A Celebration of Women: 70 Years at Duke Law School

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On October 17, Duke Law School will host a symposium celebrating the 70th anniversary of women enrolling at the School. We are fortunate to have Christine M. Durham '71, a justice on the Utah Supreme Court, chair the event. The idea for the celebration was planted by Elisabeth Petersen '72 after a conversation with fellow alumnae Jean Coker '70, Becky Halbrook '71 and Justice Durham about the progress women have made in the legal profession and issues that remain for women as lawyers. Beth Wilkinson '88, assistant director of development for the Law School, enthusiastically agreed to coordinate the symposium.

The "Celebration of Women" provides an opportunity for the Law School not only to recognize and honor the achievements of its alumnae but also to look back on the struggles of those who came before and the challenges that still confront women in the legal profession. This issue of Duke Law Magazine reviews the history of women at the Law School and celebrates trailblazers such as Justice Durham, Betsy Levin, the first tenured female faculty member, and Evelyn Cannon, Brenda Becton and Karen Bethea-Shields, the first three African-American women to attend the Law School — all of whom went on to be judges.

Since 1927 when Miriam Cox broke the gender barrier as the first woman to study at Duke Law School, society has undergone a sea change with respect to women's roles. Duke University has its first female president, Nan Keohane, who took office in 1993. And our sister university in Chapel Hill has just appointed a female, Molly Broad, to lead its statewide system of campuses.

I'm particularly proud of the fact that Duke Law School has been nationally recognized for creating an environment in which women can prosper. Our female faculty are in the top ranks of legal scholars and our female students are not only excelling academically but are also significant leaders in our student-edited journals and organizations.

Of the Law School's 6,300 alumni, 1,521 are women. Fewer than 40 of those alumnae graduated before 1970. This is a good time to take stock of how far we have come and what challenges lie ahead.

Pamela B. Gann '73
Dean

(Editor's note: We are pleased to announce that Dean Gann has been reappointed by the University's Board of Trustees for another five-year term as dean of Duke Law School. In his announcement of Dean Gann's reappointment, Provost John Strohbehn said, "it is important to note that the Law School has excelled in many ways because of Pam's leadership and her careful and wise stewardship.")

I congratulate Duke University School of Law on its celebration of women and its efforts to encourage a sense of their history, connection and contributions as Duke alumnae. As you read the alumnae profiles and articles in this issue, you'll see that the history of women at Duke Law School mirrors what was happening for women nationally, through each of the last seven decades.

We've come a long way from the time when women were educated only so that they could be better wives and mothers. Fortunately, there were progressive thinkers like M. Carey Thomas at Bryn Mawr who believed young women should be educated exactly like young men, and for exactly the same reasons: to become educated persons, professionally active in law or medicine or scholarship, advancing the boundaries of learning as men had always done.

The accomplishments of Duke's women law graduates fulfill Thomas' vision. But the path has been neither easy nor straight. We all know that there are still barriers to women — in becoming partners in law firms, leaders in business and finance and even in the academy, which is among the most progressive institutions on issues such as equality of
opportunity. Half the people in college and almost half of those in graduate school are women, yet there are far fewer women faculty members and even fewer on the tenured faculty.

As we think about the future, we have to address the issue of full equality for women. Change is slow and progress can be elusive, but I feel fortunate to work at an institution where these issues can be raised and discussed, where progress is being made, and where the contributions of women can be celebrated.

Nannerl O. Keohane
President
Duke University

As Duke University's eighth president, Dr. Keohane came to Duke in 1993 from the presidency of Wellesley College. She graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Wellesley where she took honors in political science. She earned an M.A. at Oxford University on a Marshall Scholarship and her Ph.D. in political science from Yale in 1967.

Dr. Keohane has taught at Swarthmore, the University of Pennsylvania and Stanford where she won a prestigious teaching award. In 1995 she was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame. Dr. Keohane has written extensively in the fields of political philosophy, feminism and education.

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CREDITS: Dean Pamela B. Gann '73 • Associate Dean for External Relations, Linda G. Steckley
From 1927 to the Present: In 1927, Miriam Cox W'24, a 21-year-old court reporter, became the first woman to enroll at Duke Law School. To mark the 70th anniversary of women entering the ranks of its students, Duke Law School will host a “Celebration of Women” symposium on October 17, commemorating the achievements of Duke Law alumnae.

Christine M. Durham '71, associate justice of the Utah Supreme Court, is chairing the event. As part of the celebration, an alumna from each decade will talk about her experiences at the Law School, beginning with Caroline P. Stoel '37 and ending with a current student. A second panel will discuss women in business, law practice and public interest careers.

The symposium is an opportunity for Duke Law alumnae to meet and discuss networking and rainmaking. "It's a beginning of the Law School's women's community," says Beth D. Wilkinson '88, coordinator of the event and assistant director of development. "We don't know each other and it's time we did. We're building a network."

The response of alumnae to the event has been "extremely positive," she says. "We're on to something. Women who have not been involved in the Law School in other ways have chosen to get involved with this."

"I'm thrilled that the Law School is putting this on," said Jean C. Coker '70 who had talked with other alumnae about the problems related to the status of women as lawyers. "I hope that the women take advantage of it. There is so much energy around women who went to law school at Duke. We have a common bond."

During the 1970s, the Women Law Students' Association at Duke held meetings where lawyers such as Ruth Bader Ginsberg spoke; but nothing of the scope of the Celebration of Women has been attempted.

Many students "don't have a historical sense of women in the Law School. There are no portraits of women in the halls," says Wilkinson. "The struggles of women law students during the first 70 years at Duke need to be heard."
“You can't be shining lights at the bar because you are too kind. You can never be corporation lawyers because you are not cold-blooded. You have not a high grade of intellect. You can never expect to get the fees men get. I doubt if you [can] ever make a living. Of course you can be divorce lawyers. That is a useful field. And there is another field you can have solely for your own. You can't make a living at it, but it's worthwhile and you'll have no competition. That is the free defense of criminals.”

—Clarence Darrow, to a group of women attorneys in Chicago, c. 1895

A Brief History of Women at the Law School

In the 19th century, women with professional ambitions and significant resources could pursue a career in medicine, which was often viewed as an extension of the traditional nurturing role of women. But acceptance into the ranks of lawyers was a bitter struggle, frequently tied to the suffrage movement. (See timeline for details.)

Duke was slower to admit women law students than many of its peer schools: Yale Law School first graduated a woman in 1886. (Yale then changed the rules to bar women from the law school until 1920.) New York University Law School graduated three women in 1892, and the University of Virginia graduated its first woman in 1928. The University of North Carolina admitted women to the Law School as early as 1915. Harvard Law School didn’t admit women until 1950.

The First Woman at Duke Law School

When Miriam Cox enrolled at Duke Law School in September, 1927, the Charlotte Observer dubbed her a “golden haired Portia.” The paper intoned: “No one can question her beauty; and she has proved her ability. Effective weapons these, against a defenseless jury.”

The Durham newspaper agreed, “Few judges and no jury can withstand the formidable combination of feminine charm and a high powered brain.”

Cox was something of a superwoman. After graduating from high school at 15, she worked her way through Duke Woman’s College while supporting her younger sister — and she still managed to graduate in three years. The Durham Board of County Commissioners elected her court stenographer in 1927, the same year she enrolled at the Law School.

Richard E. Thigpen '24 remembers Cox as “an intelligent and hard working student.”

But a career as an attorney was not to be. In a 1941 interview for a Durham newspaper, Cox said, “I enrolled for two courses while I was reporting but never had time for study and finally dropped out.”

Cox worked as a court stenographer until she suffered a stroke in 1954. She died in 1985.

1930s - 1950s

If any one person can be credited with opening the Law School to women during the 1930s it would be Justin Miller, dean of the Law School from 1930-1934. “I am very anxious to have some outstanding women in the Law School, as I feel there is a real place for them in the profession,” he wrote in a 1932 letter to Alice Baldwin, the dean of the Woman’s College. Miller came to Duke from a deanship at the University of Southern California, an institution with a long history of admitting women law students; the first women enrolled there in 1912.

According to the late Emma L. Crumpacker ’37, hostility at the prospect of women students permeated the envi-
rontment of the Law School during Cox's time. Crumpacker waited until Miller came to Duke before pursuing her own legal education. She reported that Dean Samuel Fox Mordecai, the founding dean of Trinity Law School, told her she would never pass the bar. In fact, she did pass the bar in 1937, becoming the first female attorney in Durham.

Miller encouraged Lee Smith McKeithen '35, a 1932 Woman's College graduate, to come to the Law School. In 1935, McKeithen and classmate Elizabeth Lupton Peterson '35 became the first women to earn degrees from the Law School.

Of her days at the Law School, McKeithen says, "I had everything going for me." Financial worries plagued many students, male and female, during the Depression; Miller split a highly coveted scholarship between McKeithen and another woman. Tuition was $125 a year.

McKeithen says all of her female classmates supported each other. "We were all good friends. But," she jokes, "we enjoyed being with the men, too."

"The professors were no tougher on me than on any of the men," she says. However, "they did weed out the faint at heart."

Of the 17 women who attended the Law School between 1930 and 1939, nine withdrew before completing their degrees.

Like women from later decades, the graduates from the 30s and 40s say their greatest challenge did not arise in law school, but rather when they tried to find work after earning their degrees.
"I am very anxious to have some outstanding women in the Law School, as I feel there is a real place for them in the profession."

— Dean Justin Miller, in an April 27, 1932 letter

Elizabeth Lupton Peterson '35

Early women law school graduates often practiced with their families, if at all. McKeithen joined her father’s firm in Albemarle. Other women found jobs as secretaries in law firms or as law librarians. When they did find work, "the majority of lawyers had to get used to having women as peers," says Margaret Adams Harris ‘40.

Caroline P. Stoel’s (’37) attempts to find employment as an attorney in Portland, Ore. were typical of the obstacles women faced in the 1930s. Her husband, Thomas B. Stoel ’37, was warned that if Caroline practiced, he would not. The Portland legal establishment was not prepared for married couple attorneys.

Advances made by women in the professional work force prior to World War II were mostly rolled back after veterans returned home and resumed their careers. During the 40s and 50s, fewer than 20 women graduated from Duke Law School. Women who did try to find employment as attorneys were not infrequently asked, "why should we give this job to you when there are so many men who need to support their families?"

The "Latty Boys"

Law students who attended Duke during Jack Latty’s deanship were affectionately referred to as "Latty’s Boys." And boys — or more appropriately, men — they were. Only three women graduated during his tenure (1957-1966).

During the 50s and 60s, the environment of the Law School was, if not hostile, at least foreign to women students. Christine Y. Denson ’66 remembers a bulletin board across the hall from the library pinned with sexist cartoons and off-color jokes. One professor quipped, "let me know if you need help with your zippers," when she ducked into the secretaries’ lounge to change for her evening job.

The first communication that Louise A. Mathews ’69 received from the Law School after she was accepted was an invitation from Dean Latty to a “Stag & Smoker” party.
Restroom facilities were marked “Faculty” and “Students.” Women lived in women’s graduate student housing, while male law students lived in Law School dormitories. For several years there were no women students; often there was only one woman in a Law School class. Those who did attend have said they felt isolated and alone. Men attended Friday evening socials; women did not.

But despite the sense of isolation, many women remember Dean Latty as fair and supportive. “I’m very proud to be one of Latty’s Boys,” says Denson. “Dean Latty was known for his knack for picking people and for his ability to accurately predict what you could do. I felt like a chosen one.”

“The first year of law school is difficult for anyone,” Denson continues. “As the only woman in my class, it was particularly difficult. I felt I had to be very careful.”

Latty found a scholarship for Denson, who had struggled to pay tuition. In a back-handed compliment, the scholarship committee wrote a letter stating that they normally reserved their funds for men, but they were so impressed with her abilities, they made an exception for her.

Latty required law students to dress as lawyers, in jackets and ties. Sandra J. Strebel ’64, remembers the odd challenge of figuring out how women lawyers should dress. There were no role models. So Strebel decided to approximate male students’ garb by purchasing tailored suits and blouses in muted colors.

Later, Strebel had a revelation: Susie Sharp, a circuit judge and future chief justice of the N.C. Supreme Court, delivered a speech at the Law School and was dressed in a white ruffled blouse. Strebel rejoiced, “I can actually be a woman and practice law.”

Strebel and Denson both feel they were treated fairly by their professors and classmates. “Everyone related to me as a person,” Denson says. “They treated women with respect,” says Strebel. “Whatever may have been said behind my back, they were always a pleasure to deal with.”

But Strebel goes on to suggest that her two female classmates may not have felt the same. Both women withdrew from the Law School within the first month, motivated, Strebel believes, by the intense attention they received from professors.

“During the first month of class, every professor called on every woman in every class to recite.” Apparently, the pedagogical approach of some professors was aggressive and harassing. In such a homogenous environment, women stood out. They lacked the anonymity which would allow them to slowly acclimate to the Law School.

Professor Melvin Shimm, who joined the Law School faculty in 1953, says that he doesn’t believe “this approach was universal ... The vast preponderance of faculty welcomed [women] as students.”

Shimm says that the women who persevered were exceptional. He notes that for men, the law was one career path selected from many available options. While some men chose the law as the most agreeable profession, they all weren’t necessarily consumed by a “burning desire to learn the law.”

“It took a good bit of determination and grit for a woman to apply, enroll and continue in law school,” Shimm says. “The women who came were animated by an especially intense desire. And they performed beyond average to a greater extent [than men].” Their desire to study the law was “manifest in their performance.”

The outside world was not so receptive to their accomplishments, however. The on-campus recruitment listings frequently requested male applicants only. The offers women received were often for secretaries and librarians.

“They want to fill the posts which men are to occupy, to be lawyers, doctors, captains of vessels and generals in the field. How funny it would sound in the newspapers that Lucy Stone, pleading a cause, took suddenly ill in the pains of parturition and perhaps gave birth to a fine bouncing boy in court!”

— New York Herald, c. 1850
“That God designed the sexes to occupy different spheres of action, and that it belonged to men to make, apply and execute the laws, was regarded as an almost axiomatic truth ... But the important question is, what effect the presence of women as barristers in our courts would have upon the administration of justice ...”

— Illinois Supreme Court opinion, Feb. 5, 1870

Mathews was offered a secretarial position in an Atlanta law firm. Strebel was told outright by one firm that, despite her exceptional record, she was unemployable as an attorney because she was a woman.

Latty, who helped women students in their job searches, often advised them to seek employment in government, a tactic Strebel used with great success.

1970s and Beyond

Enrollment of women dramatically increased during the 1970s. As she witnessed the growing number of women law students, Denson thought to herself, “maybe I blazed some trails. Maybe I made enough of a mark.”

The first African-American women entered the Law School rosters in 1971. Women began joining the faculty in larger numbers. Betsy Levin, who became the first woman tenured law professor in 1976, helped hire Dean Pamela Gann ’73 and Professor Deborah DeMott in 1975. Senior Associate Dean Sara Sun Beale joined the faculty in 1979.

The experiences of women from these years is varied. A few report that they faced subtle forms of sexism from classmates and professors. Others, like Jean Coker, say, “we were treated like everyone else.”

Coker turned down Duke’s original offer and chose to attend law school in her home state. After the first few weeks, she knew she’d made the wrong choice. She says she faced an environment where professors harassed students a la the TV series, “The Paper Chase.”

“Coming to Duke was like a breath of fresh air,” she says. “We were treated like one of the guys.” She credits the women who came before her for setting the stage for her acceptance. “It wasn’t like we were blazing a trail,” she says. “There was a thin trail,” that existed before her arrival, “but it was something.”

Despite advances in numbers, women still faced challenges as they entered the job market. As late as 1969, some on-campus recruiters were still telling women that they would not hire female attorneys. Coker says when she and her classmates reported this discrimination to the Law School, the administration denied it had happened.

“They said things like, ‘law firms are not telling you that,’” says Coker. “But they were.”

The Vietnam War draft, Coker says, unwittingly gave women a boost. Law firms “had to take a second look at the pool of applicants.”

Today

Dean Pamela B. Gann was appointed to her post in 1988 and has definitely had an impact on female students. Julie Riewe ’99 says she is pleased that “so many senior administrators are women.”

Most female students and alumnae say they’ve never dealt with gender prejudice at the Law School. But not everyone agrees.

Elizabeth J. Catlin ’94, who was instrumental in the creation of the Duke Journal of Gender Law and Policy, says some of her classmates made sexist comments to her while she and Katherine Branch ’94 organized the Journal. “They asked us if we were going to print recipes,” she says.

Branch, the Journal’s first editor-in-chief, says, “I ended up having a positive experience because the atmosphere at the Law School gave me room to make a difference.” As she worked to get the Journal off the ground, Branch met with “extreme resistance” by faculty and administration, many of whom said that the Journal was too political in orientation and did not have a place in an academic institution. She credits Senior Lecturer Theresa Newman ’88 and Professor Jerome Culp for supporting the Journal.
In recent years, Duke Law School has been recognized for providing an excellent environment for women students. In an article in *Glamour* magazine, Linda R. Hirshman, professor at Chicago-Kent College of Law and director of its Women's Legal Studies Summer Institute, ranked Duke first among the nation's top law schools for creating an atmosphere where women can excel.

Today, the representative numbers of women at Duke Law School look good; women make up roughly 40 percent of the student body, approximately 45 percent of law review members and nearly half of the Moot Court Board. In addition, the president of the D.B.A. and the editor-in-chief of the *Duke Law Journal* are women.

A key component in the School's positive environment for women is their relationship to the faculty. Duke Law School receives high praise from its alumnae in this regard.

"I believe my Law School experience was shaped by the close connection I had with my professors," says Traci L. Jones '97. Jones, who is slated for a Supreme Court clerkship with Sandra Day O'Connor in 1998, goes on to say that Professors Paul Carrington, Robert Mosteller, Jed Rubenfeld and Amy Chua, "were all very supportive of my interests."

For Julie Riewe '99, working closely with Professor Trina Jones has been "a great opportunity ... The faculty are open to different views," she says.

A female dean, a female senior associate dean, female faculty, female student leaders -- Miriam Cox wouldn't recognize the place.

*Edna Loeb '36*
Climate is Key to Success

by Richard Runyan T’89

Lani Guinier, the University of Pennsylvania law professor whose embattled and ultimately unsuccessful nomination for Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights brought her to the forefront of public attention in 1993, remembers how her corporate law professor at Yale began each class: “Good morning, gentlemen.” He excused his apparent disregard for the women in his class with a two-pronged explanation. First, he was too much a creature of habit to alter his ways. Second, he believed that all of his students, male and female, should aspire to the model of the gentleman. That was his ideal of the practicing attorney - privileged, well-mannered, detached, and - despite his hope that his female students would accept the model as gender-neutral — male.

That happened 30 years ago, but Guinier and others are looking at the contemporary climate for women in the nation’s law schools and finding that some problems persist. While the national average for achievement in law school is virtually identical among men and women, success rates for women vary significantly from one institution to another. Linda R. Hirshman, professor at Chicago-Kent College of Law and director of its Women’s Legal Studies Summer Institute, concludes that some law schools simply “offer more opportunities for success for their women students than other schools do.” And, in a poll first published in Glamour magazine, she ranks Duke first among the nation’s elite schools for cultivating an atmosphere in which women can excel.

The recent publication of Guinier’s Becoming Gentlemen: Women, Law School and Institutional Change by Beacon Press has drawn attention to the issue. Guinier’s title refers to her former professor’s customary greeting and challenges his self-justifications. The professor's defense of his practice on the grounds of habit was clearly inadequate to justify his behavior — the refusal to alter such a habit, particularly when it is founded on generations of exclusion and discrimination, reflects hostility at worst, indifference at best. An obstinate indulgence of outdated personal quirks is no warrant for denying the sexuality of one’s students. An idiosyncrasy is not a rationale.

