coulter

E. Lawrence Davis III
Roger L. Decker
Stuart E. Duncan II
Mark B. Edwards
John Boyd Gordon
Harry L. Griffin Jr.
John G. Grimsley
Harold Robert Hampson
Jerone C. Herring
Gilbert P. Johnson
Clayton W. Jones
Julian C. Juergensmeyer
Glenn Elwood Ketter Jr.
William J. Kinnamon Jr.
Henry C. Lauerman
Frederic S. LeClercq
Daniel K. McAlister
Alexander Ward McKeithen
Marvin D. Musselwhite Jr.
William J. O'Neill
Charles W. Petty Jr.
Frank T. Read
Edward S. Robe
Edgar J. Roberts Jr.
Myong-Joon Roe
Thomas E. Rohricht
David A. Ross
J. David Ross
Conrad N. Swanson
F. Roger Thaler
Louis Frazier Tidwell
Samuel J. Trueblood II
Laurens Walker
Michael R. Walsh
Gerald T. Wetherington
John W. Wilcox

1964

27 donors
\$48,876 paid

Thomas J. Andrews
Theodore M. Armstrong
William B. Armstrong
Robert J. Bertrand
Kenneth G. Biehn
Courtney B. Bourns
B. Frederick Buchan Jr.
William T. Buice III
Paul M. Butler Jr.
John C. Carlyle
Stephen Gregory Crawford
Julie Welch Davis
David N. Edwards Jr.
W. Erwin Fuller Jr.
Anton Henry Gaede Jr.
David L. Grigg
Harry J. Haynsworth IV
William A. Hirsch
Thomas S. Kale
John D. Leech
Charles W. Mertel
Robert K. Montgomery
Robert K. Payson
Walter W. Pyper Jr.
James P. Riley
John D. Taylor
Ted R. Todd

1965

32 donors
\$27,157 paid

Peter B. Archie
Robert A. Bogle Jr.

Joseph J. Brigati
 Peter O. Brown
 Patrick C. Coughlan
 William M. Curtis
 Thomas A. Edmonds
Paul Revere Ervin Jr.
Donald B. Gardiner
Peter S. Gilchrist III
 Thomas W. Graves
John M. Hines
Jeffrey P. Hughes
Frank W. Hunger
William Davis King
Thomas C. Kleinschmidt
William H. Lear
 Douglas F. MacPhail
 Eric F. Matthies
 Raymond A. McGeary
 Thomas P. Meehan
 Charles B. Mills Jr.
 Jay E. Moyer
 Thomas P. Owens Jr.
 Gordon P. Peyton
 E. Lowry Reid Jr.
Gibson L. Smith Jr.
 S. Berne Smith
 Carter H. Strickland
Richard H. Vincent
Wade Thomas Watson
 Robert E. Young

1966

43 donors
 \$65,278 paid

Andrew Edson Adelson
Richard Marlow Allen
 William J. Alsentzer Jr.
 Bruce H. Anderson
 Charles D. Axelrod
 David B. Blanco
 Richard W. Buhrman
 Judson W. Detrick
 Michael W. Field
 Jerold A. Fink
 Henry H. Fox
John Ganotis
Peter S. Gold
Anthony Stephen Harrington
 L. Mifflin Hayes
Andrew S. Hedden
 Christopher J. Horsch
Jonathan Thomas Howe
James Cary Jacobson
 F. Sherwood Lewis
Don Boyden Long Jr.
 Michael F. Lynch
James B. Maxwell
 Ralph Lee McCaughan
Jerry J. McCoy
 Daniel M. McDonald
Peter J. Michel
 Roy W. Moore III
Thomas H. Morgan
 Joel J. Morris
David D. Noble
Sidney Joseph Nurkin
 Richard A. Palmer
 David Frankman Peters
Thomas B. Pitcher
T. William Porter III
 Edward B. Robin
Brian Armil Snow
 Robert W. Spangler
Kinch Morgan Varner III

Douglas P. Wheeler
 Dale A. Whitman
 Neil C. Williams III

1967

40 donors
 \$161,196 paid

Richard G. Bacon
 William Christopher Barrier
 Daniel F. Bernard
 John T. Berteau
Carl E. Bolch Jr.
Stephen M. Chiles
Calvin J. Collier
Norman G. Cooper
Donald B. Craven
 James B. Craven III
Linwood L. Davis
 William A. Davis II
 William Lyman Dillon
Douglas Arthur Faulkner
Haley J. Fromholz
 Curtis D. Genders
Richard A. Gordon
 Thomas Joseph Gormley
George G. Guthrie
 Robert J. Hackett
Thomas A. Jorgensen
 Peter K. Lathrop
 John A. Lockwood
George R. Mahoney Jr.
 Antonio Mendes
 David Meyers
 David W. Pancoast
 F. Raine Remsburg
Wayne A. Rich Jr.
 William L. Riley
 Homer G. Sheffield Jr.
Hugh N. Smith
Lanty L. Smith
William H. Steinbrink
 George Thomas Stronach III
 John Craft Taylor
Roger P. Thomasch
W. Ferber Tracy
William F. Womble Jr.