The professor’s second rationale — his ideal of the gentleman attorney — goes deeper into the nature of modern advocacy and the role of legal education. This is the point from which Guinier launches her argument. Becoming Gentlemen calls for a reformed vision of legal education which incorporates the new perspectives and innovative contributions offered by an increasingly diversified student body.

“Formerly all-male institutions,” Guinier argues, “cannot incorporate and take advantage of difference without changing from within.” Guinier’s study, undertaken with Michelle Fine, Jane Balin, Ann Bartow and Deborah Lee Stachel, and originally published in the University of Pennsylvania Law Review in 1994, examines the experiences of women law students at the University of Pennsylvania. The authors found that these women experienced a powerful sense of alienation and exclusion at their law school and consequently did less well academically than the male students.

Guinier classifies the data she and her colleagues collected into three cate-
gories: attitudinal, pedagogic and academic. Looking at attitudinal shifts, Guinier found that more women than men entered law school at the University of Pennsylvania with the intention of pursuing careers in public service. Because of institutional pressure to conform, by the third year many women had abandoned their original goals.

In the area of pedagogy, Guinier challenges the supremacy of the Socratic method in first year law classes, arguing that its emphasis on detachment, speed and competitiveness may not be suitable for training lawyers who must also master the arts of negotiation, mediation and alternative dispute resolution.

Finally, Guinier observes that the disparity in the levels of academic achievement between men and women students reveals a fundamental institutional problem, if not a deep inequity in the traditional processes of legal education. Practically speaking, her observations are critical — academic success translates into better jobs, and the situation at the University of Pennsylvania was not good. Male students were three times more likely than their female peers to finish law school in the top 10 percent of their class.

As Hirshman notes, however, this disparity does not reflect the achievements of women law students nationwide. Hirshman ranked the top 20 law schools, as selected by *U.S. News & World Report*, according to women’s representation on law review — an honor that holds a lot of weight with prospective employers. Duke topped the list. “At seven schools,” she observed, “the percentage of female students on law review is equal to or actually higher than the per-

centage of females in second and third-year classes... At Duke, for instance, women made up 40 percent of the classes involved and 48 percent of law review members.”

Guinier cites the scarcity of women faculty members as a key factor in female students’ sense of alienation, and Hirshman’s data supports her theory. “Women made law review at the elite national schools at much higher rates where the permanent academic faculty was more than 20 percent women,” she wrote in a recent *Chicago Tribune* essay, specifically citing Duke as an example of such an institution.

But the achievements of women students at Duke do not end with those coveted law review positions. Women constitute nearly half the Moot Court Board at Duke and are active in the law school’s student government; female students currently hold five of the six elected officer positions. Many of the institutional changes Guinier advocates have already been implemented at Duke. She insists, for example, on the paramount importance of mentors and on facilitating open and informal interaction among students and faculty. Duke’s mentoring programs connect law students with practicing attorneys, and the Women Law Students’ Association sponsors potluck dinners, social events and panel discussions for students, faculty and other legal professionals.

The women interviewed by Guinier and her colleagues cited “treat[ing] students with respect” as one of the most important qualities a law professor can possess. Hirshman’s research suggests that the same quality applies to law schools as institutions — women tend to succeed at those schools which support their values. Law schools that are committed to fostering the full potential of all their students advance the cause of producing a community of lawyers whose varied talents, styles and ambitions reflect the diversity of the community they serve.

"Your record, not only in law school but prior to that time, is excellent. In addition, many of the men with whom I have talked and who have had comparable records failed to make as strong an impression as was made by you in your interview ... While our firm does not have a formal policy against the hiring of women, it has not, to date, hired a woman as an attorney. There are many in our office who feel that we should never hire a woman ... A woman at this time could not and would not be treated in the same manner as a man."

— Hiring partner of mid-Western law firm in Nov. 14, 1961 rejection letter to Sandra J. Strebel ’62
Caroline P. Stoel '37

by Olisa Corcoran

Caroline Stoel '37 is not the retiring kind. At 83, she is an adjunct legal history professor at Portland State University, a position she has held since 1973, where she teaches courses on the foundations of Anglo-American law and criminal justice. Several of her students have gone on to positions as senior members of Portland’s police force and city government.

Writing is also a passion. She has authored a book about the early period of the U.S. District Court for Oregon during the territorial government and a guide book on the Magna Carta for the Oregon Historical Society. She is currently working on an article for the Oregon Law Journal about an early slave case in Oregon and is on the verge of tackling a new book on the jury from a historical point of view, because she is “tired of putting together materials for my class. I’m beginning to think it would be easier to write [the material myself].”

Along with her husband, Duke classmate Thomas B. Stoel ’37, Stoel fell in love with Portland when she first arrived there more than 50 years ago. Concerned about the rapid development of the region in recent years, Stoel’s connection to the community is strong. She serves on several boards, including the Oregon Historical Society and the Nature Conservancy.

While attending Duke Women’s College, Stoel, the daughter of an attorney from Lexington, N.C., considered law school. She sought the advice of Lee S. McKeithen ’35, one of the first two women to graduate from the Law School and a friend of the Stoel family. McKeithen, who had enrolled in 1932 told her “everyone there was very nice.” Stoel applied. She was one of five women in a class of 52 students. Twenty-seven of those students graduated with a law degree, including three of the five women.

Although she describes her reception at the Law School as positive, Stoel was nervous about reciting in class. After her first exam, she so impressed Professor Douglas Maggs with her work that he asked her “where have you been hiding, under a bushel?”

“After that,” she says, “he was so respectful, I was doubly embarrassed.”

Always at the top of her class, Stoel was so gifted that her academic aptitude could not pass without comment. Maggs told her, “you’re a very good student. Too bad you’re a woman.” Classmate Richard M. Nixon ’37, who alternated with Stoel for third and fourth place in the class rankings, once commented, “I
Charlotte E. Ray was the first African American female lawyer. A graduate of Howard Law School, Ray could not maintain an active practice in such a racially charged climate despite her widely recognized legal prowess.

1872

Margaret Adams Harris '40
by Debbie Selinsky

Margaret Adams Harris '40, surmises that she was able to live with her husband Ken for 55 years and practice law with him for 43 of those years because of their one hard-and-fast rule. "We agreed to leave the office at the office. We would go back nights and on weekends only if, as my husband would say, 'the ox was in the ditch,'" she recalled.

"Other times belonged to our family, friends and community."

Partners in life and career until Ken Harris' death in 1995, the Harrises met at Duke Law School where they both graduated in the class of 1940. "He was from Newport, Ark., and I was from Reading, Penn., and we didn't want to live in either place. But we liked North Carolina, so we married and, with some family backing, began our own practice in Greensboro. We lived on $125 a month that first year. And it was fun. We had a furnished apartment in a nice part of town and shared a one-room law office," she said.

The plan had always been to have a family law firm, Harris said, and the young attorneys were well received by the local bar (there were 100 attorneys practicing in Greensboro at that time). "They (local attorneys) were very gracious about sending us little jobs," she said with a smile. "It was mostly collections, special proceedings and serving as guardians ad litem for minor children. We specialized in anything anybody wanted us to do."

When Ken was asked by the Democratic party to help with arrangements for rallies being held around the county in the fall of 1940, the couple saw the opportunity as a good one for meeting people and expanding their client base.

"Then, just as we were making ends meet, the war (World War II) came along. Ken went into the FBI. We decided to stay together, so we closed the office, stored our furnishings and files and went to New Haven, Conn., and then to Newark, N.J. We started our family, and I spent the next 10 years..."
being a mother,” she said. (All three of her children — and one of her grandchildren — are Duke alumni. Second-born son Thomas A. Harris graduated from Duke Law School in 1971, and oldest son, C. Marcus Harris decided after earning his master’s degree in economics to return to law school at Duke. He graduated in 1972. Daughter Ann Harris Matney received her undergraduate degree in 1974.)

The Harris family returned to Greensboro in the fall of ’45, but the young mother didn’t go back to the practice until 1952. Then she worked half days, coming home after lunch to spend time with her children. “Meanwhile, my husband had formed a partnership with three other men, and they were happy to have me work when I could. I did a lot of

Harris admitted with slight embarrassment that she had never felt obligated to be a role model for women in a male-dominated field. “I wanted to be a good lawyer but also wanted a good home life and to be of service in my community. I never felt like I was cutting new ground or having to set example for anyone. I’d thought about law since junior high school. My grandfather always said that I talked so much and asked so many questions and argued so much that I should be a lawyer,” she said. “And my law degree from Duke did exactly what I wanted it to do for my life. I always enjoyed my legal work, especially working with clients, and I chose estate planning and probate and tax law, because it allowed me to have control of my work. I wouldn’t have missed my

“I am anxious to study law because I believe that it offers a woman a career in an honorable profession, of which I would be proud to be a member. I expect to earn my way through the world and I feel that legal training would equip me to do so in a dignified way.”

— Elizabeth Lupton Peterson ’35 on her application to the Law School, April 1932

which gave women attorneys access to the federal courts.

Belva Lockwood was the first woman permitted to argue in a U.S. court. As a result of her active lobbying, Congress passed the “Lockwood” bill
is that you’re not going to move along as quickly in the profession if you work part-time. I’ve had a worthwhile life, but I never really had great aspirations about getting to the top of my field. If you really want to get to the top, you’ll just have to put in the time at work and sacrifice time at home and in the community,” she said.

“After Ken and I retired (from Harris, Flynn and Rightwell), we’d go to continuing education classes to keep our licenses up-to-date in case we wanted to do a little something. We’d always see lots of women there — some who were staying home with their children and others who were doing something else but wanted to keep their licenses current. To the mothers of children, I’d say, ‘Remember, if all goes well, there’s plenty of time to practice after the little ones are older.’”

Grace Boddie ’51
by Debbie Selinsky

Grace Boddie ’51 has spent most of her life working in traditionally male arenas: first, attaining the rank of lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve, then as one of two women in her 72-member graduating class at Duke Law School, as controller and manager of research support for the U.S. Ordnance Research Office/U.S. Army Research Office and then as vice president and counsel for the Research Triangle Institute.

Despite all that time spent in the company of men, the Drakes Branch, Va. native affirms that she never once experienced any incidents of discrimination. “I said that to someone from a Raleigh college doing an inquiry on the subject and they looked at me askance,” said Boddie, who was the first woman officer at the famed RTI. “I told them I could only speak for myself, and that’s what my experience has been.”

Boddie also is unapologetic about her long association with the government agencies and officials so unpopular today with citizens. “You find what you’re looking for. Some of America’s finest citizens are in our government.”

She is quick to praise women who are gradually increasing in number in male dominated jobs and professions.

By the standards of her day, or those of the present, Boddie has “had it all” — a rewarding career and a happy family life, and now, part-time consulting at RTI, leaving extra time with her six grandchildren, her music, her home and other interests.

The lively Durham woman is obviously uncomfortable when asked to talk about herself and her accomplishments, but little by little, as her story unfolds, a recurring theme of positive thinking emerges.

After Boddie graduated from Longwood College in Virginia in 1943, she joined the U.S. Naval Reserve under the College Program and had basic training at Mount Holyoke College. Upon completing her training, she was selected to teach navy regulations, administration and law at Hunter College in New York City.

After her naval stint, she married Richard Boddie, a student at UNC-Chapel Hill (deceased, 1990), and they had two children.

Not one to let grass grow under her feet, Boddie in 1948 obtained an application to the Duke School of Medicine, but her husband talked her out of that plan. “He knew if I were a doctor, our home life would be diminished,” she recalled.

But Boddie wanted a professional degree and she opted for the study of law — also at Duke.

Boddie said she was “always, without exception” addressed respectfully by her predominantly male war veteran classmates. “They were perfect gentlemen,” she said.

But there was one time — as it became clear that only half of the 147 member class would graduate — when Boddie was called into the office of the dean. He asked her “what she was doing in law school.” “I told him I wanted this career, that I wanted to make a living, and if only one person graduated from the law school that year — I wanted to
be that one." She graduated in the top third of her class.

After she passed the bar, Boddie accepted a post working for a couple of years in the Law School’s legal aid clinic and then agreed to work in the Army-affiliated Office of Ordnance Research at Duke, which in the 1960s became solely a U.S. Army research office. There she associated with leaders such as Marcus Hobbs, James Hawkins, John Gergen, John Dawson and Paul Gross, discussing research support of defense installations, including “unconventional methods of defense” throughout the world.

But no matter how challenging her work became, Boddie said she always made her family her first priority. “I turned down a lot of extra activities, because I wanted to spend time with my husband and children. We were happy — it was hard, of course, but good things hardly ever come easy, do they?”

In 1972, Boddie joined the Research Triangle Institute staff and set to work negotiating and executing contracts, primarily with the federal government. She was named the first woman officer of RTI in 1987 when she was awarded a vice presidency. RTI leaders have praised her over the years for her role in the Institute’s growth and evolution.

These days, she has the best of both worlds — her beloved work and her home life. She plays piano, gardens, writes poetry that no one else is allowed to read and visits with her children — both still live in the area — and grandchildren.

When pressed, the typically feisty Boddie insisted that the key to success is the same for everyone. “Positive thinking,” she said, nodding her head for emphasis.

Sandra J. Strebel ’62
by Olisa Corcoran

When she was job-hunting in 1961, Sandra Strebel ’62 got an unusually candid rejection letter from a partner at a Midwestern law firm. “Your record,” the writer opined, “is excellent. In addition, many of the men with whom I have talked and who have had comparable records failed to make as strong an impression as was made by you in your interview.” The problem: Sandra Strebel is a female — the sole woman from her class and later a founding member of the Washington, D.C. firm of Spiegel & McDiarmid.

“While our firm does not have a formal policy against the hiring of women, it has not, to date, hired a woman as an attorney,” the writer went on. “There are many in our office who feel that we should never hire a woman.” Being unmarried didn’t help. While a bachelor who joined the firm and later married would continue to practice, “a single girl coming with our firm probably would not,” because, among other reasons, her husband “would not want his wife practicing law.... A woman at this time could not and would not be treated in the same manner as a man.”

Today, Strebel laughs as she reads the letter aloud. “This same firm has women partners now,” she says. She wasn’t surprised by that letter 35 years ago because, “the thoughts expressed in the letter were not unique to that firm at the time. They were just not usually put into writing.”

Strebel laughs a lot as she describes her pursuit of a law career before the women’s movement of the 1970s. Her odyssey is a veritable catalog of logical absurdities used to justify excluding women from legal practice.

Consider the first attorney she met at high school “career day.” He wouldn’t begin his presentation until “the young lady left the room,” because there was no place for women in the legal profession. She was stunned. “But it made me very interested in the law,” she says. “I really wanted to know about what it was that this man felt I should be excluded from.”

After earning her B.A. from Cornell — the only co-educational Ivy League school at the time — Strebel chose Duke Law School, a good decision, she feels, despite the fact that she is one of only six women to graduate from Duke Law dur-
ing the 1960s. “At that time, the vast majority of students were from the South, all gentlemen, who were raised to treat a woman with respect. I do not remember a single insult.”

Strebel was one of three women in her first-year class. Within a month, the other two women dropped out. She believes they were daunted by the constant spotlight turned on them by their professors. “Every professor in every class called on us every day,” she remembers. “To be honest, it was good for me,” Strebel says. “I developed the best study habits and was always prepared to discuss in class.”

There were other obstacles. On her first day of class, Strebel searched in vain for a women's restroom in the Law School building, which in those days was on West Campus next to the Chapel. Instead of facilities for “men” and “women,” she found only restrooms marked “faculty” and “students.”

Strebel has nothing but praise for her classmates. “They treated me exactly like everyone else. They were an absolute pleasure to deal with.” In her third year, though, a classmate came clean and admitted that the first day he saw her sitting in a classroom, he was as surprised as if he had walked into a men’s room and found a woman.

During the interview process, Strebel realized what she would be up against. While her male classmates received job offers, Strebel, who made law review, received nothing but rejection letters. One firm made an offer contingent on her promise to never let a client see her.

She winced through her first appearance in court, representing the staff of the Commission before an administrative law judge. When her colleagues commented on how nervous she looked during cross examination, they had no idea she was in pain. A few days earlier she had suffered a hairline fracture to her spine in an Trailways bus accident, but Strebel, who didn’t realize the extent of her injury, was determined not to miss her court date.

Ever the trailblazer, Strebel was one of the first women in government to arrange a part-time work schedule when her daughter was born in 1968, spending her four-month maternity leave in hot negotiations with the FPC.

After 11 years at the Commission, Strebel founded a private firm specializing in representing cities in matters of energy and the environment before governmental agencies. Her partners George Spiegel and Robert McDiarmid, whom she credits with not having “a single discriminatory bone in their bodies,” agreed to a part-time work schedule while her daughter was in pre-school, which she considers very progressive for 1973.

Recently, Strebel began teaching legal writing at the University of Baltimore and relishes the work as an opportunity to advocate clarity and accessibility in legal writing.

From her vantage point working in government, private practice and higher education, Strebel has experienced firsthand the evolving roles of women in the legal profession. She is open about the frustrations she faced: the judge who commented on how disappointed he was that she assigned a male coworker to question a female witness, because he “so loved to watch two women fight;”

“The civil law, as well as nature herself, has always recognized a wide difference in the respective spheres and destinies of man and woman. Man is, or should be, woman’s protector and defender. The natural and proper timidity and delicacy which belongs to the female sex evidently unfit it for many of the occupations of civil life…”

— Justice Joseph P. Bradley, U.S. Supreme Court, 1873
references to professional woman as “girls.” But she is not bitter. She takes pride in the open, diverse environment of Spiegel & McDiarmid, an atmosphere that she and her partners worked to create.

“The glass ceiling has cracked and broken apart in places,” she says. While she commends the progress law firms have made to accommodate pregnancy and child care, she still sees remnants of prejudice, particularly in society’s reluctance to accept strong women. “Behind the first glass ceiling there is a second one,” she cautions.

Christine Durham ’71
by Debbie Selinsky

In 1971, when Christine Durham was very pregnant with her second child and in her third year of law school, a male professor said to her, “Kids and law school do not mix.” That was an isolated incident for Durham, who’d earned her undergraduate degree at a women’s school (Wellesley College) and was shocked to “discover that the outside world was not so supportive” of women.

At the time she shrugged off her hurt feelings and went about the business of having her children, helping to start the first women’s law caucus at Duke and graduating from law school. “But if I heard that kind of remark today, I’d explode,” grinned Durham, a Los Angeles native who was named a justice of the Utah Supreme Court at the youthful age of 37.

“Our level of consciousness was so different then. I believed strongly in my right to be there, but I also felt grateful and knew I was bucking the tide. It’s odd to transpose myself back into an era when we were only just beginning to realize the impact women would have on the profession,” she said.

After law school, Durham knew she’d be in the Triangle until her husband, George, graduated from Duke Medical School in 1973. During that time, she said she was surprised that it was difficult to find regular employment in her profession. “Most firms weren’t interested in even interviewing women at that time,” she added.

In a series of sidesteps that would characterize her career path, Durham became research assistant to Duke law Professor Clark Havighurst — a job that gave her the chance to teach law at the Medical School. She also gave a speech to a legal secretaries organization — work that led her to conduct comprehensive research on the ERA and to become involved in attempts to ratify the amendment.

“Working on the ERA sensitized me to women’s issues, to the statutory problems that were just starting to be recognized,” she recalled. Ironically, the first state to vote down the ERA was — you guessed it — North Carolina. “It was the beginning of the end,” she added.