1968

49 donors
 \$260,470 Reunion Class Gift Total
 \$71,352 paid

Reunion Chair: William R. Stewart

Bruce D. Alexander
 Carl F. Bianchi
 Brian H. Bibeau
 J. A. Bouknight Jr.
Donald B. Brooks
 John R. Brownell
 Laurie B. Bruce
 Charles B. Burton
 Thomas J. Clarke
William Everette Eason Jr.
Paul B. Ford Jr.
 Stuart M. Foss
 Robert K. Garro
 Gilbert L. Gates Jr.
Stuart N. Hutchison III
 Charles O. Ingraham
 Carl E. Johnson Jr.
Richard Vaughan Jones
 James H. Kelly Jr.
 Lawrence M. Kimbrough

John D. Kirby
 Rosemary Kittrell
Walter O. Lambeth Jr.
 Stephen W. Leermakers
Carl F. Lyon Jr.
 Kent E. Mast
Robert W. Maxwell II
In honor of Professor John Weistart
 Donald H. Messinger
 Walter G. Moeling IV
 Fred H. Moore
Stephen H. Palmer
William L. Patton
Stephen P. Pepe
William P. Pinna
 David E. Prewitt
 Gordon S. Rather Jr.
Edward A. Reilly
James R. Safley
 Charles F. Sampsel
Henry E. Seibert IV
Ronald Vance Shearin
 Jerrold Shenkman
James L. Smith III
William R. Stewart
 Joe T. Taylor III
 Ernest C. Torres
 Marlin M. Volz Jr.
Lynn E. Wagner
 J. Robert Walker III

1969

48 donors
 \$71,775 paid

James P. Alexander
 Joseph Robert Beatty
 Charles L. Becton
J. Sidney Boone Jr.
William H. Briggs Jr.
Alvis E. Campbell
John A. Canning Jr.
Louise A. Cromwell
 Katherine Murray Crowe
James P. Davenport
 Norman E. Donoghue II
 Charles M. Firestone
 David E. Foscue
Howard G. Godwin Jr.
 L. Alan Goldsberry
 John M. Harmon
Robert M. Hart
 Paul A. Hilstad
John O. Hoos
R. Randall Huff
 Jerry R. Jenkins
M. Scott Johnson
Christine Keller
David G. Klaber
Richard G. LaPorte
 Joel M. Lasker
David D. Laufer
 Robert S. Luttrell
Robert A. Maynes
Walter J. McNamara III
James R. Moore
 Graham C. Mullen
 Leonard M. Murphy Jr.
 Wilson D. Perry
John B. Platt III
 David M. Powell
Robert B. Pringle
Michael C. Russ
 Dudley Saleeby Jr.
John R. Sapp

Toby L. Sherwood
Ronald L. Shumway
 Young M. Smith Jr.
 R. Keith Stark
 Wayne R. Vason
 Joseph L. Waldrep
 Robert S. Warwick
 Thomas C. Worth Jr.

1970

21 donors
 \$83,213 paid

Stephen I. Ahlquist
 Howard J. Alpern
Victor A. Cavanaugh
Jean C. Coker
 Eugene E. Derryberry
 John M. Edwards Jr.
 Rodney L. Eshelman
Raymond Buck Ferguson
 Donald A. Frederick
James Charles Frenzel
Paul M. Glenn Jr.
James K. Hasson Jr.
George R. Krouse Jr.
Jeffrey R. Lopic
 Albert H. Larson III
Michael A. Pearlman
 Robert J. Shenkin
Kenneth M. Socha
William F. Stevens
 Sue Ellen Utley
William J. Zaino

1971

37 donors
 \$39,905 paid

J. Ernest Baird
 John H.C. Barron Jr.
 Arthur W. Carlson
 W. Dayton Coles Jr.
Michael W. Conlon
 Kenneth F. Dornbush
Christine M. Durham
Karla Harbin Fox
Robert F. Gerkens
 Thomas Adams Harris
 Richard S. Harwood
 Christopher N. Knight
Philip C. Larson
Randolph J. May
Thomas E. McLain
 Peter T. Meszoly
H. Todd Miller
 Douglas B. Morton
 Steven Naclerio
Henry J. Oechler Jr.
 Richard L. Osborne
Jerry P. Peppers
Paul E. Prentiss
Gail Levin Richmond
Michael L. Richmond
James A. Rydzal
 Peter R. Seibel
Bryan E. Sharratt
 David L. Sigler
 M. John Sterba Jr.
Walter A. Stringfellow III
Bryan M. Thomas
David L. Vaughan
 William Michael Warren Jr.
J. Lofton Westmoreland

John J. Witmeyer III
David B. Wuehrmann

1972

51 donors
\$35,523 paid

William H. Adams
Thomas J. Azar
Thomas C. Barbour
Thomas W.H. Barlow
William C. Basney
Robert B. Breisblatt
Gregory S. Brown (*Deceased*)
William Pitts Carr
Bernard B. Clark Jr.
Joseph E. Claxton
Bruce A. Davidson
John D. Englar
Ronald W. Frank
William J. Gallwey III
Charles David Ganz
Jeffrey P. Garton
Paul A. Gottlieb
William T. Graves
Rebecca T. Halbrook
C. Marcus Harris
Frederick E. Henry III
A. Everett Hoeg III
Richard D. Huff
William J. Kimpton
Glenn W. Letham
Paul C. Madden
Walter W. Manley II
Charles R. McManis
Joseph A. McManus
Amos T. Mills III
Cary A. Moomjian Jr.
Alan H. Otte
Russell W. Parks
John W. Patterson
Glen A. Payne
Elisabeth S. Petersen
Richard W. Ragsdale
Edward D. Reibman
Ronald L. Reisner
Richard G. Rudolf
Richard J. Salem
Thomas H. Sear
John Anderson Sherrill
Karla W. Simon
Daniel C. Stewart
Michael L. Tanchum
Joshua R. Treem
Laurence R. Tucker
James Walter Ummer
John Robbins Wester
Durwood J. Zaelke

1973

63 donors
\$260,185 Reunion Class Gift Total
\$89,252 paid

Reunion Chair: S. Ward Greene

Sarah H. Adams
William Henry Agee
Kenny Washington Armstrong
William H. Avery
William Heywang Bayliss
Daniel Terry Blue Jr.
Dana Gibson Bradford II
Jackson B. Browning Jr.
B. Bernard Burns Jr.