The Durhams moved to Utah for his pediatrics residency, where that state also voted down the ERA in 1974. “Although the amendment failed, my lobbying there served as an opportunity for me to educate myself on legal issues around women, and it put me in touch with the newly emerging women’s movement here in Salt Lake City. I became an adjunct professor at Brigham Young University Law School and taught a course on sex discrimination and the law there and spent a lot of time on volunteer work. I had a handicapped child, born in 1976, and as a result of her birth, I became involved in the rights of disabled people.”

In time, the young professional couple’s personal “DEAL” kicked in: he went part-time and helped their long-time nanny care for the children (four of their own, plus a nephew they raised) while she went full-time to expand her practice.

“I have developed this theory about career development, and I have a lot of data to support it,” Durham said, tongue-in-cheek. “It is entirely accidental. I had done all these unusual jobs in North Carolina, because I couldn’t get a regular job practicing law. I worked in protective services for the elderly through
Duke gerontology and ended up writing one of the country's first guides on legal rights for the elderly. Things were a little more open in Utah than in the Triangle area, and I found myself doing even more work, such as teaching, writing and part-time practice, that was rewarding but still left me feeling fragmented.”

In 1974, she joined a prestigious Salt Lake City firm, Johnson, Parsons & Kruse (later to become Johnson, Durham & Moxley), where she made partner and found a mentor in senior partner Norm Johnson, currently a commissioner on the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Ironically, when she was invited to apply for a judicial seat — she admits to a secret ambition to be a judge, one that made her always volunteer to be the judge in trial practice at law school — all the things she'd done made her more attractive to the nominating committee. “They liked the fact that I had worked in business, education and gender discrimination, that I had a family and was involved in volunteer work and grassroots efforts in the community.”

She was appointed to a district court post in 1978 by the now-deceased Gov. Scott Matheson. “It was a very political process. I was in the right place at the right time, and people like Norm and the governor were encouraging and supportive. I was nervous about being so young (I was 32 at the time of my appointment). I felt my age presented more of a threat to my appointment than did the gender issue. Fortunately, they were so interested in my gender that I guess they didn’t notice my age,” she said.

When a vacancy came up on the Supreme Court in 1982, Gov. Matheson asked Durham if she’d like to ‘make history with him again.’ She agreed and became the first female Supreme Court justice in Utah. Her career highlights have included her current work on the American Bar Association's Commission on Women in the Profession and her founding membership in 1979 of the National Association of Women Judges — an organization she describes as having had a “profound effect” on the judicial system. “Only 15 percent of the nation’s judiciary are women. But we’ve made things happen with issues like domestic violence, women in prison and family law,” Durham said.

On another level, Durham said she is discouraged by what she sees in today’s high-powered legal profession. “A lot has changed — I mean, women aren’t being asked in interviews about their contraceptive practices any longer. But women still feel constrained to make choices between family and career. The profession has changed in negative ways — the focus is on big money, profit and billable hours, to the detriment of lifestyle. Since women still bear much of the burden for family care, they’re the ones who get squeezed. There ought to be more choices after 25 years.”

Durham said she tries to reassure the young women and men clerking in her office to “relax and do what’s most important” to them. “I like very much the biblical notion that there is a time and a season for everything. One needn’t be in such a hurry to do everything all at once,” she said.

When people comment that Sports Illustrated senior editor and investigative reporter Sonja Steptoe ’85, “must meet lots of terrific men” in her work, she rolls her eyes and quips that many of the athletes she meets through her job “are on their way to jail.”

At the top of her game and still only in her 30s, Steptoe has worked as a journalist since she finished law school, reporting for The Wall Street Journal on hot stories such as the A.H. Robins bankruptcy case and Dalkon Shield litigation.

Encouraged by her love for sports and mentors like Duke professor and sports law expert John Weistart, she left the Journal after four and a half years to take a job at Sports Illustrated. There she has reported on boxer Mike Tyson since he was accused of rape in 1991 and on ice skater Tonya Harding’s free fall from fame. In 1994, she uncovered NCAA
“It would be revolting to all female sense of innocence and sanctity of their sex, shocking to man’s reverence for womanhood and faith in women, on which hinge all the better affectations and humanities of life, that woman should be permitted to mix professionally in all the nastiness of the world which finds its way into courts of justice ...”

— Justice Edward Ryan, Wisconsin Supreme Court, 1875

violations on the part of national football champion Florida State University, and she’s currently working on a hard-hitting story about discrimination against women golfers wanting better tee-times at some of the nation’s poshest country clubs.

In the name of getting the story, she also has caddied for women’s golf champion Meg Mallon, driven in a national drag racing event and ridden harness horses. She will serve as grand marshal of homecoming festivities for her alma mater University of Missouri in October.


Professionally, Steptoe’s life has worked out pretty much as she planned — and she did plan. “I grew up wanting to be a journalist, so I attended the University of Missouri because of the reputation of its journalism school. I never intended to do anything else, but I began to worry that I was unprepared to work as a journalist. I had also gotten a degree in economics, and I thought that would be helpful, but I realized that I just had no practical information about how things worked,” she said.

During an internship at The Wall Street Journal, she learned that “there seemed to be lots of lawyers in the world — they knew how things worked. I noticed that most corporations made major decisions based on the law.”

When she received a Reynolds Scholarship to attend Duke Law School, Steptoe dived into the study of law, particularly enjoying contract law with Weistart and criminal procedure with Sara Sun Beale. “Most of my girlfriends from college went for either their MBAs or for law degrees. It never occurred to us that being women would be a hindrance in these fields. We thought we would have it all and the world was our oyster,” recalled the Lutcher, La. native.

And career-wise, it pretty much has been Steptoe’s “oyster.”

“Earning a law degree did for me exactly what I wanted it to do. It provided an instant badge of credibility in mostly male fields. There is no finer credential than a law degree for women aspiring to achieve something in the corporate world,” said Steptoe, who has never practiced law.

But then, there’s the toll that fast-paced, high-powered professions such as journalism take on one’s personal life, she said. “I talk to my female friends from college and law school, and they are all very accomplished. Some of them have children now, and they’re trying to juggle parenthood with enormous responsibilities at work.

“But most of them are like me — single and childless. Our conversations sound like lines from a Wendy Wasserstein play. It’s frustrating because although we’d like to, we can’t seem to strike a balance in our lives. Our career goals have consumed us. We haven’t figured out how to have a fulfilling personal life along with professional success,” she explained.

“Maybe not having achieved that balance is a consequence of being so ambitious. Maybe we didn’t devote enough attention to that other aspect of our lives. I guess the question is, what do we do now?”

Janet Reno became the first female attorney general. Ruth Bader Ginsburg was appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

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In the quiet early morning hours, Barbara Matthews '91 answers e-mail from the other side of the world. The halls of her D.C. office are empty, the phones silent. One of her last projects took her to Hong Kong for an Institute of International Finance (IIF) round table held in conjunction with the meeting of the IMF and the World Bank. Matthews, an intense and dedicated lawyer, communicates effortlessly with colleagues despite the time lag of 12 hours and a distance of over 8,000 miles.

Matthews is passionate about her career in the rapidly developing field of international banking regulation policy. She credits two events for triggering this passion: the first was the BCCI banking scandal which exposed fraud in international banking. Lectures by Professor Lawrence Baxter made it "very obvious that major changes were under way" in the framework of global banking regulations. But it was the Ford Fellowship she received after earning a J.D./LL.M. that changed her life.

During her one-year fellowship, Matthews studied the analogy between the historical evolution of the "law of the sea" and the contemporary development of international banking regulations. The two have qualities in common; neither are treaty-based and both developed from real-world practice based on commercial reasoning. She spent part of that year working on the Bank Supervision Enhancement Act as an intern for the Senate Banking Committee. She also traveled to London and Brussels to research European banking regulation. After completing her fellowship, she became an associate banking advisor at the IIF, specializing in the analysis of global legal and regulatory trends concerning derivative financial products.

In 1994, Matthews briefly joined the firm of Morrison & Foerster in their financial services practice group. But the IIF lured her back because she "didn't want to miss the opportunity to help build a business." For Matthews, part of the appeal of her work with the IIF is the opportunity to ask "academic questions" about policy issues.

The IIF offered her a rare chance to develop and head the banking & regulation research department. "I missed the access to policy makers, the travel and the high profile nature of the work," she says. "They made me an offer I couldn't refuse."

As banking advisor and regulatory counsel for the IIF, Matthews travels the globe making speeches and attending conferences involving financial institution supervisory issues. The IIF provides support to international member banks and corporations with risk management, asset allocation and business development in emerging markets. It also offers a forum for the private financial community on policies of multilateral agencies, such as the IMF and the World Bank, whose actions affect the business interests of IIF members.

Matthews credits her Duke Law School training for earning her a reputation as a "rigorous" author of working group papers and for cultivating her talent for the "construction of documents providing analysis."

Already a prolific policy author for the IIF, Matthews would like to have more time to write, but "with seven projects, I have no time for formal academic writing." As a member of the editorial board of the Journal of Derivative Use, Trading and Regulation, Matthews publishes an article every two years.

Matthews' desire for work in the global arena grew out of her vagabond childhood years; she lived in Manhattan, Miami and Houston before attending Georgetown University's Foreign Service program. With two lawyers for parents, "legal issues were the subject of dinner conversations," she says. Although she initially resisted the allure of the law, she is happy she ultimately succumbed, particularly since her path led her to the IIF and international banking policy. "I love what I do," she says. •
Remarkably, all three have served as judges. Becton wasn't surprised at their success: "Any minority student who chose to go to Duke in those years would have to have some exceptional background."

Becton, Bethea-Shields, and Cannon came to Duke in 1971, a decade after the first two African-American men enrolled. The Law School's attempt to open enrollment to African-American students began in 1960 when Dean Jack Latty urged the University Board of Trustees to accept minority applicants. That same year, students from the Duke Bar Association sent a resolution to the Board of Trustees stating that the policy of excluding African-Americans from the Law School "not only hurts the excluded races, but also deprives other students of increased understanding through the widest possible association of able minds." In 1961, the Trustees voted to allow the admission of qualified persons to the University, regardless of race or color.

During the 1960s, however, few African-American men and no women

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**FIRST**

African-American Women Students Kept Going When the Going Was Tough

*by Olisa Corcoran*

Ask Judge Evelyn Omega Cannon '74 why she went into the law and she'll tell you, "When I knew I wasn't going to be a revolutionary, I decided to become a lawyer."

Cannon may not call herself a revolutionary these days, but her path, along with those of classmates Karen Bethea-Shields '74 and Brenda Becton '74, has always been on the cutting edge. Coming of age during Civil Rights, these three African-American women have been trailblazers. Being the first African-American women to attend Duke Law School was only the beginning.
enrolled in the Law School, despite attempts at recruitment. David Robinson II '64, one of the first African-American men to graduate from Duke Law School, once described Duke's attempts at integration as a "journey into uncharted waters."

When Becton, Cannon and Bethea-Shields entered Duke in 1971, there were only a few African-American students. All three women describe their law school experience as grueling and competitive. Bethea-Shields remembers her first day of class when a professor told the students to "look at the person sitting on each side of you. One of you won't be here next year." When touring the library with other first year students, she saw a white male student point to her and tell his buddy, "this one is going to have a hard time." Generally, though, she feels that the Law School "tried to make us feel welcome."

During law school, the three women supported each other and have remained friends for the last 23 years; Cannon returned to Durham in 1980 to attend Bethea-Shields swearing-in ceremony for the 14th Judicial District, Durham County. She is now in private practice in Durham.

As an undergraduate at East Carolina University, Bethea-Shields found the African-American students as militant and "radical as I was." After meeting a black civil rights lawyer during her junior year, she decided to pursue the law.

Bethea-Shields' family has a long tradition of community involvement and activism; her maternal grandfather was a president of the Wake County NAACP and her father was the president of his union. Bethea-Shields, who grew up in Method—a lively African-American community in an unincorporated area of Raleigh that was later transformed into the state fairgrounds—was one of the first African-American students in her newly integrated high school.

Bethea-Shields long felt that she had been carrying "the mantle of all black people," so in 1980, when an opportunity to accept a judgeship in Durham County developed, she reluctantly rose to the challenge. Although it did take some gentle arm-twisting by colleagues to convince her to accept the offer—"Anthony Brannon, then a district attorney, threatened to break my legs if I declined"—she counts the six years she spent on the bench among her greatest accomplishments. While she believes that her appointment by Governor Jim Hunt was politically motivated by a desire to bring an African-American and a woman to the courthouse, she gratefully accepted the opportunity to "treat people fairly."

After a car accident and a long illness in 1986, Bethea-Shields left the bench to practice part time in her own firm. She is still animated by a desire to help people; her work for Durham County homeless shelters has brought her face to face with some of the men she sentenced. Their reaction to meeting her: "'You put me in jail, but I still love you.' When you treat someone fairly, they remember," she says.

Becton, a double Dukie, describes her years on campus as "a period of change." She was an undergraduate during the seizure of the Allen building in 1968, and she met her husband, Charles Becton '69, while picketing the Hope Valley Country Club to protest Duke's policy of holding University functions at country clubs that did not admit African-Americans. Charles Becton was the only African-American member of his class.

"It was not my lifelong ambition to become a lawyer," Becton says. "The law school environment was definitely not supportive." Rather, it was designed to weed out those who couldn't keep up. Still, she didn't find professors more
demanding on women or African-Americans than they were on anyone else. She struggled with her moot court requirement. It took encouragement from Shields, Cannon and her husband to convince her to return to Duke for the competition.

She was glad she listened. After graduating from the Law School, Becton went to work for Durham Legal Services and later for the North Carolina Prisoner Legal Services. She has been an adjunct law professor at North Carolina Central University and a deputy commissioner with the N.C. Industrial Commission. Now an administrative law judge within the state Office of Administrative Hearings, Becton rules on cases involving governmental agencies.

Becton is a member of the N.C. Bar Commission to study the status of women in the law. After spending her career in the public sector, she questions how women attorneys in large law firms juggle the responsibilities of family and career. She is studying ways of “combining the practice of law with having a life and being involved in the community,” and in particular how this relates to billable hours.

The Becton family is still connected to Duke Law School. Charles Becton is an adjunct professor and daughter Nicole is a third year student.

For Cannon, the experience of Duke Law School was “colored by race, rather than sex.” There were a number of women at the Law School, but she definitely felt the lack of fellow African-Americans. “I didn’t find the students especially friendly,” she says. “I had gone to a predominantly white undergraduate institution where I interacted very well with all the students. But that wasn’t the case at Duke.”

In fairness, Cannon said most of her New Orleans University classmates were “first generation college people. We were more alike, working and borrowing to pay our tuition, struggling together. People’s backgrounds at Duke were different from mine.”

Cannon chose Duke Law School because she was offered a scholarship. “I’m glad to have gone to Duke,” she adds. But during her first year at Duke, Cannon wanted to drop out. Classmates Becton and Bethea-Shields encouraged her to remain because they needed each other’s support.

After receiving her J.D., Cannon remained at Duke to earn an LL.M. and to serve as the first Bradway Teaching Fellow. She was offered a teaching position at Duke, but instead chose to join the District of Columbia Public Defender Service in 1976. She was a professor of law at the University of Maryland for six years before joining the Maryland attorney general’s office. In December 1996, Cannon was appointed to the circuit court for Baltimore City.

The specter of sexism and racism made the successes of these three women hard won. Bethea-Shields believes that many people think because she’s African-American and a woman, she has two strikes against her. To the Law School’s credit, she says that the intense competition of her student days made her tougher and taught her to always be prepared. “By being intelligent and always prepared, I take the opposition off guard,” she says. And, she adds, “it dispels prejudices about women and African-American lawyers.”
Betsy Levin
Blazing the Tenure Trail

by Richard Runyan T'89

The first female tenured faculty member at Duke Law School was originally trained as a geologist. In the early 60s, Betsy Levin was working on a team mapping the Northeast corner of Connecticut for the U.S. Geological Survey. After one too many days stranded in bogs and avoiding quicksand, she decided that maybe she wasn’t cut out to be a scientist.

Since Levin had worked on civil rights and civil liberties causes, a law career seemed like a natural. After earning her J.D. from Yale in 1966, she clerked in the United States Court of Appeals (4th Circuit), then served as an assistant to former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg during his tenure as the United States Ambassador to the United Nations. She spent five years as director of education studies at the Urban Institute in Washington D.C. before being recruited to Duke Law School in 1973 — through the dogged efforts of Walter Dellinger (Levin’s classmate at Yale), Professor William Van Alstyne and then President Terry Sanford. They were wooing her away from a competing offer at Georgetown.

Levin counts her service on the Appointments Committee as one of the distinct pleasures of her time at Duke. During her first year on the committee, she participated in hiring Pamela Gann, now dean of the Law School, and Professor Deborah DeMott.

In 1980, Levin took a sabbatical from Duke and shortly afterward was asked to work as general counsel for the newly formed Department of Education, a presidential appointment requiring Congressional approval.

While Levin intended to return to Duke in 1981, she decided to accept a position as dean of the University of Colorado Law School. At the time, she was the only woman in the U.S. to hold such a post. During her tenure, she launched the Natural Resources Law Center, an interdisciplinary institute which has attracted scholars and attorneys from around the world. Between 1987 and 1992 Levin served as executive director of the Association of American Law Schools. She has been commended for facilitating the appointment of women and minorities to faculty positions and A.A.L.S. committees.

Levin currently teaches as a distinguished visiting professor at Howard University School of Law and is a member of the American Law Institute Council, an assembly of lawyers, judges and academics whose publications include the authoritative Restatements of the Law. She is also active in the American Academy of Law Schools and serves on its planning committee for “Women in Legal Education,” a forthcoming conference devoted to the issues confronting women law professors and law school deans.

Levin balances her intellectual endeavors with treks through the Himalayas and kayaking off the Alaskan coast. Her next adventure will be a 320 mile canoe trip through the Yukon Territory.

Betsy Levin, the Law School's first tenured female faculty member, started her career as a geologist, switching to law in 1963 as a Yale law student.

“I was a nervous wreck my first year of teaching,” Levin recalls. A screening of the popular TV series, “The Paper Chase,” for faculty and students left her with a recurring fantasy: John Houseman’s caustic Professor Kingsfield throws a dime to a hapless student. “Call your mother and go home,” he admonishes, “because you will never make it as a lawyer.” The scene haunted Levin, who “had awful visions of coming into my office to find my desk covered with dimes” placed there by dissatisfied students. Levin’s insecurities proved to be unfounded; in 1976 she was the first woman to earn tenure at Duke Law School.
The Road Less Travelled

by Richard Runyan T'89

Many consider joining a law firm and making partner the traditional career path for law school graduates. Not so for Anne Dellinger '74, Denise Thorpe '90, and Juliann Tenney '79, each married to a Duke Law School faculty member and each following a non-traditional career path.

Dellinger, professor of public law and government at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill’s Institute of Government, characterizes her position as “halfway between law teaching and practice.” The charge of the Institute, which was the first of its kind in the nation, is to assist state and local officials and employees in North Carolina in the effective administration of public business. Dellinger was attracted to the Institute for its public service mission and for the simple fact that “it does good work.”

Raised in Georgia, North Carolina and Louisiana, Dellinger did well in school, but it “never crossed my mind to take up a traditionally male occupation.” She grew up with the typical 50s ideal — “a pink cloud called respectable marriage,” but it didn’t take long for her to realize that she wanted to work.

After graduating in 1962 with honors from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Dellinger earned a masters degree in English from Tulane. In 1970, she took the leap into law school. Duke, unlike other local institutions, permitted a reduced course load — a decisive factor for Dellinger who, with Professor (and lately acting Solicitor General) Walter Dellinger, had two young children when she enrolled.