Donald Allen Burns
John Richard Carney Jr.
James Murrel Cooper
John Edgell Crouch
Robert Allen Dietz
Ronald David Ellis
William Thomas Fahey
Mark Stephen Foster
Robert Alan Gambol
Pamela B. Gann
James David Garrison
Robert Thomas Gradoville
S. Ward Greene
Larry G. Haddy
Carl Wells Hall III
Lawrence I. Heller
Charles R. Holton
William S. Jacobs
Malcolm Davis Johnson
Patrick Wayne Kelley
Richard M. Kennedy
Eleanor D. Kinney
Paul Robert Koepff
William Lloyd Kurtz
J. Michael Lamberth
George Thomas Love III
James Edward Luebchow
Phillip Roscoe Mattox
Joseph W. Moyer
H. Kent Munson
David J. Naftzinger
Jeffrey Scott Nickloy
Calvin Roderick Phelan
Michael H. Pope
John Robert Previs
Roger A. Reed
Roy R. Robertson Jr.
Cheryl Scott Rome
James Charles Roscetti
Terrance E. Schmidt
Leonard Bruce Simon
Halcyon E. Skinner
Albert L. Sneed Jr.
Frank D. Spiegelberg
Kenneth Winston Starr
Michael J. Stewart
Richard Williams Stewart
Letty M. Tanchum
Robert L. Titley
Marvin Ray Vose
Michael E. Weddington
Donald Ross Williams
John Turner Williamson
Paul E. Zimmer

1974

85 donors
\$89,540 paid

Alfred G. Adams Jr.
Edna Ball Axelrod
John Phillip Bailly Jr.
Susan Elizabeth Barco
Brenda C. Becton
William Philip Bennett
James Wilson Berry Jr.
Thomas Watson Black
William P. Borchert
John Michael Bremer
Colin Wegand Brown
David L. Buhrmann
Evelyn Omega Cannon
Candace M. Carroll
Niccolo A. Ciompi
Philip Gary Cohen

Curtis Lynn Collier
John Arland Decker
Gordon Bartle Dempsey
James C. Drennan
Raymond Craft Dryer
Andrew D. Dunn
John Vincent Dwyer Jr.
John Wesley Edwards II
James R. Eller Jr.
Stuart Feiner
Richard Howard Freed
Johnnie L. Gallemore Jr.
James Garfield Good
Donna Coleman Gregg
Robert Edgar Gregg
James Carlisle Hardin III
James William Harris
George Lipman Henschel
David Richard Hillier
L. Lynn Hogue
Eric Alan Houghton
Ronald R. Janke
Jerry W. Jernigan
Robert Tilford Kofman
Paul Lendon Lassiter
Edward J. Lesniak
Jay Jordan Levin
James J. Locher
Donald John Logie Jr.
Ronald Moore Marquette
Kenneth Wayne McAllister
Edward A. McDermott Jr.
Dean Alan Messmer
John Roberts Moffat
Philip Harby Moise
William Page Montgomery
R. Wade Norris
Kenneth E. North
Rory Robert Olsen
Marcus Sherman Owens
Stephen L. Parr
Christopher Biram Pascal
Christine Hope Perdue
Steven Donald Pierce
David R. Poe
Gregory V. Powell
C. Richard Rayburn Jr.
Russell B. Richards
Ronald D. Reemsnyder
William Lang Rosenberg
Irwin Neal Rubin
John A. Sanders
Ira Sandron
Stuart M. Sessoms Jr.
Andrew Shaw
Thomas C. Stevens
John Cowles Tally
Mary Ann Tally
Richard Eric Teller
Jean Ellen Vernet Jr.
Patricia H. Wagner
Donald W. Wallis
Lynn Dennis Wardle
Peter David Webster
Tommy Joe Williams
Thomas W. Winland
Raymond L. Yasser
Jonathan Alan Zimring
Frances Anne Zwenig

1975

32 donors
\$29,757 paid

Carlos Alvarez
Lawrence Harris Babich
Jon Paul Bachelder
Richard James Baxter
Robert Andrew Baxter
James H. Carll
Bruce Allen Christensen
Frank J. Dana III
Timothy J. DeBaets
George William Dennis III
Eric B. Drewry
Michael Fabian Fink
Paul J. Fukushima
John Aubrey Howell
James Austin Lybrand IV
Gary G. Lynch
C.G. Gordon Martin
James W. Mertzluft
John Randolph Miller
Carney W. Mimms III
Francis H. Morrison III
Ashmead P. Pipkin
Thomas Edwin Prior
Michael Clay Quillen
Clinton D. Richardson
Thomas S. Richey
Dale C. Robbins
David Norman Shane
Richard C. Siemer
Michael W. Stajduhar
Lawrence D. Steckmest
David Matthew Wiesenfeld

1976

57 donors
\$43,666 paid

James Robert Acker
David Brooks Adcock
Harris Robert Anthony
Herman Ross Arnold III
Barbara Ruth Arnwine
Todd Hunter Bailey
John Cole Beeler
In memory of Ken Marshall and Fred Butner
James Russell Brockway
Peter Coleman Buck
Denise Caffrey
Betsy I. Carter
Kenneth Sears Coe Jr.
Dean M. Cordiano
Michael Gordon Culbreth
James D. Drucker
Daniel James Dugan
Paul Bradford Eaglin
Raymond John Etcheverry
Ralph B. Everett
Gail Winter Feagles
Prentiss E. Feagles
Mark Stephen Fischer
Karen Gearreald
Daniel William Gepford
Robert Andrew German
John Bernard Gontrum
Eric Peter Hansen
L. Keith Hughes
Kenneth Charles Hunt
Peter Jonathan Kahn
Reeve Withrow Kelsey
Mitchell Kolkin

Constantine Hanna Kutteh
Thomas L. Lackey
 James Andrew Lewis
Thomas D. Magill
Kent L. Mann
 Johnnie William Mask Jr.
 Robert Edward McCorry Jr.
 John Thomas McFerrin
 Lewis E. Melahn
 Jamie Hingle Meringer
 Miguel Agustine Orta
Karen Beth Pancost
 Ellen Rust Pierce
 Celia A. Roady
 Stephen Elston Roady
Marvin Schiller
 Steven Mansfield Shaber
 James Alexander Tanford
 Harry F. Tepker Jr.
 Clay Burford Tousey Jr.
 Daniel Franklin Van Horn
 Edward Walter Vogel III
Robert C. Weber
 Charles Kenneth Wiggins
 Grover Gray Wilson

1977

53 donors
 \$28,469 paid

Ronald Evan Barab
Donald Haskell Beskind
 Mark Bookman
 Joaquin Ramon Carbonell
 John Robert Cockle
 John Martin Conley
 Jeffery Mason Cook
 Larry Edward Coploff
 Lea Frances Courington
 Michael Louis Eckerle
 Michael A. Ellis
 Charles Ira Epstein
 S. Peter Feldstein
 Harold I. Freilich
In memory of
Barbara Schmidt Cambria
 Michael John Gallagher
 Marsha Taylor Gepford
Raymond Hayes Goodman III
 Maxine Patricia Gordon
 Edward T. Hinson Jr.
Alma Tina Hogan
Jay Roderick Hone
 Lauren E. Jones
 Michael David Jones
 D. Ward Kallstrom
Carolyn Barbara Kuhl
 Pamela Knowles Lawrason
 Susan Burnett Mansfield
 William A. Meaders Jr.
 W. Edward Meeks Jr.
Timothy E. Meredith
 Gary Edward Meringer
Heloise Catherine Merrill
 James L. Miraldi
Albert Garver Moore Jr.
David Eugene Morrison
Robert Gary Moskowitz
 Susan Freya Olive
 James Wilson Parker
Andrew Jay Peck
Gary A. Poliner
 Kathleen A. Pontone
 Charles L. Revelle III
 Stephen Clay Rhudy

Paul Newton Riddle
 Neil T. Rimsky
 Alvin H. Shrago
Robert E. Spring
 Rachel Love Steele
 Alan King Steinbrecher
John Lockwood Walker
 Jeri Whitfield
 William E. Whitney
 John E. Zamer

1978

61 donors
 \$1,697,826 Reunion Class Gift Total
 \$59,620 paid
Reunion Class gift made in memory
of Barbara Schmidt Cambria

Reunion Chair: Marilyn
 Hoey Howard

Jan Mark Adler
Jaime Eduardo Aleman
 William George Anlyan Jr.
 Benita Sue Baird
 Robert M. Blum
 Brook Dennis Boyd
 Susan Brooks
 Deborah Bernstein Charnoff
 Phillip Carl Christensen
Reginald J. Clark
 Jana Banahan Cogburn
 Richard Earl Connolly
 Rodney Joe Dillman
Michael Dockterman
 Steven R. Dottheim
Susan Linda Edelheit
 Evans W. Fisher
Mark Alan Fishman
 Lorraine Elsbeck Friedman
Steven Ross Gilford
 Barbara Sutton Gontrum
 Jonathan Matt Gross
 Nancy Hope Halleck
Michael Patrick Horan
Richard Alan Horvitz
Marilyn Hoey Howard
David W. Ichel
 Michael Jenkins
 Thomas E. Johnson
 James T.R. Jones
Christopher Kent Kay
 Homer Michael Keller
 Leslie P. Klempere
 Howard L. Levin
Jane Makela
 Linda A. Malone
 Alan Mansfield
CoraLynn Harward Marshall
 Linda Lee McCall
Lawrence G. McMichael
Suzanne J. Melendez
 Arthur M. Miller
Renee J. Montgomery
 Carlton Harold Morse Jr.
 William Allen Nickles III
 Richard G. Niess
James Earl Padilla
In memory of Douglas Poe
 Robert C. Paschal
David King Perdue
Wendy Collins Perdue
Daniel J. Perka
Pamela Alice Peters
 Chris Anigeron Rallis