The number of women students in her class was quadruple that of the previous year, an experience echoing her undergraduate days at U.N.C, which had become coed only a few years before she enrolled. The progress of women at the two institutions reflected a cultural change which, Dellinger says, “marks my
generation.” Her upbringing suggested a life as a homemaker; the future urged a more dynamic role in the workplace. In choosing a professional career, Dellinger felt as though she “caught a subway just as it was leaving the station.”

Dellinger joined the Institute of Government right out of Duke Law School in 1974, specializing in education law. For the past 16 years she has focused on health care issues: she is the editor of *Hospital Law in North Carolina*, published by the Institute, and of *Health Care Facilities Law: Critical Issues for Hospitals, HMOs and Extended Care Facilities*.

She also worked as counsel for the Washington, D.C. firm Hogan & Hartson between 1993 and 1995, contributing to several amicus briefs on behalf of the American Academy of Pediatrics and the Society of Critical Care Medicine.

Dellinger’s current projects involve her concerns with the impact of health care law on young people. She hopes to produce a series of documents designed to help pregnant girls under 15. The documents will each address a different audience — the girls themselves, their parents, health care providers, school officials and teachers, social service workers and law enforcement personnel — and will elaborate the particular legal issues these young women face.

Denise Thorpe, who is married to Professor John Weistart, currently finds herself happily situated as associate pastor at West Raleigh Presbyterian Church. The calling is not one she expected. A talkative child with a flair for debate, she had wanted to be an attorney since the second grade. She was startled when, during her senior year at North Park College in Chicago, an elderly friend suggested the ministry. “I always swore I’d never marry a minister,” she recalls, “and now it was suggested that I become one.” A mission trip to Haiti tipped the scales, revealing the opportunities for hands-on public service the ministry offered. Thorpe enrolled at Yale Divinity School in 1983.

Thorpe loved divinity school, which allowed her “to read about, ponder and

Anne Dellinger ’74
discuss the most powerful questions of human existence." She loved the ministry as well, but her longstanding interest in the law remained. Her internship with the New Haven Legal Assistance Program only intensified that curiosity. "If I don't go to law school, will I regret it later?" she asked herself. Thorpe decided not to take the risk and enrolled at Duke in 1987, after earning her divinity degree.

The contrast between disciplines was dramatic. While divinity students tended to be skeptical of the claims of rationalism, law school fostered a stance of reasoned detachment whose objectivity was rarely questioned. Thorpe was troubled by that "prideful attitude." She was equally disturbed when a Duke Law professor dismissed a young student's questioning of the justice of a decision. "If you're looking for justice," the professor admonished, "go to the divinity school."

Ultimately, however, she feels that she is "a better minister for having been a lawyer." Law school enhanced her writing skills and helped her to develop the internal capacity to set emotional boundaries when working with clients, her congregation and others.

After leaving Duke, Thorpe worked on municipal finance and bankruptcy matters at the Denver firm of Davis, Graham and Stubbs. Two years later, in 1992, she signed on as staff attorney for the Legal Aid Society of Metropolitan Denver. The job was a perfect fit for her — "it redeemed the law." Her packed caseload in the Family and Children's Unit involved divorce and custody cases, domestic violence issues, restraining orders and public benefits matters.

"People were there because they cared," she recalls. Thorpe characterizes the practice as "M.A.S.H. unit law," and fondly remembers the "adrenaline rush" of being a young attorney serving as lead counsel on a full slate of cases.

But Thorpe knew she would ultimately return to the ministry. She was ordained as Minister of the Word and Sacrament in the Presbyterian church in January 1996 and returned to North Carolina to assume her post at West Raleigh Presbyterian. Thorpe notes that the Presbyterian Church has been ordaining women for decades, and that while she is fortunate to serve in a church that is "very open," the condition of women in the ministry "is not that dissimilar from that of women in law... there is still a glass ceiling." Still, she feels that the experiences of women are deeply integrated into the symbolic structure of the church, and the same can't be said for many other traditionally male institutions.

Thorpe says she is "lucky to have" her current position. Her responsibilities include congregational care, intergenerational involvement and spiritual development. She characterizes her key tasks as "to preach, teach, visit and counsel." She recalls baptizing an infant girl recently, looking into the child's face, then turning toward the congregation to see all of them gazing upon the child in mutual celebration. "Why aren't people kicking and screaming to get this job?" she wondered.

By the age of eight, Juliann Tenney knew she wanted to be an attorney, because she found the community of lawyers fascinating. She particularly recalls her uncle, an attorney in the style of Atticus Finch, "always taking on the Goliaths" on behalf of the disenfranchised.

Her career, however, has taken her well beyond that community. She has worked closely with scientists and politicians, engineers and entrepreneurs. An enthusiastic traveler who has visited more than 30 countries, Tenney, along her Duke Law professor husband Bill Reppy, maintains friendships across the globe.

A lifelong resident of Chapel Hill, Tenney graduated from Duke Law School in 1979, with the intention of becoming a litigation attorney in a North Carolina firm. Her involvement in institutions dedicated to regional economic development came only "inadvertently." After several years of general civil practice with a concentration in real estate and business, she decided that she "needed to do something different." To satisfy that desire, in 1985 she took the helm of the North Carolina Technological Development Authority.
Tenney relished the “fascinating opportunity to work with entrepreneurs with new ideas and innovative notions.” Her term with the agency, which provides seed money to promising new businesses in technology related fields, also helped her develop a philosophy of “the appropriate role of government in the private sector, and . . . the best way for it to protect the public interest.”

In 1987 Tenney became assistant secretary of the North Carolina Department of Commerce. Both positions demanded “legal skills to deal with the legislature.”

After her stint in the Commerce Department, Tenney became the director of economic and corporate development at the North Carolina Biotechnology Center, where she worked on the development of loan programs for budding biotech companies.

In 1990 she was selected from a field of more than 200 candidates to become executive director of the Southern Growth Policies Board. The Board’s mission is to implement strategies designed to enhance regional development and economic growth in a territory that encompasses 13 Southern states and the territory of Puerto Rico. Tenney cites the Board’s efforts on behalf of literacy programs and education in the South as highlights of her tenure.

Tenney stepped down from her post at Southern Growth in 1993, to accept a teaching post at Duke’s Program in Non-Profit Management and to devote herself to her legal practice, consulting, and various entrepreneurial endeavors.

Friends and colleagues have asked Tenney how she managed to chart such a varied career path. In response, she offers a metaphor consistent with her love of the outdoors: just as a hiker working switchbacks will sometimes move downwards in her progress up a tricky slope, so, in work life, one must have confidence in the face of setbacks, recognizing that they are integrally related to the attainment of a desired and laudable goal.
Law School Names First Mordecai Scholars

by Olisa Corcoran

The Law School has named Sarah E. Schott and Melissa K. Marler as the first Samuel Fox Mordecai scholars. The two women, selected for their exceptional undergraduate track records in both leadership and academics, will receive half-tuition scholarships for all three years of law school.

Schott, a 1997 graduate of Lawrence University in Appleton, Wis., earned bachelor’s degrees in geology and economics and spent her summer as a geology intern at Union Pacific Resources in Fort Worth, Texas, researching new oil drilling sites in the petroleum exploration and development department.

“I knew I wanted to be a lawyer since I was nine,” she says. Schott learned about her scholarship award via E-mail “while I was sitting in my geology lab. I was shaking with excitement. I knew I wanted to go to Duke.”

A former president of Lawrence University’s Community Council and captain of the women’s varsity soccer team, Schott was named the Ronald Tank Outstanding Geology Student at Lawrence University. She also participated in a summer field geology program in Greece.

Along with Duke’s small class size and close-knit community, the strong representation of women in the faculty and administration at the Law School “really made a difference to me,” she says.

For Marler, a 1996 graduate of the University of Florida, the Mordecai Scholarship sealed her decision to come to Duke. Marler received a scholarship from the University of California at Berkeley, but Duke’s offer was better.

After graduating in December 1996, Marler, whose interests lie in international law, spent seven months in Europe studying at the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands. Favorite classes included European law and comparative legal cultures.

At the University of Florida, Marler was vice president of the student honors organization, vice president of the pre-legal honors society and a vice chairwoman of Alliance, a new political party at the school.

The newly established Mordecai Scholars program will eventually comprise ten scholars per class year. Lanty L. Smith ’67, and his wife, Margaret C. Smith T’66, Ph.D. ’86, established the first Mordecai Scholarship in April, 1997, with a gift in excess of $1 million.

The Mordecai Scholarship is named for Dean Samuel Fox Mordecai, the founding dean of Trinity Law School, the forerunner of Duke University School of Law.
Women Students Close the Leadership Gap

by Olisa Corcoran

When Miriam Cox enrolled at Duke Law School in 1927, she was the lone swimmer in a sea of suits and ties. Women had been voting in national elections for only seven years. Seventy years later, Cox would be surprised to find that women are approaching parity in numbers and are taking on top leadership roles at the Law School: Brett Perryman '99 is the editor-in-chief of the Duke Law Journal; Carrie Printz '98 is president of the Duke Bar Association; and Julie Riewe '99 is editor-in-chief of the Duke Journal of Gender Law and Policy.

Perryman says the environment at Duke Law encourages women to take on leadership positions — the University president, the dean of the Law School, several faculty members, and 40% of the students are female. “It’s always important to know that a school aims for a 50/50 ratio of women to men,” says Perryman.

The daughter of two attorneys, Perryman spent a few years in the U.S. Department of Education before jointly enrolling in the J.D. and Master’s of Public Policy programs at Duke. Working at the Department of Education sparked Perryman’s interest in scholarly publications. “Working with academics gave me respect for scholarship and for the debate and growth that can come out of publications,” she says.

Perryman began as an articles editor at the Duke Law Journal before being elected editor-in-chief by the other staff members. She oversees a staff of 27 students in the selection of articles, editing and general management of the Journal.

As D.B.A. president, Printz started a loan program for law books and is pushing for an expanded alumni speaker series. The D.B.A. sponsored the North Carolina Court of Appeals session at the Law School in September. (The first female president of the D.B.A. was Jane Frederick Rodas ’81.)

Born and raised in New York City, Printz was student body president at SUNY Binghamton. Since coming to Duke Law School, she has served as a clerk for U.S. Congresswoman Carolyn Maloney and in the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, First Department.

Riewe follows in the footsteps of Elizabeth Catlin ‘94 and Katherine Branch ‘94 who started the Duke Journal of Gender Law and Policy as an interdisciplinary publication devoted to the discussion of gender issues in the context of law and public policy. Each year the Journal sponsors a conference followed by an issue based on the papers from the conference. Recent issues have focused on adoption law and policy, gender and college athletics, and gender and higher education. The February, 1997 conference was entitled, “HIV, Law & Policy: Ensuring Gender-Equitable Reform.”

For Riewe, who is also enrolled in the J.D./M.P.P. programs, working on the Journal provides the “perfect compliment to my interests,” which include women’s issues and policy. Riewe is bothered by the perception that the Journal is a bastion for feminists touting one political agenda. “There are a broad range of people on the Journal. Some are feminists; some are not. It’s a very open and diverse group,” she says.

If positions as student leaders are any indication of future success, Printz, Perryman and Riewe are on their way. Former D.B.A. president Martha J. Hays ’82 is now a partner at Ballard Spahr Andrews & Ingersoll in Philadelphia, and Wendy Collins Perdue ’78, the first woman editor-in-chief of the Duke Law Journal, is a law professor at Georgetown University Law Center.

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The answer to that question challenges common assumptions. Most people assume that there is less crime in London than in New York, but in a typical recent year London experienced 67 percent more theft than New York. Acknowledging that homicides in New York far out-paced those in London, Beale noted that they remained largely confined to a discrete pocket that does not include higher income, better educated residents. In most suburban neighborhoods, the homicide rate is at its lowest point in 20 years. Females often have a heightened fear of crime, Beale said, but statistically a white female in the United States bears a risk of less than .3 percent or three/1,000 of being murdered over the entire course of her life, numbers which have not changed significantly in decades.

But Beale’s aim is not to reassure. Quite the opposite; she seems determined to make her audience uncomfortable. Against this backdrop of decreasing crime, she paints a picture of growing popular hysteria. Fear among middle class suburbanites has reached epidemic proportions. According to a 1994 California survey, almost half of those earning $80,000 or more in Orange County, California expressed significant fear of becoming the victim of a serious crime during a 12-month period. Of this group, a full 25 percent reported that this fear had seriously curtailed their business and leisure activities.

A heightened awareness of crime, Beale explained, is not limited to the private sphere. An overview of recent federal and state legislative reforms suggests...
that personal anxieties have entered the public arena. Mandatory minimum sentences, three-strikes laws, and a zealous willingness to try children as adults collectively reflect new urgency in the “war against crime.”

**Three Strikes Laws Have Little Impact**

Even more striking is the lack of empirical support for these harsher penalties. This point is elaborated in an article Beale recently published in the *Buffalo Criminal Law Review*. Beale writes that in 1993, a National Sciences Academy panel concluded that “‘tripling the average length of incarceration per crime between 1975 and 1989 apparently had ‘very little’ impact on the crime rate . . . the same panel concluded that an increase in the probability of detection would prevent twice as much violent crime as the same increase in the length of incarceration.’”

For Beale, entering the arena of interdisciplinary research on public perception of crime marks a new direction in her scholarship. Until this year, her research has focused chiefly on the technical aspects of federal criminal law and, like most legal academics, she has written primarily for the legal profession—law review articles on issues such as the federal courts’ supervisory powers and the sentencing guidelines. The first edition of her treatise *Grand Jury Law and Practice*, coauthored with Judge William Bryson, is regarded as the standard work on the subject (and has been cited on several occasions by the Supreme Court). A second edition is forthcoming this fall, coauthored by James Felman ’87, Michael Elston ’94 and Judge Bryson. Beale is also the author (with others) of a casebook on federal criminal law and a forthcoming treatise *Federal Criminal Law* (West Publishing). She has been involved in efforts to reform federal criminal law, including work as a reporter on the Federal Courts Study Committee and her current membership on the American Bar Association’s task force on the federalization of state criminal law. Beale sees her current project as a natural outgrowth of her earlier work, since the politics of crime now color every issue, whether it is the Sentencing Guidelines or the enactment
of new federal crimes overlapping with state law.

When Beale explains her recent foray into the realm of public debate, she reveals a powerful social conscience. "Events of the day have lit a fire under me. I think this new research comes out of my frustration with politics and the media sweeping mindlessly over technical complexity." For Beale, discovering and decrying the gap between empirical fact and public sentiment is not enough. She wants to discover the reasons for this troubling divergence.

A sabbatical leave in 1996 provided Beale with the time to begin her investigation, a project she hopes will result in a full-length book (but not, she notes ruefully, until after she steps down as senior associate dean for academic affairs). Drawing on the advice and work of colleagues within diverse disciplines both at Duke and other universities, she has already developed a set of promising theories.

Fear of Crime Based on Several Factors - Including the Media

Like many complex societal phenomena, our present heightened fear of crime results from a confluence of historical, political and social currents. According to Beale, crime first become a major issue in national politics in the 1960s. In 1964, Barry Goldwater vowed to make "the abuse of law and order" a major campaign issue. While crime was no winner for Goldwater, it did set the stage for future, more successful, Republican campaigns. In 1968, Richard Nixon ran on a tough law and order platform, gaining momentum from the growing radicalism of Vietnam era protests and black militancy. Again in 1988, George Bush turned to law and order and the searing image of escaped convict Willy Horton to shore up his faltering candidacy. By 1992, law and order was such common political currency that even Bill Clinton positioned himself as tough on crime, taking credit for Arkansas reinstating the death penalty.

Yet, Beale has argued, politics alone cannot explain the breadth and depth of the public's fear of crime. Enter the media. Beale quotes the following statistic: in 1993, the three major television networks carried 624 stories featuring crime. What, she asks, was the corresponding number for 1995? After some alumni guess that the number might have increased to 1,000 or even doubled, Beale informs the group that there were 2,574 stories in 1995 — more than a 400% increase, an average of 49 stories per week. Beale anticipates the objection beginning to register on several faces; wouldn't the Oklahoma City bombing and the O.J. Simpson trial explain any large increase? Beale rephrases her question, asking for an estimate that excludes these extraordinary events. The guesses from the audience again fell far short of the actual. "In 1995," Beale reports, "the major network news shows aired 1,364 stories about other crimes, including 375 stories about other murders!"

Beale has taken her analysis a step further. It is not merely the frequency of crime reporting, but its distorted nature that accounts for exaggerated public anxieties. Merging reportage and entertainment, crime reports typically focus on vivid portraits of unique individuals whom the public interprets as representative rather than atypical. Such reporting plays right into our human tendency to base general views on individual cases. "For example," she writes in the Buffalo Law Review, "the opinions of two groups of experimental subjects who viewed contrasting videotapes of a single interview with a prison guard were heavily influenced by the behavior of that single individual, even though they were told he was not typical." Those who viewed a warm, humane individual expressed the opinion that guards typically possess positive qualities. Conversely, those who saw a version portraying a cold, uncaring individual confidently voiced negative views of guards in general.

The gap between expert analysis and lay sentiment is widened further by differences in the way each group assesses risk. Unlike the social scientist, the typical citizen determines risk viscerally, based on unconscious, cumulative responses to cues. And the media provides more than enough cues to heighten vigilance. Beale's lecture and her article explore a growing body of research into risk perception developed by psychologists to explain the divergence between expert and lay evaluations of other forms of risk, such as flying versus driving, or the risk of transporting nuclear material versus other more common risks, such as pollution of drinking water.

What are the practical implications of Beale's research? To some degree, she believes, her message will deliver itself. "When Californians who voted for three-strikes laws find their children shut out of shrinking public universities because education funds have been used to expand prison capacity, their views on crime may self-correct."

But Beale is not averse to hurrying along the process of correcting opinions. She believes that Duke Law School provides at least one unique channel for her findings to have more immediate impact. Colleague Chris Schroeder, co-founder of Duke's Center for the Study of the Congress, is following Beale's research with keen interest. "Sara's findings," said Schroeder, "are just the kind of solid information our elected officials should be considering as they decide how to allocate scarce resources." We may soon hear Beale quoted on the floor of the Senate. ☺
Feminist Theory:

Just Politics or Legitimate Scholarship?

As a feminist legal scholar, Professor Katharine Bartlett has had a significant impact on the field of feminist jurisprudence and gender and law.
To answer the question of whether feminist theory is legitimate scholarship, Bartlett begins by defining the various theoretical approaches in the field she has helped to develop. These theories define the actual, and the ideal, relationship between gender and the law: formal equality, substantive equality, different voice theory, dominance theory, and postmodern feminism.

Formal equality, which assumes men and women are basically similar, demands identical treatment of similarly-situated men and women and the elimination of both opportunity barriers and special favors based on sex. Substantive equality concedes some important differences between men and women, justifying sex-based different treatment that is necessary to overcome the disadvantages of those differences. Different voice theory, like substantive equality, acknowledges women’s differences from men but views them less as disadvantages to be overcome than as positive contributions which might serve as a better model for law and social practice than the “male” characteristics on which current rules and practices are based. Dominance theory is concerned with how apparently neutral rules and social practices, and especially male-defined notions of women’s sexuality, invisibly structure women’s subordination to men. Postmodern feminism digs more deeply into questions of the social construction of gender, questions the law’s presumption of an autonomous, individual subject, and subverts the categories — including the category “woman” — used both in law and in feminist theory.

Bartlett uses the recent example of Cohen v. Brown University, 101 F.3d 155 (1st Cir. 1997), cert. denied, 117 S. Ct. 1469 (1997), to illustrate the difference the choice of framework makes to legal results and to examine the challenge that the theory is “mere politics.” In Cohen, female athletes sued Brown University for demoting its women’s gymnastics and volleyball teams from university-funded varsity status to donor-funded status, which Brown did at the same time that it demoted the men’s water polo and golf teams. Brown defended its actions on the ground that they were gender-neutral, affecting both men’s and women’s teams equally and maintaining the same balance that had previously existed between men’s and women’s sports — roughly a three to two ratio — which mirrored men’s higher interest in college sports.