Peter David Rosenberg
 Daniel Austin Smith
 Rodney Alan Smolla
Stuart M. Stein
 Sarah Holzswieg Steindel
 Robert David Stets
James A. Willhite Jr.
Thomas J. Ziko

1979

62 donors
 \$41,538 paid

Jean Taylor Adams
Louis Jay Barash
 Sara S. Beezley
 Alan Ronald Bender
Philip Ross Bevan
Richard Dennis Blau
Anthony Harvey Brett
Valerie Thompson Broadie
 Carol Gray Caldwell
 Lorynn A. Cone
Jeffrey C. Coyne
 Carl W. Dufendach
 Elizabeth Hoyes Esinhart
 Carol Murphy Finke
 Richard C. Finke
 Adrienne M. Fox
 Laura Marie Franze
 William Francis Giarla
 Kevin Patrick Gilboy
 Aaron Glenn Graff Jr.
Robert T. Harper
Jerry H. Herman
 Mark R. High
John Richard Holzgraefe
 Mark John Hulings
Terence Michael Hynes
 Gary W. Jackson
 Gary L. Justice
Edward W. Kallal Jr.
 Benjamin C. Kirschenbaum
 Thomas Joseph LeClair
 Michael B. Lichtenstein
Gray McCalley Jr.
 Mark Steven McCarty
 Rita A. McConnell
David Welsh Morgan
Nancy Arnole Nasher
 Solveig Jan Overby
 John Andrew Pelehach
 Neil Philip Robertson
 Gerald Martin Rosen
 Howard Fred Rotto
 Carl Jonathan Schuman
Francis B. Semmes
 James A. Sheriff
 Stephen Ban Spolar
 Barbara Ann Sprung
Nita Leslie Stormes
 Edward Patrick Swan Jr.
Juliann Tenney
 Fred Thompson III
 Diane Rowley Toop
 William Paul Tuberville
 Brian Thomas Tucker
 Charles Donald Vogel
 Steven D. Wasserman
 J. William Widing III
 David H. Wilder
 James Edwards Williams Jr.
 V. L. Woolston
 Richard Ingram Yankwich
 Jon Carl Yergler

1980

47 donors
 \$24,333 paid

Barbara Deaton Anderson
 Carol Boyles Anderson
 Kim James Barr
 Margreth Barrett
 Ellen Jane Bickal
 Mark Kimball Blongewicz
R. Lawrence Bonner
Daniel S. Bowling III
 Blain Byerly Butner
 Robert A. Carson
 Kyle Anne Citrynell
 Dara Lyn DeHaven
 David Dreifus
 J. Scott Dyer
 Ann Katharine Ford
 Stephen Q. Giblin
Thomas William Giegerich
 J. Edward Glancy
 Linda Boyd Griffey
 Randolph Karl Herndon
 John H. Hickey
James Patrick Holdcroft
 Joan Stein Jenkins
 Richard C. Jenkins
 William P. Jennings
 Karl William Kindig
 Jeffrey P. King
 James N. Leik
 Clifford Benjamin Levine
Jane Pickelmann Long
 John W. Marin
William B. Miller III
Michael Paul Miranda
 Claire L. Moritz
 Carol Grant Opferman
Paul Joseph Pantano Jr.
Happy Ray Perkins
 Donald L. Pilzer
 Robert E. Rigler
 Edward J. Schneidman
Marjorie Stripling Schultz
 Lisa Margaret Smith
 Richard Scott Toop
 Richard Charles Van Nostrand
 Kathryn G. Ward
Priscilla P. Weaver
 Sally Brenner Wolfish

1981

61 donors
 \$26,047 paid

David Spears Addington
 Marshall Stuart Adler
 Mark Alan Beatrice
 Thomas A. Belles
 Nancy Tawanda Bowen
 Phillip W. Campbell
 Lauren Fleischer Carlton
 Gregory John Cioffi
Jonathan Edward Claiborne
John James Coleman III
 Thomas E. Cone
Marianne Corr
 Timothy John Corrigan
 Glenn Edward Cravez
 Ted B. Edwards
 Patrick Brock Fazzone
 David Alan Fine
 Keith Eslin Gainey
 Carl R. Gold

David Douglas Gustafson
 David Lawrence Hankey
Lenora Cecily Hines
 Timothy T. Huber
 Jon Mark Jenkins
 Evan Walter Johnson
 Stephen V. Kern
 Steven Robert Klein
Robert Bernard Krakow
Jeffrey P. Libson
 Michael Lee Lieberman
 Walter M. Lovett Jr.
 Alan Scott Madans
 Gary D. Melchionni
 Craig Benton Merkle
 Paula Krahn Merkle
David E. Nash
Robin Ann Nash
 Kimberly Sue Perini
David Howard Potel
Abigail Teresa Reardon Gosnell
 William K. Richardson
 Jane Frederick Rodas
Jennifer Poulton Rose
Leo Rose III
Mark W. Ryan
 Bruce Howard Saul
 James Evan Schwartz
 Thomas H. Stark
 David Charles Stohler
 William Edward Stoner
 Richard L. Strouse
 David Curtis Tarshes
 Neil Robert Tucker
 Robert Allen Useted
W. Robert Vezina III
 Michael Lesley Ward
 Barry E. Warhit
 Sharon Kronish Wasserman
 Kevin David Wilkinson
 David J. Wittenstein
 Michael R. Young