The First Circuit Court of Appeals rejected this argument, finding that the purpose of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 was to change the conditions that had previously limited women’s interest in sports. The court interpreted Title IX to prohibit Brown from reducing opportunities for women below their representation in the student body generally (i.e., 50-50) until all of women’s interests in sports participation were met.

Here is the partial text of her speech:

The Search For Truth, or Politics?

More concretely, is feminist theory all about such things as getting more than women’s fair share of sports dollars at Brown? Or is it a normative debate about what is fair and just? Put the first way, it sounds like pure politics — meaning advocacy on behalf of a particular group, without regard to their just entitlement. Put the second way, it seems to call for the usual things of which academics are made — hypothesis, evidence, rational argument, diagnosis, stated assumptions, method, prescriptions. Which is it?

My answer is that there can be no general answer to this question. Moreover, it is the wrong question to be asking. The real question with feminist scholarship, as with all scholarship, is not whether it is “political” but whether it is sound. My contention is that some feminist scholarship is good and some is bad; the label “political” doesn’t usually help much in figuring out which is which.

The “political” refers to the way power is, and should be, distributed, which we study when we study political theory, politics, government, philosophy, sociology, international relations and, of course, the law. Feminist thought is political, since it deals with the subject matter of how power is, and should be, distributed. It is a political question whether women at Brown
University should get the same proportion of their perceived sports needs met as are met for men, or whether they should have a higher percentage of their perceived needs met because of the history of past discrimination, or because their current expression of interest does not express their "true" interests. It is also a question to be resolved by reasoned argument, grounded in a coherent framework or theory. In other words, feminist theory is political but not in any unusual or impermissible sense. It is political in the sense that it has implications for who has rights to what. But, of course, this is what most legal scholarship is about and thus hardly unique.

But, you may say, scholarship about the political should be disinterested, neutral, non-partisan. The very label "feminist" suggests a commitment — a political agenda — to serve women's interests rather than the interests of all or a higher justice.

Here again, what feminist scholars do is more like, than unlike, what other scholars do. They have a hypothesis. The hypothesis is that gender bias exists. But this is only a hypothesis that has to be proved.

Only when a premise — normative or factual — is established does something follow from it. Once it is established, there is the further task of spelling out the implications, often working within one, or some combination, of the theoretical frameworks I have described. This may include proposed legal reforms.

Compare this process to that followed in other forms of legal scholarship. Law and economics scholarship takes the operation of self-interested profit-maximizing behavior as its hypothesis. Good law and economics scholarship attempts to prove its hypothesis in the context of a specific legal problem. It then proposes improvements to the law based on its analysis. In both cases, the scholarship is good only when it succeeds at what it is trying to do, i.e., prove a hypothesis and present sound analysis or proposals based on what is proved.

**Feminist Scholarship Challenges Convention**

Why is it that feminist scholarship seems more political than theories driven by a commitment to, and hypothesis about, free market principles? Or, to return to the Brown example, why does the claim that women should have all of their sports interests satisfied at Brown sound so much more political than the claim that they are entitled only to resources in proportion to their interest?

If feminist claims seem more political, it is probably because they offer a deeper challenge to conventionally-held norms and facts. In the Brown example, the conventional wisdom is that equality requires satisfaction of women's and men's needs in proportion to their interest (the normative assumption) and that men are more interested in sports than women (the factual assumption). The conclusion, at least under a formal equality analysis, is that there is no injustice when men use more sports dollars than women, since they are more interested in sports. In fact, the more deeply held these normative and factual assumptions, the more fishy, strategic — or political — any alternative appears.

The feminist theories I have outlined invite us to look more closely at these assumptions: Why do fewer women than men wish to participate in college sports? How were the sports in which women are said to be less interested chosen? How were priorities assigned between, say, football and women's volleyball? To what extent did women play a role in defining what counts as a sport or how university sports should be structured? What social factors influence women's interest in sports as compared to men's? What decisions by universities have affected women's interest in sports? How might sports be restructured so that women would likely be as interested as men? Once these questions are on the table, it becomes more clear that any answer to the question how Brown should allocate its sports dollars implicates the distribution of power. Neither Brown's position, nor the plaintiffs' position (which happened to be the one accepted by the court, with the help of the insights provided by feminist theory) could be viewed as more, or less, political than the other. The political implications are different, but the political-ness is not.

**Politics, Perception, or Just Bad Scholarship?**

In this regard, I find it interesting that scholars who accuse feminist scholarship of being political often take great pains to say they are in favor of women's equality — that women should have the right to vote, serve on juries, own property, get equal pay for equal work. This support for women's equality within the liberal, equal rights, formal equality paradigm is not considered politics but, rather, sound principle. It's only the more radical theory and proposed doctrine that draws the charge political. The charge evidences confusion between whether a legal claim or argument is political and whether it is sound. Surely, whether women should have the right to vote and whether they have a right to Brown's sports dollars in proportion to their numbers are both political claims. But what we most take for granted appears as a rational truth, while what we don't agree with seems like special pleadings.

So is it all a question of perceptions? Am I saying that feminist theory is never
any more political than other more conventional forms of scholarship? My claim: it's not inherently more political, although I have given you reasons why it may appear to be so.

There is another possibility which I must explore as well. Feminist scholarship may also seem to be political because it is bad scholarship. Feminist legal analysis can be factually wrong. It can be sloppy. It can be methodologically flawed. It can be badly reasoned. When it reaches a partisan conclusion with which one disagrees, bad scholarship does indeed seem political.

Again, I can only state the obvious. Legal scholarship in any field and from any theoretical perspective may be bad scholarship. When feminist scholarship is poorly reasoned and methodologically flawed, just as when law and economic scholarship is poorly reasoned and methodologically flawed, it is bad for those reasons, not because it is political. Again, there is little legal scholarship that is not political in some sense or another.

It is sometimes said that feminist scholarship is political, and thus bad, in that it exempts itself from legitimate criticism by claiming that any set of possible criteria reflect the power relationships of the system that sanctions those criteria and are thus illegitimate. This is another form of the "politics" charge. The influence of postmodernism conceded — I actually know of no feminist scholar who holds this position. It may be true that any criteria one might use to evaluate legal analysis are a reflection of existing power arrangements. Nonetheless, notions of how power is, or should be, distributed must be defended, and their quality must be judged according to how convincing, persuasive and sound are the justifications that are offered.

What these standards are, in turn, must be always open to debate. It is not enough either to say that the established criteria are sound or that they are corrupted. Whatever criteria one claims as the ones by which their scholarship is to be judged must be themselves held up to review.

As it turns out, much of feminist legal analysis survives conventional criteria of scholarship. It analyzes doctrine, finds inconsistencies, and defends proposals with what can be recognized as reasoned argument.

Some feminist scholarship uses methods that are not familiar or well accepted in the discipline. Some feminist scholarship, for example, tends to make greater use than does traditional legal scholarship of personal narrative. The justification for this is that narratives are necessary to provide counter narratives to the assumptions underlying existing laws. Rape and domestic abuse narratives, told from some women's perspectives, may highlight some assumptions about the law — e.g., that a woman should be able to leave an abusive relationship — that may not fit the facts of many abused women's realities. Narratives can shake loose some unstated assumptions and help to question them.

It is hard to think in terms of judging these or other new methods without using some familiar standards. Good scholarship should explain something; it should be consistent with the facts, as proven; it should make clear its assumptions. The best scholarship, including the best feminist scholarship, makes more sense of a phenomenon than prior explanations have done. The best scholarship can accommodate new evidence or be modified in the face of counter evidence. Oppression may be a continuing hypothesis, but it must be proved, not presupposed. The best feminist scholarship honors this demand. The best scholarship reflects an attitude of inquiry, not closed statements immunized from criticism by some special claim of privilege.

Feminist scholarship cannot be judged as a whole. It must be judged case by case. Like all scholarship, one may be persuaded by part of an argument but not the rest. Many, for example, reject feminist legal scholar Catharine MacKinnon's prescription for banning all pornography, yet they find very insightful her diagnosis that pornography is a factor in constructing sexuality so as to reinforce male dominance over women.

There is bad feminist scholarship. And there is bad economics, poorly reasoned liberal theory, shallow literary criticism. My point, today, is that scholarship should be judged on its merits — for whether it is sound in reason, judgment and method. To reject scholarship because it is too "political" short-cuts this evaluation, setting a standard little if any legal scholarship could meet and casting out perspectives that might contain important insights for how to improve the law.

One last thing — one person's bias may be another's insight. One's interests and commitments may distort scholarship — make it bad — but may also inspire, inform and motivate in a positive way. Imagine what scholarship about women would look like if all feminists — or all women — were disqualified from doing it, because it was assumed they were too biased to study themselves. Imagine what scholarship about women would be if it were conducted only by men.
Law School’s Career Placement Rate Soars
Alumni Can Use Services, Too

by Debbie Selinsky

Members of the Duke Law School Class of 1997 had more than one reason to celebrate last May at commencement: in one hand, they clutched a degree from one of the nation’s top-ranked schools. In the other hand, most of them — a whopping 93 percent — also had job contracts, signed and sealed.

The career placement rate at Duke Law School is at its highest ever, and members of the legal, business and educational communities are taking note of the impressive young attorneys emerging from Duke.

Part of the reason for the increase in numbers is probably related to a strong economy and an increase in law firm business, admitted Bob Smith, assistant dean, Office of Career Services. “The market is stronger so there are more jobs to offer — but not that many more,” he said in an interview.

“What also is happening is that we’ve stressed with students the value of excellent pre-interview preparation. As a result, when our students go on interviews, they’re so well prepared that they raise themselves to the top of the heap. They know why they’re interviewing, why they’d like the job. They know about the firm and about what’s going on in the legal world. We hear it from interviewers all the time — Duke law students are a sophisticated product in terms of their interviewing skills.”

Smith, who took over career services at Duke Law School in 1994, is quick to say that getting jobs for Duke law students is “not a hard sell.”

“Our students are terrific to begin with and were getting good jobs before I came here, but now we’re seeing them have more options. We have developed a strong video interview training program where we practice with students, turn the camera on them, and tape them in mock interviews. We go over those tapes, discuss the answers and practice and rehearse. Students are not reading off a script nor are they memorizing. They are being taught to think a little more deeply about what will be asked of them when their second-year fall interviews come.

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Bob Smith, assistant dean for career services, says getting jobs for Duke students is “not a hard sell.” But first you have to get the employer’s attention. Smith and assistant director, Kelly Voight, do a good job of that.
around. It’s important that they realize these aren’t interviews for getting into college; this is professional — it’s about getting a job,” he said. "I tell students, if you’re not going to prepare, there’s no reason to go on the interview, because your fellow Duke law students will out-prepare you. And legal employers are finding Duke students to be a very attractive package, overall.”

Things continue to look good for future graduates of Duke Law School, according to Smith. This fall, 340 legal employers from across the country will be at the Law School for the five weeks of interviews with second-year students — an increase of 50 employers since 1994. “The word’s out,” Smith quipped. (Starting salaries for Duke law grads vary from city to city, Smith said. A young attorney might be paid $90,000 to start at a New York City firm and only $65,000 to start at an Atlanta firm. “But the reality is that the $65,000 in Atlanta may have more purchasing power than the $90,000 in New York.”)

The interview program at Duke takes place over September and October. The interviews are set up by computer so that firms aren’t able to select interviewees according to their grades, Smith said. It’s also done by student interest. “Students get to bid on the firms coming in and, obviously, those bidding highest on a particular firm are more likely to get that interview. We find that this system works better for students who aren’t necessarily at the top of their class but who are well-rounded and accomplished. When 80 percent and more of students are getting offers, we know firms aren’t coming only to hire the top 25 percent of the class,” he added. “Many students get jobs because of their interpersonal skills and their experience and less because of their grades. Grades are important, but we’re trying to create an all-around strong product. The difference between 25 places in Duke Law students’ class rank is about a tenth of a point — something Dean Gann likes to call a ‘fine degree of excellence.’”

But the Office of Career Services also markets its legal education and its students in a tried-and-true way, he added. “We market and contact employers. I get out on the road six or seven times a year, visiting not only firms that are strong Duke supporters but those with whom we don’t necessarily have a strong relationship. Again, I’m simply reminding firms of something they probably already know — that the student population from this Law School provides a strong candidate pool. And in any marketing scenario, personal contact is the number one seller. Firms tell me that not many law schools visit them. We’re not spoiled by being in a major market, and we don’t rest on our laurels.”

Another important component of Smith’s office is its service to alumni. Associate Director Kelly Voight runs the alumni computer message board, which offers on its web site every two weeks an updated list of career opportunities for experienced attorneys. “Alumni can log in to the Law School’s home page (www.law.duke.edu), click on career services, click on alumni opportunities and get the list, which is broken down in subcategories of academic jobs, corporate jobs, law firms and government jobs. Alumni also can access not just the 10-30 jobs on the current list but the entire list of job postings we’ve done in the past year,” she said.

The system is password protected, Voight said, because our clients “are interested in Duke graduates.” (Alumni recently received a mailing containing the password, but they can also get the information by calling the Office of Career Services, 919-613-7031.)

While the system is new and not yet capable of tracking or measuring response to the alumni job listing, Voight said the system appears to be working well. “Yesterday, Bob learned that a 1996 graduate had found a job from the listing — so we know it’s working for some people,” she said.

Smith, whose first career as an attorney was followed by a second as a head-hunter for lawyers, said he also does a lot of alumni counseling directly over the phone. “Maybe they’re moving, working their way into another career, need help on their resume — we can provide assistance by computer, fax or mail and are happy to work with them on their interviewing skills and to recommend books that would be good for them to read.” He’s also working increasingly with foreign students enrolled in Duke's LL.M. program.

Teacher of a Duke continuing education course on “Alternative Careers for Lawyers,” Smith said it is clear that some attorneys eventually express dissatisfaction with their careers. “I don’t know the numbers, but I am seeing lawyers who, after a certain period of time, want to use their skills to go into something else. ‘I’m an example of that,’ he added. “If someone had said to me in 1975 that I was in law school to prepare for a job as a law school career counselor, I would have said that’s nuts. At that time, the only thing I could see was the practice of law. Why? Because I had no idea what really made me happy. One can only figure this out in an employment context through personal experience.

“There’s no great mystery that many lawyers work long hours and that law is a demanding profession. But it’s also a career that many find to be thrilling and rewarding. It’s just not for everyone. Thankfully, there are enough people who find it to be their calling in order to maintain the quality of professionalism we have today in the field.”
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International Conference Breaks New Ground in Efforts to Curtail Intellectual Property Piracy

Last July, Duke Law School, at the initiative of the People's Republic of China, organized a pioneering international conference in Brussels to discuss issues of intellectual property rights and capital investment in evolving economies. High ranking officials from China and Vietnam met with representatives of multinational corporations and some of the world's leading academic and industry experts to look for solutions to the global problem of intellectual property piracy.

Sponsored by the Law School's new Center for Global Information Technologies in cooperation with China, the Brussels conference marked the beginning of an ongoing international effort to curtail the theft of intellectual property and at the same time encourage capital investment in economies that take strong steps to enforce intellectual property rights.

Professor David Lange, executive director of the new center and a specialist on intellectual property rights and telecommunications, was pleased with the results of the ground-breaking Brussels conference and optimistic about the work of the center, especially because of the key involvement of China and Vietnam.

Duan Ruichun, who is responsible for intellectual property rights in China and is chairman of the board of directors for the center, led the high-level Chinese delegation to Brussels. Conference participants examined issues surrounding piracy of intellectual property, including trademark violations, appropriation of movies and computer programs and duplication of patented materials.

In Lange's view, the most important work of the conference was accomplished behind closed doors. Conference sponsors duPont, Coca-Cola and Merck negotiated high-stakes deals in private meetings during the four-day event.

"Both the public and private components of the conference gave us the opportunity to do a prototype of what we have in mind for the Center for Global Information Technologies to do on an ongoing basis," Lange said after the conference. "To do both at our first conference was an extremely ambitious and elaborate plan. But we felt it was important to start having these people deal with each other at a highly practical level. We believe we succeeded in achieving both goals."

Ray Goodman '77, a transaction lawyer and the center's co-director, had predicted before the conference took place: "No effort to curtail infringement (of intellectual property rights) will succeed until private market forces have joined hands directly with the public officials responsible for enforcement. Intellectual property enforcement is a key element in achieving the stability needed to attract long-term capital investment in developing countries."

This dialogue between private industry and public officials is precisely what the conference was organized to promote. And it succeeded, but not without high level help. "None of this work could have taken place without the support and cooperation of The People's Republic of China and Duan Ruichun," said Lange. "And it was equally important to have Vietnam's participation in these initial talks."

Lange described the new international forum as "the most important single initiative in intellectual property rights since the TRIPS agreement was signed." TRIPS (Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights), signed in Marrakesh in 1994, is an adjunct to the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT).

The conference, "Public Private Initiatives After TRIPS: Designing a Global Agenda," had the participation and financial backing of major enterprises, including Coca-Cola, duPont, Lucent Technologies, Merck, Pfizer, Price Waterhouse and Ventana Communications Group, a subsidiary of The Thomson Corp. Haythe & Curley, a New York City law firm with offices in Beijing, also sponsored the conference as well as acting as a center sponsor.

The center's next conference, which will be held in the U.S. in October 1998, will feature fewer lectures and more time spent in meetings and negotiations, according to Lange. Plans also will be discussed for the center's third meeting — a public conference, scheduled to be held in Beijing in 1999.

For additional information, contact the Center for Global Information Technologies, Duke University School of Law, Box 90360, Durham, NC 27708-0360; (919) 613-7017; e-mail, gustafson@law.duke.edu.
Two Grads Land Supreme Court Clerkships

Traci Jones '97 and Bob Schaffer '96 have garnered Supreme Court clerkships for the 1998 term. Jones will clerk for Justice Sandra Day O'Connor and Schaffer for Chief Justice William Rehnquist. Both Jones and Schaffer will have had prior clerking experience when they go to the Supreme Court: Schaffer for Judge Deanell Tacha, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, and Jones for Judge Ralph K. Winter on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

While she was in Law School, Jones collaborated with Professor Paul Carrington on an article about expert witnesses for the Duke Law Journal and wrote an article on trademark remedies that was published in Law and Contemporary Problems.

Traci Jones '97

Going into the interview with Justice O'Connor, Jones had an attack of nerves, which the justice graciously dispelled. "She put me completely at ease. She was incredible," Jones said. Among other things, the two discussed Jones' family and their mutual fitness and running interests.

Bob Schaffer '96

After completing her two federal clerkships, Jones will become a litigation associate at Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz in New York City.

Schaffer is modest about landing his clerkship: "I feel like a turtle on a fence-post; I don't know how I got here, but I know I had a lot of help." The "help," Schaffer explained, came from Judge Tacha and the recommendations of Professors Sara Beale and Laura Underkuffer.

Schaffer was captivated when he watched Beale argue a case before the high court and knew then he wanted to aim for a clerkship. He also knew in the spring of his second year that he'd clerk for Judge Tacha whom he met when she was teaching an appellate advocacy class at the Law School. Schaffer was on the Moot Court Board and volunteered to judge the oral arguments with Tacha.

Between his two clerkships, Schaffer will practice at Lewis and Roca in Phoenix, Ariz.
Excerpts from a letter to Dean Gann from the parents of Michael Mauriel '97: "From our arrival in Durham on Wednesday the 14th until our late and delayed departure for Minneapolis on Monday evening, we experienced nothing but continuing gracious and warm hospitality at every turn, during the special Law School events (including Professor Reppy and Ms. Tenney's morning brunch for the '94 early start members of the '97 class and [their] families) Saturday evening and Sunday morning. All of you involved provided us a very special opportunity to meet other families and some of your faculty ... We now know [Michael] could not have picked a finer environment to prepare for the law."
Walter Dellinger was visibly moved by Janet Reno's comments that he is "one of the best lawyers and one of the best friends I've ever had."

by Mirinda Kossoff

Whether you live inside or outside the beltline, the Justice Department was the place to be on the evening of July 16th. More than 400 guests, including Attorney General Janet Reno, packed the Great Hall to pay tribute to the Law School's own Walter Dellinger as he announced he would be returning to Duke following an eventful term as acting Solicitor General. After meeting that afternoon with the president, Dellinger confirmed at the reception that he would take up his teaching post at the Law School in September, returning as the Douglas Maggs Professor of Law.

Dellinger concluded his tenure with an August 11 oral argument before the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, defending the Food & Drug Administration's proposed regulation of nicotine and tobacco products. During the 1996-97 term, Dellinger argued nine cases before the Supreme Court, the most by any Solicitor General in more than 20 years. His arguments included cases dealing with physician-assisted suicide, the line item veto, the cable television act, the Brady Act, the Religious Freedom Restoration Act and the constitutionality of providing remedial services to parochial school children.

At the reception, Dean Pamela Gann, Duke President Nan Keohane, television journalist and Duke Trustee Judy Woodruff and Reno all had words of affection for Dellinger. Reno nearly brought Dellinger to tears when she said, "he has been with me through some of the most difficult issues anyone could imagine. He is one of the best lawyers and one of the best friends I've ever had. Not only is he brilliant, but he talks from his heart and soul, and he thinks with his very being. We are going to miss him terribly. Duke is so very fortunate." Reno also took the opportunity to "thank Duke publicly" for all that the Law School has provided the Department of Justice.

Woodruff commented that "Dellinger made the Department of Justice much more vital and a far more interesting place to cover."

When it was his turn to speak, Dellinger had nothing but praise for the exceptional lawyers he worked with at Justice. "This is the best lawyer's job in the world," he said. "I'd love to stay if I didn't have to commute, but commuting is hard on a marriage. I've been married 32 years, and I'd like to make it to 33."

But coming home isn't a sacrifice for Dellinger. He said, "I always knew I could walk away from this and have a wonderful, wonderful career to come home to at Duke."

The "10th justice" concluded with kudos for his boss, "working for Janet is the greatest thing that has ever happened to me. That's all I have to say."

At that, Dellinger and Reno embraced. •
Faculty Briefs

**Professor Sara Sun Beale** has finished a manuscript of the second edition of *Grand Jury Law and Practice* with publication slated for November. Her coauthors are Judge William C. Bryson, James E. Felman '87 and Michael J. Elston '94. The first edition, published in 1986, has been cited in more than 30 federal and state judicial decisions, including three U.S. Supreme Court decisions. It is regarded as the standard authority on grand jury law and practice.

Beale also coauthored, with Neil Vidmar, an article on jury conviction rates that appeared in the May/June issue of *Judicature* and which was also featured in the June 30 issue of the *National Law Journal*.

Beale was recently appointed to a task force formed by the American Bar Association’s Criminal Justice Section to study the federalization of state law. The task force, chaired by former Attorney General Edwin Meese, is made up of 17 members, including members of the state and federal judiciary and other well-known figures such as former Senator Howell Heflin, former Congressman Robert Kastenmeier, James Neal and Otto Obermaier.

**Professor Amy L. Chua** has given a number of talks at home and abroad: on “Privatization and Ethnic Conflict” to the Michigan Law School faculty; on “Foreign Investment Cycles in Emerging Economies” to the Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law in Washington, DC; on “Markets, Democracy, and Ethnic Conflict” to American University Washington College of Law; and on “Global Capitalism and Nationalist Backlash: The Link Between Markets and Ethnicity” here at Duke. Chua also spoke in Mexico on “International Contracts, Debt Swaps, and Privatization” and was a consultant for the American Bar Association’s Central and East European Law Initiative (CEELI) on the foreign investment laws of Nizhny-Novgorod, Russia.

Doraine Lambelet Coleman and Professor James E. Coleman have been quoted in newspapers throughout the world during their defense of America’s greatest distance runner, Mary Decker Slaney, against charges by the U.S. Track and Field Federation that she took a banned drug before the 1996 summer Olympic trials. The investigation of Slaney concerns whether the ratio of testosterone to epitestosterone was abnormally elevated in the runner’s urine or was naturally occurring, since levels of the hormone in women fluctuate. Doraine Coleman was quoted as saying that Slaney has never tested positive for drugs and has never taken testosterone or any other steroid. Coleman also called the testing for testosterone flawed since it discriminates against women.

**Professor Deborah DeMott** has written Preliminary Draft No. 1 for the American Law Institute’s Restatement (Third) of Agency. The last Restatement of Agency was completed in 1958. Three of the Advisers to the project have Duke Law School connections: Robert Harrington ’87, Russell Robinson ’56 and Judge Mary Schroeder of the Federal Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit who teaches at the Law School. Bob Hart ’69 attended the meeting of the Members Consultative Group and also teaches at the Law School.

**Professor Robinson O. Everett** was profiled in a recent issue of his alma mater’s *Harvard Magazine* for his work leading the challenge to North Carolina’s First and Twelfth Congressional Districts. The case of *Shaw v. Reno*, as it became known, went through two successful appeals by Everett until the Supreme Court ruled on June 13, 1996 that North Carolina must draw a new districting plan. A plan was later drawn by the N.C. General Assembly and has received Department of Justice approval, but Everett says that this plan, although improved, is still the “fruit of the poisonous tree.” Everett says his commitment to a race-neutral political environment stems from his ideal of a “color-blind society.”

**Professors Paul Haagen and Donald Horowitz** have organized a Colloquium for Prospective Law Teachers, providing an informal forum for Duke Law students interested in exploring teaching careers.

During the 1996-97 year, 30-40 students met approximately once a month, discussing with Duke Law faculty a variety of issues related to legal education, such as hiring practices and procedures, the relationship of law and practice, interdisciplinary approaches and the history of legal education. In the process,
students gained valuable insights into the different career paths of the faculty.

Anticipated topics for 1997-98 include law school teaching vs. instruction in other disciplines and whether a legal education should provide opportunities for teacher training, which is the norm in other graduate programs. Dean Pamela Gann has also been invited to visit and discuss the dean's role and the ways in which a dean builds and nurtures a law faculty.

"The composition of the group varied widely from session to session, depending upon the topic," Haagen reports. "Some were particularly well attended by the international students, who found it extremely helpful in understanding their experiences at an American law school."

Professor Donald Horowitz has spoken on ethnic violence to a variety of audiences, including a Harvard faculty seminar on ethnicity and nationalism, the Research School of Historical Anthropology at Lund University in Sweden and at a Princeton University Comparative Politics Speakers Series. He also addressed the Research School of the Social Sciences at the Australian National University on "Self-Determination: Politics, Philosophy, and Law" and delivered the keynote address at an Australian conference on the Fijian Constitution. (He was the principal consultant to the Fiji Constitutional Review Commission.)

In March, Horowitz was awarded a grant from the U.S. Institute of Peace for a research project on constitutional design. His research will examine why conflict-prone societies such as Northern Ireland, Bosnia, Romania, Sri Lanka and South Africa seem unable to adopt and sustain the institutions most helpful in reducing their conflicts. The project will also look at how to overcome obstacles to conflict reduction.

Horowitz is currently finishing a book on ethnic riots which should be out by the end of 1998.

Professor Robert Mosteller, along with colleagues at Southern California and Indiana law schools, gathered the signatures of nearly 500 law professors from across the nation this past spring on a letter to Congress opposing the Victim's Rights Amendment, currently under consideration. Over half of Duke's law faculty signed the letter.

"Respect and dignity for victims is very important," said Mosteller. "It's hard for a sensible person not to support victims, and the amendment is popular with the electorate." However, he and his colleagues believe that amending the Constitution to support victims is unnecessary and potentially dangerous, since virtually every right contained in the proposed amendment can be safeguarded in federal and state laws. Furthermore, they believe it may be disruptive and costly to state and federal law enforcement efforts.

Mosteller believes that his letter, sent in April to the heads of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees, has helped bring careful consideration to issues that might otherwise have been missed in the passage of a politically popular measure.

During hearings before the committees, Senator Patrick Leahy made the letter part of the record. As a result, several senators raised serious questions about various provisions of the amendment, and Attorney General Janet Reno, while maintaining support for the concept of the amendment, acknowledged that critical issues remained unresolved. During hearings in the House in June, she urged the inclusion of a provision stating that a defendant's right to a fair trial must not be impaired by any victim's right. Additionally, the Judicial Conference of the Federal Courts and the Conference of Chief Justices of the State Courts have now expressed opposition to the amendment.

Mosteller's views are set out in his May 1997 article in the Georgetown Law Journal, "Victims' Rights and the United States Constitution: An Effort to Recast the Battle in Criminal Litigation."
Professor Thomas D. Rowe, Jr. has become a member of the Board of Directors of the North Central Legal Assistance Program, which provides legal services for a six-county area including Durham.

Scott Silliman, director of the Center for Law, Ethics and National Security, has appeared on numerous television and radio public affairs programs, including the Lehrer News Hour and National Public Radio, to talk about the problems of sexual misconduct in the military. Silliman is a retired Air Force colonel.

The Center sponsored a spring conference on “Controlling Weapons of Mass Destruction.”

Professor William Van Alstyne wrote two articles for the Duke Law Journal which were cited in recent decisions by the Supreme Court. His article on the Religious Freedoms Restoration Act was cited by the Opinion for the Court, and its analysis was adopted in rejecting the claim of presidential immunity.

In July, Van Alstyne reviewed the most recent Supreme Court term as a panelist at the Fourth Circuit Annual Judicial Conference. He presented the Siegenthaler lecture at the Chase Law School, on “Commercial Speech and the First Amendment” and appeared at the N.C. State Bar Center on a panel addressing the Supreme Court’s decisions on racial classifications and equal protection.

Professor Neil Vidmar has been investigating an issue in Canada about whether an accused person classified as an Aboriginal has the right to question prospective jurors about any prejudices they might hold toward Aboriginals (Native Indian or Inuit) that would affect their decision-making. Vidmar wrote an amicus brief on behalf of the Toronto Urban Alliance on Race Relations that has been submitted to the Canadian Supreme Court. For the brief, Vidmar reviewed an extensive body of research that shows many Canadians hold strong prejudicial feelings and stereotypes about Aboriginals that might prevent them from making an impartial decision.

In April, Vidmar gave expert testimony about the ineffectiveness of the voir dire in a Connecticut case where an HIV positive African American man was accused of murdering a white woman in a 1985 trial.

Vidmar also co-authored an article, with Professor Sara Sun Beale, on jury conviction rates, which was published in the May/June issue of Judicature. The June 30 issue of the National Law Journal also featured their research.

Professor Jonathan Wiener has been elected president of the Research Triangle Chapter of the Society for Risk Analysis, the national professional association of experts on the science and policy of health, safety and environmental risks. His term will commence in January 1998.

In August 1997, Wiener participated in a workshop, held by the National Bureau of Economic Research in Snowmass, Colo., on creating an International Emissions Trading Regime to control greenhouse gas emissions. Wiener has been writing about the design of such a system since 1989 and helped draft the provision in the international Climate Change Convention adopted at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, which authorizes a preliminary version of a trading regime (called “joint implementation”).


Meanwhile, the United States government is officially advocating an international emissions trading system as an essential component of any new climate change controls adopted at the Climate Change Convention, scheduled for December in Kyoto, Japan.

The results of Wiener’s papers and of the August NBER workshop will help shape the debate over an emissions trading system. Its advantages include control of global greenhouse gas emissions at drastically lower cost and stimulation of a flow of resources and technology to poorer countries.

—compiled with the assistance of Julie Covach
For Croatian Statehood Day on May 30th, Krešimir Piršl S.J.D. '93 orchestrated a 600-guest bash at the Croatian embassy, complete with eight bars, four tables of food, which included ethnic Croatian fare, and a tamburitza (an instrument like a mandolin) orchestra from Pennsylvania. After a day of negotiating with caterers, handling protocol and attending to a host of details, he was off to a Georgian independence party. While regular Joes may work from sun to sun, a diplomat's day is never done.

Piršl just finished a four-year stint in Washington, D.C. as second-in-command at the Croatian embassy. Dressed in a conservative navy suit lightened by a yellow, red and blue patterned tie, Piršl’s dark eyes flash as he talks about the agony and the ecstasy of his post-Duke life in the diplomatic corps. “I do everything but media and economic issues,” he explains. “Everything” can range from negotiating intellectual property rights and working with the U.S. State Department and the White House to squiring the Croatian prime minister around Washington, including arranging landing rights and security and making sure the wife and kids are happy; on one visit, the prime minister required a detour to GAP Kids. Then Piršl had the “job” of entertaining famed opera star Placido Domingo, who dropped by the embassy after a performance, and meeting N.B.A. players while he was in charge of Croatia House at the summer Olympics in Atlanta.

Piršl came to the U.S. on a Fulbright and intended to stay only the year it would take to earn his LL.M. But then Croatia declared its independence from Yugoslavia, and it seemed prudent for Piršl and his family to stay on while he earned his S.J.D. Duke, Piršl says, was like his second home, but it was also a difficult time for him because of the war in Croatia. His brother was on the front lines and his cousin lost a leg and half an arm when a bomb fell on Sarajevo. “I spent a huge amount of time reading Croatian newspapers,” Piršl says. “I had a fax modem and was receiving news and distributing it to other Croats in the U.S.”

Having been at Duke for three years helped Piršl when he went to Washington. “I had a much better understanding of the country and could break the ice at the State Department by talking about basketball,” he says, grinning. His first eight months at the embassy were all consuming, seven days a week. “We were renovating the embassy and bonding with the Croatian community (over 2 million) at the same time,” he explains.

The Croatian community in the U.S. covered the entire $2.5 million cost of the renovation. Skilled craftsmen donated their labor, commuting from as far away as New York and Pennsylvania to do the work. Paintings by Croatian artists adorn the walls, and a resplendent stained glass window, designed and constructed by Croats, graces one wall of the second floor. Croatians in Seattle shipped 300 salmon for the opening reception.
According to Pirsl, there are about 4.8 million Croats living in Croatia and an equal number living abroad. “One of our tasks is to attract Croatian Americans back to Croatia to help the country with their expertise and their investments,” he stresses. The embassy is shifting its focus to economic promotion and improving Croatia’s image.

With four law degrees and a multitude of contacts, Pirsl has a promising future, in or out of the diplomatic corps. For now, he’s in. His stay in Washington has been extended until January 1998. Eventually, Pirsl hopes to be appointed an ambassador somewhere in the world. “And it’s going to be a major country,” he vows. ●

**ARNE KLÜWER TAKES TO THE HIGH SEAS**

by Mirinda Kossoff

Sleeping, eating and the weather will be Arne Klüwer’s (LL.M. ’97) only concerns for five weeks when he joins his crewmates from the Hamburg Sailing Club on leg 12 of an around-the-world amateur race called the Hong Kong Challenge. Sailing from Brazil to France, Klüwer and his eight crewmates will log 4,080 sea miles on a 55 foot boat and will have to cross the equator and weather the doldrums. The race began in October of 1996 in London and will end there in September 1997.

Five years ago Klüwer crossed the Atlantic with members of the club. “Since then, we’ve raced around Britain and Ireland,” he says. “Though we were the youngest crew, we beat the training ship of the Royal British Navy.”

Klüwer claims he got interested in sailing through friends, “because it was boring to just lie on the beach.” He terms the grueling journey a great way to get an inexpensive vacation; the club pays most of the sailors’ expenses, including airfare to their rendezvous with the boat in Brazil. Klüwer’s job will be to plan the food for his leg of the race and help with navigation once under way.

For Klüwer, the race turns out to be more of a German competition — between Klüwer’s city of Hamburg and the cities of Bremen and Kiel. There are also two English boats in the race and contestants from Austria, Indonesia and Hungary. “We just want to have a good time,” Klüwer adds, “a good time” being defined as working and living together as a team. What Klüwer likes about his crew is the lack of hierarchy and the group decision-making.

To sail well, the crew has to be fresh and at the helm 24 hours a day, so they work in shifts with four to five members on deck and the rest below. When not working or sleeping, Klüwer says he and his crewmates read or play chess. One of the biggest challenges is to don clothes in the tight space of the sleeping quarters while grappling with the pitch and roll of the boat and the wet, slippery floor. “It takes 45 minutes just to get dressed,” Klüwer muses. “I’ve become expert at getting dressed while lying in my bunk.”

Another lesson Klüwer has learned is to employ a harness when using the ocean as a privy. Evidently, the biggest culprit in “man overboard” incidents is getting caught off-guard while in a relaxed state.

Klüwer likes the way sailing simplifies life and focuses the mind. “On the sea, everything else is unimportant,” he explains. “All you’re thinking about is what’s for lunch and the weather. When you see green at the end, it hurts your eyes.”

After Klüwer sees the green at the end of his journey, he’ll take up a clerkship in Germany in late fall when he’ll have plenty to talk about.

Interested fans can keep up with the race via the Internet at www.worldcruising.com/hkc. ●

(Editors update: Arne Klüwer reports that his boat came in second in the race. He and the crew were glad to see land, since both their water-makers failed, and they were down to 10 bottles of fresh water.)
An important highlight of each Reunion Weekend is the presentation of the Law Alumni Association awards at the Friday evening all-alumni banquet. This year, the Alumni Board of Directors solicits your nominations for the Charles S. Murphy and Charles S. Rhyne awards. A complete description of each award, including past recipients, is included on the reverse page.

NAME OF NOMINEE: __________________________ CLASS YEAR: __________________________

AWARD (check one): Murphy Rhyne

Please tell us why you feel this individual is deserving of an alumni award. Feel free to attach additional pages.

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

YOUR NAME: __________________________ LAW CLASS YEAR: __________________________

ADDRESS: __________________________

WORK PHONE: __________________________ HOME PHONE: __________________________

Submit nominations to: Office of External Relations, Duke Law School, Box 90389, Durham NC 27708-0389, or E-mail to alumni_office@law.duke.edu.
The **CHARLES S. RHYNE AWARD** honors an alumnus or alumna in private practice who has made significant contributions to public service, whose career as a practicing attorney exemplifies the highest standards of professional ability and personal integrity, and who has made a significant contribution pro bono publico in education, professional affairs, public service or community activities.

Charles S. Rhyne T'34 L'35 also received an honorary LL.D. from Duke in 1958. He has served as a professor of government and law at American University and George Washington University, has served on the Board of Trustees of Duke and George Washington Universities, was president of the American Bar Association and held several high offices in the ABA. Additionally, Rhyne was counsel to a number of federal departments and agencies, and was special legal consultant to the President of the United States in 1959-60. In the early 1970s, he was personal representative of the President to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and was counsel to the Commission for the Observance of the 25th Anniversary of the United Nations.

Past recipients of the Rhyne Award include:

1994  Russell M. Robinson II '56  
1995  William F. Womble '39  
1996  L. Neil Williams '61  
1997  E. Norwood Robinson '52

The **CHARLES S. MURPHY AWARD** honors an alumnus or alumna whose devotion to the common welfare is manifested in public or quasi-public service or in dedication to education, reflecting ideals exemplified in the life and career of Charles S. Murphy T'31 L'34. Murphy also received an honorary LL.D. in 1967. He devoted his career to public service, holding positions in the administrations of Presidents Truman, Kennedy, and Johnson. He was a Duke Trustee and served on the Board of Visitors of Duke Law School. Murphy, a native North Carolinian, died in 1983.