1982

71 donors
 \$47,158 paid

Clifford Robin Adler
James Bradford Anwyll
James Edison Bauman
 Gary Lee Beaver
 Karen Koenig Blose
Harris Taylor Booker Jr.
 Demetria Theresa Carter
 Glenn Joseph Carter
Patricia Anne Casey
 David Barry Chenkin
 Dirk Glen Christensen
 J. Michael Dalton
 Stephen Melvin Dorvee
Robert Louis Dougherty
 Paul Brooks Eason
 Morris Arthur Ellison
 Richard Wilson Evans
 Thomas M. Ewing
 Vernon Allen Fagin
Harry John Finke IV
John Arthur Forlines III
 Richard Hugh Foster
 Sharon Monahan Fountain
Mary Howell Friday
 Anne E. Fulton
 Alan Todd Gallanty
 Margaret Hayba Gonzales
 Charles Scott Greene

Gail E. Griffith
Thomas A. Hale
 Andrew Steven Hadio
 Ruth Cohen Hammer
John Louis Hardiman
Paul Russell Hardin
James Barrett Hawkins
Martha J. Hays
 Richard Ryan Hofstetter
 Jonathan Keith Hollin
Richard Louis Horwitz
 Larry Dean Irick
 Hugh Boydell Lambe
Donald Craig Lampe
 Ann L. Majestic
 Vincent John Marriott III
 Margaret DeLong Martin
 Douglas L. McCoy
 Susan Kathleen McKenna
 Eva Marie Pappas
 James Russell Peacock III
 Susan Jean Platt
 Frederick Robinson
 Elizabeth Roth
 Peter Alan Sachs
 Hideyuki Sakai
 Sally Samuel
Stuart Frederick Schaffer
 Paul Josiah Schwab III
Michael J. Schwartz
 Mark Donald Shepard
Hezekiah Sistrunk Jr.
 I. Scott Sokol
 Jeffrey E. Tabak
 Joel Barry Toomey
 Thomas Richard Travis
 Mary Ann Tyrrell
 Julian Edward Whitehurst
 Michelle C. Wilkinson
James Frank Wyatt III
 Joseph Richard Young
 Richard C. Zeskind
 Lynette Remen Zinberg

1983

70 donors
 \$68,860 Reunion Class Gift Total
 \$32,035 paid

Reunion Co-Chairs:
 Lynn Rosenthal Fletcher
 Robert P. Fletcher
 James Christopher Reilly
 Sally Sharp Reilly

Jeffrey Michael Anders
 Coralyn Meredith Benhart
 Gary L. Benhart
 William A. Blancato
David L. Bliks
 Kenneth Richard Breitbeil
 Duane E. Brown
 Jean Gordon Carter
David Bancroft Chaffin
 Angela Diane Davis
 Violet Diamant
 Emanuel Faust Jr.
Lynn Rosenthal Fletcher
Robert P. Fletcher
 Seth L. Forman
 Benjamin Eagles Fountain III
Dieter Fullemann
 Robert W. Fuller
 Sheila Koalkin Gallanty
 Richard Leonard Garbus

John Baltzly Garver III
 Malcolm Brett Gladstone
 Rondi R. Grey
 Theodore Ronald Hainline Jr.
 Richard Douglas Harmon
 Scott D. Harrington
Deborah Hylton Hartzog
 Ronald G. Hock
Dawson Horn III
 Charles Wilson Hurst
 William Donald Jones III
Nora Margaret Jordan
 Daniel Franklin Katz
 Christopher C. Kerr
 Kenneth James Kornblau
 Kenneth W. Kossoff
 Michael A. Lampert
Karl W. Leo
 Gregory Earl Lindley
 Dianne Cahoon Magee
 Richard David Magee Jr.
Jennifer D'Arcy Maher
 Beth Jean Miller
 Robba Addison Moran
 Patrick Timothy Navin
 Jerry Hale Owens
Mary Burke Patterson
 Carlos E. Pena
Michael T. Petrik
 Marc Philip Press
 John Randolph Prince III
 Rebecca Davis Prince
James Christopher Reilly
Sally Sharp Reilly
W. Allen Reiser
 Bruce Jay Ruzinsky
 Laurence Jay Sanders
 Jeffrey Scott Schloemer
 Serena Gray Simons
 Thomas Arthur Simser Jr.
 James Dale Smith
 Michael Lloyd Spafford
 Robin Bernstein Taub
 Laura Stuart Taylor
John Robert Welch
 Jay Warren Williams
 Rebecca Strawn Wilson
 Susan Marie Wyngaarden
 Nancy L. Zisk
 Robert Louis Zisk

1984

59 donors
 \$15,033 paid

Anonymous
Karen Ann Aviles
 Vicki L. Berman
 Gary Paul Biehn
Margaret Carter Callahan
 Leslie Wheeler Chervokas
 Gardner F. Davis
 Brian Lee Dobben
 Jonathan L. Drake
 Barbara Tobin Dubrow
 David Stewart Eggert
 Bruce Michael Firestone
 Donald R. Fitzgerald
 Kurt Wilhelm Florian Jr.
 Benjamin R. Foster
 Matthew Lewis Friedman
 Cathy Ann Gay
 Jonathan A. Gruver
 Ellen E. Hausler
 Mitchell I. Horowitz