Past recipients of the Murphy Award include:

1985  Carlyle C. Ring, Jr. '56  
1986  H. Hale McCown '37  
1987  Gerald Bard Tjoflat '57  
1988  Gerald T. Wetherington '63  
1989  Charles H. Miller '34  
1990  Charles S. Rhyne T'34 L'35  
1991  Paul Hardin III '54  
1992  John H. Adams '62  
1993  Robinson O. Everett '59  
1994  Kenneth W. Starr '73  
1995  Douglas P. Wheeler '66  
1996  Christine M. Durham '71  
1997  William C. Campbell '77
RICK Jansen's Legacy Provides for Mongolia's Street Children

Rick Jansen, LL.M. '88, died in Moscow in August of 1996, but his legacy continues in the lives of the street children of Mongolia where he spent two years working on United Nations development projects. From donations made at Rick's funeral, a fund was established to set up five night shelters for Mongolia's street children. The first shelter will be dedicated to Rick and will be known as “The Rick Jansen Center.”

Rick Jansen, pictured at right, loved the two years he spent in Mongolia. The country's street children, above, will benefit from his passionate interest in the land and its people.

Richard Salem Featured in Self Magazine

Richard Salem '72, partner and president of Salem, Saxon & Nielsen, was featured in the December 1996 issue of Self magazine in an article on the “Simplifying Habits of Seven Highly Effective People.” Salem's advice: collaborate fully; you won't lose yourself. In the article, Salem, who has been blind since college, said: "In order to get control, I was going to have to relinquish control...In order to do what I love — work, skiing, hiking, preserving time with my family — I must ask for and accept help. Personally and professionally, every move I make is a negotiation, a collaboration. I call it 'four-handed dentistry.'”

The impact this philosophy has had on his firm is that “everybody is in the communication loop,” and the decisions and risks are shared.

Richard Salem '72, left, attended the Law School's reception for Walter Dellinger in Washington, DC. Blindness, he says, has taught him the value of collaboration.
1950

Arthur L. Alexander was recently awarded the New Jersey Commission on Professionalism's 1997 Professional Lawyer of the Year Award for Warren County. Alexander was presented with the award at the Commission's Symposium on Professionalism, held recently at the New Jersey Law Center in New Brunswick. In past years he has served as president of the Warren County Bar Association, president and trustee of the Washington Kiwanis Club and director of the Hunterdon County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

1954

George B. Foss Jr. has opened a practice in Cuernavaca, Mexico, where he assists foreigners and works with Mexican abogados/licenciados in Spanish and English. Foss was originally assistant city attorney and then planning director for Birmingham, Ala. He later became a member of the Fowler, White law firms in Tampa, St. Petersburg and Miami.

Abraham I. Gordon, a partner in the Bridgeport, Conn. firm Gordon & Sealo, has been elected to the board of directors for Rotary International (RI). RI develops policies and establishes priorities for the global network of over 28,000 Rotary Clubs from 155 countries and 35 geographical areas. As a participant in RI's Group Study Exchange, a program which sends professionals abroad to study their own vocations and the social and economic conditions of their host countries, Gordon has traveled to India, Switzerland, England and Australia.

1955

Clarence W. Walker, a partner in the Charlotte office of Kennedy Covington Lobdell & Hickman, has been appointed to the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association.

1956

Richard T. Shankweiler has retired from the practice of law.

1957

Robert C. Wagner recently joined a Global Volunteers team in Vietnam where he spent three weeks teaching English and helping to build a kindergarten classroom in Tan Hiep, south of Ho Chi Minh City.

1960

Stanley Faye has been designated “Master Mediator” by the Bexar County, Texas district court.

Allen G. Siegel, a senior partner in the Washington, D.C. firm of Arent, Fox, Kantner, Plotkin & Kahn, has been appointed a hearing examiner for the District of Columbia Taxicab Commission.

1961

Neil Williams, a partner in the Atlanta firm Alston & Bird, has been elected a trustee of the Duke Endowment. Williams, who has spent his professional career at Alston & Bird, concentrates his practice in corporate law and finance. Williams has retained close ties to the University since his graduation, serving as chairman of the Duke Trustees and on the boards of visitors of Trinity College, the Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs and the Law School. He is a life member of the Law School's Board of Visitors as well as a past president of both the Duke National Alumni Association and the Duke Law Alumni Association. The University selected him for a Distinguished Alumni Award in 1990 and for the Charles S. Rhyne Service Award in 1995.

1966

William K. Holmes, a partner with the Grand Rapids law firm, Warner Norcross & Judd, was elected to the American Board of Trial Advocates. Over 4,000 defense and plaintiff civil trial lawyers are “by invitation only” members. Holmes has also been listed in the 1997-98 edition of The Best Lawyers in America. He practices in the areas of business and commercial litigation, including antitrust, securities, corporate control litigation and mass tort litigation. He is a fellow with the Michigan State Bar Foundation and the American College of Trial Lawyers.

Robert C. Roos has become corporate counsel at Lucent Technologies in Lisle, Ill.
1968


1970

Terry R. Black is president and senior partner in Campbell, Black, Carmine, Hadin, Ballard & McDonald in Mt. Vernon, Ill. Black concentrates his practice in the area of business transactions, with an emphasis on energy-producing companies.

1971


Ronald H. Ruis is the managing director of Valens Holdings, a commodity trading firm where he specializes in trade facilitation and international transactions. Ruis has relocated his office to Neuchatel, Switzerland, as of August, 1997. Additionally, Ruis is a sponsor of a Neuchatel economic program which encourages companies based in high-tax nations to relocate to Switzerland.

1972

David L. Sigler, a member of The Gray Law Firm in Lake Charles, La., was recently certified as an estate planning and administration specialist by the Board of Specialization of the Louisiana State Bar Association.

William M. Warren Jr., president of Energen Corporation, has been elected chief executive officer of the Birmingham, Ala.-based Diversified Energy Corporation.

1974

Collin W. Brown was named chief operating officer of JM Family Enterprises, Inc. in Deerfield Beach, Fla.

Evelyn O. Cannon was appointed judge of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

1976


James R. Warner Jr., a partner in the firm of Willcox & Savage in Norfolk, Va., has been named to the list of Best Lawyers in America in the area of employee benefits law.

Stephen A. Hildebrandt has been named vice president and general counsel for CBS Radio, where he is responsible for overseeing the legal affairs of the radio group. Hildebrandt joined CBS Law Department in 1996, as associate general counsel. He has previously served as associate general counsel of Westinghouse Broadcasting Group and was in private practice at the Washington, D.C. firm of Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker.

1975


Stephen A. Hildebrandt has been named vice president and general counsel for CBS Radio, where he is responsible for overseeing the legal affairs of the radio group. Hildebrandt joined CBS Law Department in 1996, as associate general counsel. He has previously served as associate general counsel of Westinghouse Broadcasting Group and was in private practice at the Washington, D.C. firm of Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker.

1973


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1976


1975

Mark Bookman, a partner with Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay in Pittsburgh, has been listed in the 1997-98 edition of the Best Lawyers in America. Bookman's practice includes sophisticated tax and estate planning, estate administration, the taxation of trusts and estates, and counseling public and private charities and corporate fiduciaries.

Pamela Knowles Lawrason has published an article in the May 1997 issue of the Maine Bar Journal entitled Sexual Orientation Discrimination in the Legal Profession: Is Maine Any Different?

Alan K. Steinbrecher is chairman-elect for the litigation section of the Los Angeles Bar Association.


William C. Nordlund was recently named executive vice president and chief financial officer of Panda Energy International, Inc., a Dallas, Texas-based developer of independent power projects. Nordlund served previously as senior vice president and general counsel at Panda.

Michael W. Jorgensen currently serves as director of operations, general counsel and church planter with Global Mission Fellowships in Dallas, Texas. In addition to his administrative duties with GMF, Jorgensen frequently leads church planting campaigns to such places as Russia, Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean.

Ted B. Edwards was elected County Commissioner in Orange County, Fla. Orange County has over 750,000 residents, making it one of the largest county governments in the country. Edwards is a partner in the Orlando firm of Smith, MacKinnon, Greeley, Bowdoin & Edwards.

Trotter Hardy, a professor at the College of William and Mary, is serving as scholar-in-residence and technical advisor to the Register of Copyrights in the U.S. Copyright Office. Hardy is a nationally recognized expert on electronic publishing and the editor of the Journal of Online Law.

Page Potter has received the Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory's highest accolade: an AV rating. Only 17 percent of all attorneys on a national level receive this rating, which represents a public confirmation of status as a highly respected, ethical member of the Bar. Potter is the director of Meredith College's Legal Assistants Program, in Raleigh, N.C.


Gary L. Beaver was named a partner in the firm of Patton Boggs in their Greensboro, N.C. office.

E. Brian Davis, formerly an assistant U.S. attorney, has opened his own law firm in Louisville, Ky.

Mark S. Calvert is an adjunct professor at Campbell University's Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law in Buies Creek, N.C., where he teaches an upper-level course in real estate property planning.

Seth L. Forman has become a partner in the firm of Keogh and Forman in Agana, Guam.
Charles E. Smith has joined the firm of Olive & Olive in Durham where he will assume of counsel status. Smith, presently a professor of law and associate dean of the North Carolina Central University School of Law, is a former patent office examiner and former patent attorney for both the Xerox and Bechtel Corporations.

1984

Floyd B. McKissick Jr., a Durham City Council member, has received an award for distinguished leadership from the N.C. Chapter of the American Planning Association. McKissick was cited for helping foster private development on downtown city-owned property that had been vacant for 30 years.

Evelyn M. Pursley is the executive director of the North Carolina IOLTA Program. Pursley served the Law School for many years as the associate dean of alumni relations.

John F. Smith, a senior partner of the Atlanta firm Morris, Manning & Martin, has been awarded the Stanford Associates Award, recognizing exemplary service to Stanford University. Smith, who was elected to Stanford’s Board of Trustees in 1990, will receive the award at a ceremony in Palo Alto, Calif. Previously, Smith received the Stanford Outstanding Achievement Award and the Centennial Award for specific efforts on behalf of Stanford University.

1985

Joel Kaufman, a former staff attorney at the Federal Communications Commission, has been named assistant general counsel, Administrative Law Division, Office of the General Counsel, at the FCC.

Ken Mattern has been named chief, environmental law, Hanscom Air Force Base, Mass.

John J. Michels Jr. has been elected partner in the Richmond, Va. firm McGuire Woods Battle & Boothe. Michels concentrates his practice in labor and employment litigation.

Marshall D. Orson has been named vice president and general manager of Turner Reciprocal Advertising Corporation in Atlanta, Ga. Orson will head TRAC’s $25 million barter advertising division, overseeing the sale of ad time and the remarketing of goods and services.

C. Forbes Sargent III has become a partner at Sherin and Lodgen in Boston. Sargent, who concentrates his practice in general business law, real estate and intellectual property, has recently written an article entitled, “Electronic Media and the Workplace: Confidentiality, Privacy and Other Issues,” for the Boston Bar Journal.

1986

Thomas F. Blackwell has accepted a two-year position as a visiting assistant professor at Chicago-Kent College of Law where he will teach corporate finance and legal writing.

Lisa D. Taylor has joined the Roseland, N.J. firm of Hannoch Weisman as a director. She concentrates her practice in the area of health care law.

1987

Deborah A. Doxey was named a partner in the Buffalo, N.Y. office of Phillips, Lytle, Hitchcock, Blaine & Huber. Doxey focuses her practice in the areas of commercial law, asset-based financing, acquisition financing and real estate.

Laurence B. Isaacson has joined the New York firm Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson. Isaacson, who was formerly a partner at Orrick, Herrington

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www.Law.duke.edu

Cruise the Danube to the Black Sea with Professor Emeritus Mel Shimm and Cynia Shimm, August 26-September 8, 1998. For further information about this Duke alumni travel program, contact Barbara Booth at 919-681-6216 or the Duke Law School Office of External Relations at 1-888-LAW-ALUM.
Sutcliffe, concentrates his practice in the area of structured finance.

Katherine S. Payne has been promoted to senior counsel for Cox Communications, Inc. in Atlanta, Ga.

Gordon W. Renneisen has been named special counsel at the firm of Heller Ehrman White & McAuliffe in San Francisco. Renneisen practices commercial litigation with an emphasis in insurance, as well as complex contract and tort actions. He also serves as the editor-in-chief of the San Francisco Barrister Law Journal.

1988

John H. Kongable has been promoted to lieutenant colonel as of March, 1997. Kongable was reassigned as deputy staff judge advocate, Second Air Force, at Keesler Air Force Base, Miss. He has been stationed at various bases throughout the United States and in Washington, D.C.

Lisa L. Poole has become a partner in the firm of Hogan & Hartson, in Washington, D.C.

Howard A. Skaist is a senior intellectual property attorney at Intel Corporation in Oregon, where he provides intellectual property law support, largely in the patent area, to a variety of Intel business. Additionally, Skaist is an adjunct faculty member at Lewis and Clark Law School, where he will teach a computer law seminar.

Darryl D. Smalls has been named a partner in the Columbia, S.C. office of Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough, where he practices in the areas of toxic tort litigation, employment law and workers’ compensation.

1989

Hyla Bondareff has become the associate director of the Washington University Law Library.

Daryl G. Clarida was named a partner in the Atlanta office of Holland & Knight. Clarida focuses his practice in the areas of railroad litigation, products liability and commercial litigation.

Alfonso de Orbegoso has been named a partner at the firm of Ludowieg, Andrade & Associados, in Lima, Peru.

Kenneth Alonzo Murphy has been named director of the Alumni Society of the William Penn Charter School.

Anne Marie Nader has been named a partner in Raleigh firm of Moore & Van Allen. She focuses her practice in corporate development.

1990

Claude A. Allen has been appointed deputy attorney general for civil litigation for the Commonwealth of Virginia. As the head of the Civil Litigation Division, Allen, who was previously a counsel to the attorney general, handles legal matters relating to consumer protection, anti-trust, employment, labor, insurance and election law. The Division also works on public utility issues, including regulation and deregulation of the communications and energy industries. Previously, Allen served as a senior staff member on the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and practiced in the Washington D.C. firm of Baker & Botts.

David Wisen has been appointed vice president and treasurer at Textron, Inc. in Providence, R.I. Wisen most recently served as legal counsel at TFC.

Hansjoerg Piehl has become resident partner of the London office of Redeker Schoen Dahs & Sellner, a German law firm which has offices in Bonn, Berlin, Cologne, Hamburg and Leipzig.

Matthew W. Sawchak has been named a partner in the Raleigh law firm Smith Helms Mulliss and Moore.

Barbara J. Van Ess has joined the Seattle office of Graham & James/Riddell Williams. Van Ess, an associate practicing in labor and employment law, represents employers in a full range of labor matters. She was formerly associated with Carney, Badley, Smith and Spellman in Seattle.

James Walker IV has been named a partner in the Atlanta office of Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough. Walker concentrates his practice in the areas of telecommunications, technology and securities law.
Jon A. Brilliant has become associate general counsel of JM Family Enterprises, Inc. in Deerfield Beach, Fla.

Katherine E. Flanagan has become a partner in the Houston office of Littler Mendelson, Fastiff, Tichy & Mathinson. Flanagan practices in all areas of labor and employment law, including matters involving sex, age and race discrimination; the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act; disabilities in the workplace; the Family and Medical Leave Act; and drug and alcohol testing.

Donald J. Yannela has opened his own office as a solo practitioner in New York, N.Y., where he specializes in criminal and civil rights law.

1991

Jane Elizabeth Davis has joined the health care tax group at the Charlotte office of Ernst & Young.

Dawn M. Futrell has become assistant commonwealth attorney in the Henry County Commonwealth Attorneys’ Office, Va.

Eric Alexander Kane recently accepted a position with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission in Washington, D.C., where he works in the Division of Enforcement, Office of the Chief Counsel. Previously, Kane was a staff attorney at both the Second and Eleventh Circuit Courts of Appeals. Kane later served as law clerk to The Hon. Thomas A. Clark, Senior Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

Ronald J. Krotoszynski has been awarded the Outstanding New Professor Award at the Indiana University School of Law, where he has been teaching since 1995. Krotoszynski was previously associated with the firm of Covington and Burling in Washington, D.C.

Andrew G. Slutkin has formed a new law firm, Slutkin & Rubin, in Baltimore, Md. The firm engages in all aspects of complex civil and criminal litigation.

Ralf D. Weisser is the head of the legal department at DF1 Digitalfernsehen GmbH & Co., in Munich. At DF1, Germany’s first digital TV platform, Weisser works primarily in entertainment, intellectual property and telecommunications law.

1992

Jennifer B. Arlin is completing her second year as court attorney in the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Second Department of New York. Later this year Arlin will move to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

Samuel M. Braverman is finishing his fifth year as a staff attorney for the Legal Aid Society of New York, Bronx County. Braverman has been a guest instructor at Pace University Law School and Mercy College.

Ira S. Kaufman has joined the firm of Kaufman’s & Son’s, in Altoona, Pa.

Urs Maurer has become a partner in the law firm of Naegeli Schaub & Streichenberg in Zurich, Switzerland.

Nathan Wayne Simms Jr., formerly an associate at Rushton Stakley Johnson & Garrett, has become a staff attorney at the Alabama Court of Civil Appeals, in Montgomery, Ala.

Mitsuo Yashima has become the manager of the legal and administrative division of NEC Corporation in Tokyo.

1993

Teresa DeLoatch Bryant has been elected to a three year term on the board of directors of Interact, a private non-profit United Way Agency created to address the needs of battered women, their children and the survivors of sexual assault.

Bryant recently graduated from the Triangle United Way’s Network 2000 class, a newly created regional leadership development program. She is an attorney at Kilpatrick Stockton in Charlotte, N.C.

Gregory J. Casas joined the Washington, D.C. office of Jenkins & Gilchrist as an associate in the litigation and the federal practice sections.

Cynthia Ming-Wai Ho has become an assistant professor of law at Loyola University School of Law in Chicago.

Brian S. Kelly has joined the firm of Fenwick & West in Palo Alto, Calif. Kelly concentrates his practice on intellectual property.

Donald E. Longwell has joined Arter & Hadden as an associate in the firm’s Cleveland, Ohio office.

Constantine J. Zepos will spend most of 1997 working for Barents Group, a Washington, D.C.-based financial consulting firm, in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. He is also associated with his family’s 100 year old law firm, Zepos & Zepos, in Athens, Greece.

1994

Michelle J. Contois has become deputy district attorney for Ventura County, Calif.

Charles W. Johnson has joined the firm of Briggs and Morgan in St. Paul, Minn. as an associate. Johnson prac-
principally in the area of business and corporate transactions, commercial law, and mergers and acquisitions.

Christy Brown Leflore has been named vice president of human resources for Lutheran Social Services of Wisconsin and Upper Michigan, headquartered in Milwaukee.

James W. Smith III was recently assigned to the 2nd Infantry Division, Camp Red Cloud, Korea. Captain Smith will be the chief of administrative law.

W. Bradley Wendel has become an associate in law at Columbia Law School. He will work on a J.S.D. degree while teaching first-year research and writing.

1995

Laurent M. Campo has become an associate with the Washington, D.C. office of Dow, Lohnes & Alberston.

Rachel E. Kosmal has joined the Palo Alto, Calif. office of Cooley Godward where she represents biotechnology and software companies. Previously, Kosmal had been associated with Donovan Leisure Newton & Irvine in New York.

Megan A. Messner has joined the Pittsburgh firm of Titus & McEconomy, where she concentrates her practice in corporate law.