Gary Adamson Jack
 Lauren Wood Jones
 Michael Peter Kaelin
 Gregory J. Kerwin
 Katharine Lord Klein
Kyung Shik Lee
 Scott David Livingston
 David Michael Lockwood
 Christopher W. Loeb
 Ellen Gershanov London
 Jeffrey Lewis London
 Pope McCorkle III
 George C. McFarland Jr.
 Mark H. Mirkin
 Karen Brumbaugh Mozenter
 Michael Jay Mozenter
Steven Paul Natko
 John David Newman
 Peter Petrou
Steven D. Plissey
 Edward Redlich
 Margaret J. Reinsch
 Cynthia Rerucha
David Paul Rhodes
Paula McDonald Rhodes
 John F. Rigney
Robert P. Riordan
 R. James Robbins Jr.
 Nancy Ebert Scott
 Richard S. Smith Jr.
 John H. Sokul Jr.
 Anne M. Stolee
 Jeffrey A. Stonerock
Donald R. Strickland
 Edward Sueta Jr.
 Stephen R. Van Arsdale
 Xavier G. Van der Mersch
 Howard Frederick Vingan
 William Emerson Wright

1985

57 donors
 \$34,018 paid

Arthur H. Adler
 Carla J. Behnfeldt
 Janet Ward Black
 Robert B. Carroll
 Brian C. Cary
 Nis Jul Clausen
 John W. Connolly III
Tia Lynn Cottey
 Linda M. Crouch
Mary Woodbridge DeVeer
 Joseph Porter Durham Jr.
Caroline E. Emerson
 Steven G. Fauth
 Brenda Hofman Feis
 William W. Ford III
 Cassandra Small Franklin
Kip Allen Frey
 Charna L. Gerstenhaber
Thomas James Gorman
 John Paul Hassiepen
William W. Horton
Arthur J. Howe
 Eric Alan Isaacson
 Gordon A. Kamisar
 Joel Kaufman
 Anne E. Knickerbocker
 Hidefumi Kobayashi
 Marianne Owens LaRivee
 Gerald Anthony Lee
 James P. Lidon
 David S. Liebschutz

Elizabeth Hoffman Liebschutz
George R. Loxton
Eileen M. Mallon
Douglas Cowne McAllister
Neil D. McFeeley
John J. Michels Jr.
David Edward Mills
James Robert Moxley III
Eric John Murdock
Jeffrey David Nakrin
Nathan Earl Nason
Carol D. Newman
Rebecca Sue Orlich
Marshall David Orson
William K. Reidy
Manuel Sager
Kenneth D. Sibley
Michael Stephen Smith
Charles V. Stewart
Peter A. Thalheim
Leslie Campbell Tucker III
Paul R. Van Hook
Darrell R. VanDeusen
Barry Mark Wertheimer
Dana Whitehead
Bea L. Witzleben

1986

66 donors
\$23,633 paid

Charles Edward Adams
Harry R. Aldrich
Alvaro A. Aleman
Catherine D. Barshay
Clifford A. Barshay
Timothy E. Boyle
Karen L. Brand
Antonio B. Braz
Rachelle Bromberg
Benjamin Andrew Brown Jr.
Patrick J. Butler Jr.
Michael C. Castellon
Ellen S. Coffey
Stephen Clark Connor
Jane Spilman Converse
Robert T. Danforth
Brett D. Fallon
Alan Gregg Fishel
Catherine Slawson Gim
Christy M. Gudaitis
Elizabeth A. Gustafson
Mark Daryl Gustafson
Christopher John Hagan
Robin Gale Hayutin
Pamela Gronauer Hill
Lyndall J. Huggler
Michael Stephen Immordino
Joseph R. Irvine
Peter J. Juran
Christopher Gerard Kelly
Christopher Mark Kelly
Frederick Kennedy III
Kermit B. Kennedy
Mary-Elise Long Kennedy
Filip K. Klavins
Kelly J. Koelker
Alexandra D. Korry
Peter B. LaFond
Stephen A. Labaton
Andrew Charles Laubach
Jeffrey T. Lawyer
Jean Sih Lidon
Jessica Essex Lorden
Karen Manos

Elizabeth A. Martin
Christopher Manning McDermott
John W. McNamara
John D. Methfessel Jr.
Stephen C. Mixer
Francis J. Mootz III
Robin Panovka
Chauncey G. Parker
Thomas W. Peterson
David Jefferson Quattlebaum
Elizabeth McColl Quattlebaum
Mark D. Reeth
Susan Canter Reisner
Robert Allen Scher
Marcel H.R. Schmocker
Daniel R. Schnur
Caren A. Senter
James Donald Smith
Jonathan R. Spencer
Kristen Larkin Stewart
Richard H. Winters
Anne E. van den Berg

1987

46 donors
\$35,287 paid

Michael John Andreana
John Robert Archambault
David Joel Berger
Deborah Dunn Brown
Richard Ward Brown
Scott Alan Cammarn
Deborah Anne Doxey
Cheryl M. Feik
Ross Carey Formell
James Alec Gelin
Susanne Ingeburg Haas
Kathy Hanson
Amy Faith Hecht
Veronique J. Heim
David Lee Heinemann
Eve Noonberg Howard
Jasper Alan Howard
Laurence Bryan Isaacson
Amy Katharine Johnson
John Richard Keller
Stephanie A. Lucie
Geraldine Mack
Cynthia Buss Maddox
Robert Lytton Maddox III
Gary Edward Mason
Bart Anton Matanic
Cynthia Ellen Milstead
Wendy Beth Oliver
Christopher James Petrini
Julie O'Brien Petrini
Alice Higdon Prater
Harlan Irby Prater IV
Lindsey A. Rader
John Randolph Read
Elizabeth Miller Roesel
Bruce L. Rogers
Susan Gwin Ruch
A. Daniel Scheinman
John Francis Sharkey
Karen Wallach Shelton
Sherri White Tatum
Michael K. Vernier
J. Thomas Vitt III
Susan K. Weaver
Lorraine L. Wilson
Xuan Yan

1988

60 donors
\$37,336 Reunion Class Gift Total
\$18,450 paid

Reunion Chair: Marc E. Golden

Paul Dwight Anderson
Erik O. Autor
Timothy Andrew Baxter
Amy Kincaid Berry
Richard Edward Byrne
Mark Gerard Califano
Diane F. Covello
Timothy John Covello
Eric J. Darden
Jody Kathaleen Debs
Mark Ross Di Orio
Ida Patterson Dorvee
Martin Eric Edgington
David Mitchell Feitel
Margaret Ann Force
Jane Oglesby Francis
Don J. Frost Jr.
Kodwo Pere Ghartey-Tagoe
Scott Glabman
Richard Lorie Gulino
Kathleen M. Hamm
Paul Edwin Harner
George Randolph James
Jonathan Robert Kamisar
Emily V. Karr
Lori E. Handelsman Killinger
Susan Ciferni Kinsella
Martha S. Klinker
William Isaac Kohane
John Harold Kongable
Gary Michael Lisker
Mary Kathryn Mandeville
Andrew Ayers Martin
Linda H. McCown
David Todd Miller
Karen M. Moran
Kevin G. Mulcahy
Theresa A. Newman
Philip Martin Nichols
Mario Alberto Ponce
John David Prather
Emily D. Quinn
Rawn Howard Reinhard
Claire Julie Valerie Richards
Thomas Michael Rohe
Lisa Grogan Sams
Michael Paul Scharf
Steven R. Shoemate
Michael Carl Sholtz
Barbara G.H. Stewart
Holly Elizabeth Stroud
Christopher J. Supple
Amy Leah Wadsworth-Platt
Michael S. Wakefield
Jo Ellen Whitney
Jill A. Whitworth
Beth Davis Wilkinson
Thomas Scott Wilkinson
Kenneth Young-Gak Yun
Winston Jiusu Zhao

1989

47 donors
\$9,034 paid

Scott Andrew Arenare
John Stephen Barge
Kathleen Westberg Barge

Alyse Sue Bass
Steven Thomas Breaux
Kimberly Ann Brown
Brian Charles Castello
Achamma Sheba Chacko
Michael William Devlin
David Manning Driscoll
Richard A. Ejzak
Lorin Monroe Feitel
Carol L. Ferren
Craig B. Fields
Michael Lawrence Flynn
Donna Elena Frosco
Andrea B. Goldman
In memory of Ralph Jones
Jeffery Scott Haff
Carol Nell Hardman
Robert M. Howard
Karen Wingo Hughto
Sean David Hughto
Pauline Ng Lee
Wendy Sartory Link
Andrea Lee Lyman
David Dillion Marshall
Elizabeth Anne Michael
Robert S. Michaels
A. Thomas Morris
Eric Keith Moser
William Robert Mureiko
Ann Marie Nader
Jeffrey Stevens Perlee
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FALL TERM 1998

- October 1-3, 1998** Barrister/Campaign Kick-Off Weekend
- October 9-10, 1998** Duke *Journal of Gender Law and Policy* Conference, *Durham, NC*
- October 29-30, 1998** Center on Law, Ethics and National Security
"National Security Law in a Changing World:
The Eighth Annual Review of the Field"
Washington, DC
- November 13-14, 1998** Future Forum/Law Alumni Association
Board Meetings and Weekend
- November 13, 1998** Law School Scholars Dinner,
Washington Duke Inn, *Durham, NC*
- December 1998** New York City Alumni Event

SPRING TERM 1999

- February 1999** Brainerd Currie Memorial Lecture, Speaker
Professor Martha Minow of Harvard Law School,
Law School
- February 26-27, 1999** Rabbi Siegel Moot Court Competition, *Law School*
- March 1999** 4th Annual Cummings Colloquium on
Environmental Law, *Durham, NC*
- March 1999** Admitted Students' Receptions,
New York City and Washington, DC
- March 5-6, 1999** ABA/AALS Workshop on the LL.M. Program
for Foreign Lawyers, *Washington Duke Inn*
- March 12-13, 1999** Board of Visitors Meeting, *Law School*
- March 26-27, 1999** Admitted Students' Weekend, *Law School*
- April 1999** Securities Regulation Conference
Washington, DC (by invitation)
- April 16, 1999** Graduating Students' Dinner,
Washington Duke Inn, *Durham, NC*
- April 9-11, 1999** Alumni Weekend Honoring the Reunion
Classes of 1994, 1989, 1984, 1979, 1974, 1969, 1964,
1959, 1954, 1949, and Half Century Club, *Law School*
- May 15, 1999** Law School Hooding Ceremony,
Cameron Indoor Stadium
- May 16, 1999** University Graduation Exercises, *Wallace Wade Stadium*

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