Kotaro Tamura is a journalist for Nihonkai Newspaper (NNP) in Japan. After receiving a master's degree in economics from Yale University, she returned to her hometown of Tottori where she writes three different columns for the newspaper.

Mark T. Uyeda has become an associate at O'Melveny & Myers in Los Angeles, Calif. Uyeda was previously associated with Kirkpatrick & Lockhart.

1996

Laura R. Brandt received her LL.M. in taxation from New York University in May, 1997.

Paul A. Brathwaite works at the U.S. Department of Transportation in the General Counsel's Attorney Honors Program in Washington, D.C. The two-year program rotates attorneys through the various legal counsel's offices within the department. Brathwaite has worked with the General Counsel's Office of Aviation Enforcement and Proceedings and the Chief Counsel's Office of the Federal Highway Administration. Brathwaite also received the William J. Griffith University Service Award at ceremonies during graduation weekend in May, 1996.

William J. Ching has joined the Atlanta office of Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough.

Reed J. Hollander has joined the firm of Johnson, Mercer, Hearn & Vinegar in Raleigh, N.C.

Steven Hunter has joined Moore & Van Allen in their Durham office. Hunter concentrates his practice in corporate, real estate and sports law.

Jurgen Gustav Nanne Koberg has earned an LL.M. degree from Fordham University School of Law in International Business and Trade Law. Koberg is an associate at Niehaus, Andre & Niehaus in San Jose, Costa Rica, where he concentrates practice in trade, commercial and intellectual property law.

Elena Rambalakos has become an associate with the Houston office of Liddell, Sapp, Zivley, Hill & LaBoon. She will concentrate her practice in corporate law and banking.

Chiyong Rim, upon his return to Korea, was promoted to the Seoul Appellate Court. In June 1997, Rim will publish a report about American law conflicts at the Korean International Private Law Institute.

Mauriel J. Tremblay practices at the Law Offices of Mauriel C. Tremblay in San Diego, Calif.

Births

1983

Rondi R. Grey and her husband, Mike, announce the birth of their second child, Peter Christopher, on August 19, 1996.

1986

Antonio B. Braz and his wife, Tamara, announce the birth of their daughter, Taryn Elyce, on October 26, 1996.

1987

Susanne I. Haas and Ross C. Formell announce the birth of their son, Maximilian Haas Formell, on January 20, 1997. He joins a brother, Benjamin Haas Formell.

Susan A. Henderson and her husband, Richard Diamond, announce the birth of their first child, John Kenneth "Jack" Diamond, on April 9, 1996. Henderson is a partner at the firm of
Crouch & Hallett in Dallas, Texas where she specializes in corporate law and securities.

1989

Pauline Ng Lee and her husband, Paul, announce the birth of their second child, Sydney, on May 31, 1996.

Matthew W. Sawchak and his wife, Maureen, announce the birth of their daughter, Julia Dorothy Woodruff Sawchak, on November 11, 1996.

1990

Lisa L. Balderson and her husband, Milan Zecevic, announce the birth of their first child, Liljana Lenora Zecevic, on January 17, 1997. Balderson is legal counsel for the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency in Columbus, Ohio.

Elizabeth Gallop Dennis and her husband, Joel, announce the birth of their first child, Rebecca Faye, on September 14, 1996.

1991

Amy B. Chappell and Andrew G. Slutkin announce the birth of their first child, Jason Aaron, born January 24, 1996.

Krešimir Pirić, and his wife, Sanja, announce the birth of Ivan Krešimir, their second child, on May 20, 1997.

1992

Jennifer B. Arlin and Samuel M. Braverman announce the birth of a daughter, Rebecca Claire Braverman, on March 21, 1997. Rebecca's sister, Sarah Jane Braverman, was born May 15, 1995.

Kent A. Shoemaker and his wife, Gitte, announce the birth of their second son, Christopher Mark, on February 4, 1997.

1992


1994

Ivan P. Harris married Mary Olzabal on January 19, 1997, in Miami, Fla.

1995

Frederick H. Sherley and Anne K. Wilhoit were married on October 5, 1996.

Weddings

1978

CoraLynn Harward married Roger L. Marshall on February 14, 1997, in Hillsborough, N.C.

1989

Mark J. Rosenberg and Marnie Merovitz were married on October 19, 1996, in Philadelphia.

1990


1991


Obituaries

1940

Charles T. Koop, 81, of Brookhaven, N.Y., died December 10, 1996. Koop was practicing in his own law firm in Patchogue, N.Y., until the time of his death. He attended Duke for his undergraduate studies and his law degree. He is survived by his wife, Antoinette Koop.

1941

Francis E. Barkman, 80, of Morehead City, N.C. died September 23, 1996. Barkman, a retired professor emeritus at the University of Toledo School of Law, graduated from Saint John's University in 1938. In 1960 he was a Ford Foundation Fellow at Harvard University, and in 1967 he received an LL.M. degree from New York University School of Law. Barkman is survived by his wife, Margaret Saunders Barkman; three sons, David L. Barkman, Robert E. Barkman and Frederick A. Barkman; and two grandchildren.

1950

Claude E. Bittle of Durham, N.C., died May 6, 1997. Born in Madisonville, Ky., Bittle came to Duke in 1941. He left school to enlist in the U.S. Air Force and served as a lieutenant during World War II. As one of Commander Claire Chennault's "Flying Tigers" serving in the eastern theater, Bittle was stationed near China and participated in many flying missions. He received the Purple Heart and an award for bravery in action. Bittle practiced law in the Durham community for over 30 years. He is survived by his wife, Camilla Rikert Bittle, two sons, two daughters and eight grandchildren.
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9 donors $4,400 total paid

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David Shapiro
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1956
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Reunion Chair: Charles A. Dukes Jr.

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Sally Brenner Wolfish

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Claire E. Mortiz  
Paul Joseph Pantano Jr.  
Happy Ray Perkins  
Donald L. Pilzer  
Fredric A. Rollman  
Edward J. Schneiderman  
Marjorie Striping Schultz  
Lisa Margaret Smith  
Kip D. Sturgis  
Evelyn Brooks Terry  
Kimberly Till  
Richard Scott Toop  
Fred Anton Ungerman Jr.  
Richard Charles Van Nostrand  
Kathryn G. Ward  
Priscilla P. Weaver  
James Paul Wolf  
Sally Brenner Wolfish

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Linda W. Tucker
Neil Robert Tucker
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69 donors
$47,245 total pledged
$46,998 total paid

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1983
57 donors
$11,890 total paid

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Nancy L. Zisk
Robert Louis Zisk

1984
54 donors
$19,270 total paid

Karen Ann Aviles
Susan Axelrod
Gary Paul Biehn
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Jerey Drew Butt
Margaret Carter Callahan
Leslie Wheeler Chervokas
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Lori Suzanne Smith

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Shoji Taura
Xavier G. Van der Mersch
C. Geoffrey Weirich
Elizabeth Blackwell Wright
William Emerson Wright

1985
62 donors
$18,763 total paid

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Carla J. Behmfeldt
Robert B. Carrall
John L. Charvat Jr.
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Tia Lynn Cotter
Linda M. Crouch
Mary Woodbridge deVeer
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Kevin C. Dwyer
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Arthur J. How
Eric Alan Isaacson
Joel Kaufman
Carolyn V. Kent
Anne E. Knagssbocker
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Marianne Owens LaRive
J. Mitchell Lambros
Gerald Anthony Lee
David S. Liebschutz
Elizabeth Hoffman Liebschutz
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Nathan Earl Nason
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Marshall David Onson
Vincent Daniel Palumbo
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Elizabeth York Schiff
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Michael Stephen Smith
Sonja Steptoe
Peter A. Thalheim
Belanne Michelle Toren
Leslie Campbell Tucker III
Paul R. Van Hook
Darrell R. VanDeusen
Peter G. Weinstock
Diana Whitehead
Bea L. Witzleben

1986
60 donors
$14,763 total paid

Charles Edward Adams
Alvaro A. Aleman
Paula Marie Anderson
Martin David Avallone
Catherine D. Barshay
Clifford A. Barshay
Thomas F. Blackwell
Daniel Bruce Bogart
Karen L. Brand
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Ronald Thomas Coleman Jr.

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Brett D. Fallon
Ellen K. Fishbein

Bold denotes Barrister
Jasper Alan Howard
James Alec Gelin
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David Lee Heinemann
Ross Neil Katchman
Cheryl Elizabeth Diaz
Eve Noonberg Howard
James Robert Wilson Freyermuth Jr.
Steven J. Davis
Scott Alan Cammarn
Deborah Anne Doxey
D. Randall BenD
Frank William Cureton
Amy Majewski Aguggia
66 donors
$15,253 total paid

1987
68 donors
$15,428 total pledged
$15,253 total paid

Reunion Chair:
J. Thomas Vitt III

Amy Majawski Aguggia
Anonymous
Amy Merrill Appelbaum
John Robert Archambault
D. Randall Benn
Deborah Dunn Brown
Richard Ward Brown
Scott Alan Cammarn
Jennifer Nancy Carson
Frank William Cureton
Carol Elizabeth Davis
Steven J. Davis
James C. Dever III
Cheryl Elizabeth Diaz
Deborah Anne Doxey
Cheryl M. Feik
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Ross Carey Formell
Robert Wilson Freyermuth Jr.
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David Lee Heinemann
Eve Noonberg Howard
Jasper Alan Howard
Susan Donovan Josey
Ross Neil Katchman
Jeffrey Thomas Kern
Gordon Stewart Kiesling
Steven Eric Kurte
David H. Loring
Geraldine Mack
Cynthia Buss Maddox
Robert Lyttton Maddox III
Gary Edward Mason
Bari Anton Matanic
Paul Earl Murray
Marleen A. O’Connor
Bart James Patterson
Christopher James Petrinii
Julie O’Brien Petrini
Alice Higdon Prater
Harlan Irby Prater IV
Lindsey A. Rader
John Randolph Read
Elizabeth Miller Roesel
Bruce L. Rogers
Brian Lloyd Rubin
Susan Gwin Ruch
Junya Sato
Anthony Daniel Scheinman
John Francis Sharkey
Karen Wallach Shelton
Laurel Ellen Solomon
Elizabeth Ilene Stanley
Tish Walker Sernick
Michael K. Vernier
J. Thomas Vitt III
Susan K. Weever
Eric Damian Welsh
Nancy E. Welsh
Diane Virginia White
Lorraine Wilson
Alan Darrum Wingfield
Emily Oates Wingfield
36 donors
$9,297 total paid

1988
36 donors
$9,297 total paid

Paul Mario Aguggia
Anonymous
Erik O. Author
Jay B. Bryan
Richard Edward Byrne
Mark Gerard Califano
Douglas Robert Christensen
Diane F. Covello
Timothy John Covello
Jody Kathleen Debs
Mark Ross Di Orio
David Evan Friedman
Scott Glabman
Kathleen M. Hamm
Paul Edwin Harner
Lori E. Handelsman Kullinger
William Isaac Kohane
David Aaron Leff
Karen Marie Moran
Robert J. Nagy
Theresa A. Newman
Philip Martin Nichols
Mario Alberto Ponce
Lori Ann Ponce
Barni Mandy Read
David Prater
Lisa Reid
Rawn Howard Reinhard
Michael Paul Scharf
Steven R. Shoemate
Michael Carl Sholtz
Barbara G.H. Stewart
Christopher J. Stuple
Jill A. Whitworth
Beth Davis Wilkinson
Thomas Scott Wilkinson
Yuaniao Xia

1989
41 donors
$6,861 total paid

Scott Andrew Areane
John Stephen Barge
Kathleen Westberg Barge
Steven Thomas Breaux
Kimberly Ann Brown
Brian Charles Castello
Achamama Sheba Chacko
David Manning Driscoll
Robert A. Ejzak
Michael Lawrence Flynn
Andrea B. Goldman
Jeffery Scott Haff
Carol Neil Hardman
Dania Long Leatherman
Pauline Ng Lee
Wendy Sartory Link
David Dillon Marshall
Susan Caroline Masson
Elizabeth Anne Michael
Robert S. Michaels
A. Thomas Morris
Eric Keith Mosher
William Robert Moreiko
Ann Marie Nader
Allen William Nelson
Jeffrey Stevens Perlow
Hansjoerg Pielh
Irene Brounies Ponce
Susan Marjorie Prosnitz
Katherine McKusick Raslton
Rose Kriger Renberg
Mark Jon Rosenberg
Russell Edward Ryba
Bin Xue Sang
Marn's Lundy Solazzo
John Reed Stark
Kate Susan Stillman
Paul K. Sun Jr.
Malcolm Andrew Verras
Dannian Zhang

1990
42 donors
$9,715 total paid

John Woodworth Alden Jr.
Barbara A. Baccari
Renee Elizabeth Becnel
James Richard Brueneman
Edward John Burke Jr.
Steven R. Chabinsky
Bernard H. Chao
William Scott Creasman
Bailey Johnston Farrin
James Scott Farrin
Anne Tunstall Fitzgerald
Lisa Combs Foster
Peter Robert Franklin
Michael Scott French
Caroline Bergman Gottschalk
Jonas Christopher Houghton
Eve Noonberg Howard
Jasper Alan Howard
Susan Donovan Josey
Ross Neil Katchman

1991
45 donors
$8,056 total paid

Cynthia Francine Adcock
Juan Francisco Alman
Amanda Elizabeth Allen
Seraph E. Brok
Karen Bystewicz
Amy Wenyueh Chin
Louis Samuel Citron
David T. Cluxton
Anne E. Connolly
Colm F. Connolly
J. Mark Coulson
Jane Elizabeth Davis
Charles S. Detrasso
Eric L. Edwards
Bonnie Ellen Freeman
Douglas Robert Gooding
David Allen Greene
Jennifer Lynn Hays
Susan L. Heilbronner
Cynthia Craig Johnson
Todd Chiliveny Johnson
Tyler Matthew Johnson
Aaron Kenan Kann
Koji Kawai
Gregory Michael Kobrick
Ronald James Krotoszynski Jr.
Eric Neil Lieberman
Trent William Ling
Angela Lykos
Maureen Gimpel Maley
Adam A. Milani
Janet Moore
Douglas R.M. Nazarian
Karl G. Nelson
Douglas Stephen Philips
Kresimir Pirs
Rita M.K. Purut
William Walter McCutchen III
Sally J. McDonald
Michele Anne Mobley
Donald Merritt Nieben
Charles Mark North
Deanna Tanner Oken
Lori Gudeman Powell
Martin Schaefermeier
Julie Ann Schelbji
Michael G. Silver
Laura Lynn Smith
J. Patrick Sutton
Junichi Tanaka
Rhonda Joy Tobin
Robert A. Van Kirk
Michele Jordan Woods
Nan Zilkha

1992
56 donors
$8,444 total pledged
$8,044 total paid

Xiaoming Li
Charles Craft Lucas III
Audrey Levine Machiske
William Walter McCutchen III
Sally J. McDonald
Michele Anne Mobley
Donald Merritt Nieben
Charles Mark North
Deanna Tanner Oken
Lori Gudeman Powell
Martin Schaefermeier
Julie Ann Schelbji
Michael G. Silver
Laura Lynn Smith
J. Patrick Sutton
Junichi Tanaka
Rhonda Joy Tobin
Robert A. Van Kirk
Michele Jordan Woods
Nan Zilkha

Bold denotes Barrister
Reunion Chairs:
Karen Bussel Berman
Jay Scott Bilas

Ernest Edward Badway
Jennifer Elizabeth Baltimore
Leigh Anne Battersby
Robert Seungchul Chang
Jayne Honey Chapman
Thomas Maclver Clyde
Jon Edward Cohen
Dawn Marie Conry
Mariana Landis Cox
Marilyn Tiki Dare
Christopher Antonio Donosa
Jennifer Elizabeth Dorn
Anne Elaine Drager
Sandra I. Galvis

Michael Ivan Greenberg
Francis M. Gregory III
Douglas Hsi-Yuan Hsiao
Ann Hubbard
Crauford Hughes
Lambert Hofbauer

D0llors

1993
34 donors
$5,311 total paid

Philip Adam Cooper
Kelly Capen Douglas
Kim Elizabeth Dryan
Bruce Andrew Elvin
Catherine Stanton Flanagan
Seth Evan Gardner
Eric John Glover
Charles Alan Grandy
Cynthia Ming-Wai Ho
Lambert Hofbauer
Colin Patrick Alan Jones

Bold denotes Barrister

1994
29 donors
$5,447 total paid

Victoria McElhaney Benedikt
Rindela Beydoun
Elizabeth Johnson Catlin
Go Daimon
Marlin H. S. Dohman
Michael James Elston
Allison Rose First
Charles V. Ghoorah
Reena N. Glazer
Carl-Fredrik Hedenstrom
Pablo Jaciebul
Willie Holt Johnson III
Brian Robert Kennedy
Shonini Kinoshita
Rachel G. Lattimore
Jason Griffin New
Jennifer McCracken New
Mary Margaret Oghurn
Rosalind Marie Parker
Wesley R. Powell
John Rosenclorst
Adam G. Safwat
Katherine Wood Schill
Lisa Toth Simpson
Lisa Patterson Sunner
Paige Noelle Tobias-Button
Felicia Street Turner
Matthew Ernest Watson
Megan Paige Whitten

1995
38 donors
$3,697 total paid

Anne Michele Akwari
Carol N. Brown
Gregory V. Brown
Mark R. Busch
Thomas F. Carey
Jeanine S. Cline
John V. Coburn
Angela Maureen Cooper
James A. Davlin V
Helen Irene Dooley
Brian L. Dosler
Tania L. Dyson
Alison Cline Earles
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Marc Eumann
Manuel C. Frick
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Erika F. King
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Kelly L. Sather
Suzanne V. Sauter
Anne Wilhoit Sherley
John C. Shipley
Heather Lubadot Smestad
Anita L. Terry
Kimberle S. Ullner
Robert C. Vincent III
Frederick L. Williams

1996
22 donors
$1,405 total paid

Juan Pablo Alvarado
Amy Elizabeth Bayless
Tara Lynn Blitzer
Christopher William Bowley
John Ingles Davis Jr.
Michelle Maher Davis
Pierre Heitzmann
Reed J. Hollander
Michelle Elise Jeansonne
Amy Catherine Kunstling
Karen Ann Magri
Christopher B. McLaughlin
Sharon Howland Patton
Michael Ross Putnam
Sylvia C. Putnam
Amy Elizabeth Rees
Amelia V. Samway
Laura Marie Sizemore

1997
22 donors
$1,567 total paid

Bryan Anderson
David Andrew Buchbaurn
Benjamin T. Butler
Paul B. Carberry
Larissa M. Coehron
Dylan David Cors
David R. Esquivel
Jeffrey Cain Hart
Adam Curtis Kates
Geoffrey Rogers Krouse
Timothy Frank Marks
Alissa A. Meade
Valerie Claire Picard
Kimberly Jean Potter
Katherine Quigley
Prabha C. Raja
Julie Anne Russell
Rochael M. Soper
Brett David Orion Spiegel
Heather M. Stack

Sarah Putnam Swanz
John Thomas Tyler

1998
6 donors
$363 total paid

Lauralyn Elizabeth Beattie
Tricia Lynn Bohmberger
John Randolph Miller Jr.
Jessica Marie Pfeiffer
Sharad K. Sharma
Charles Talley Wells Jr.

1999
1 donor

Juliet & Jonathan Jefferson-Bearric
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Active Alumni</th>
<th>Barristers</th>
<th>Donors</th>
<th>% Participation</th>
<th>Total Giving</th>
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<td>96/97 95/96</td>
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<td>1991</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>22% 27%</td>
<td>$6,056</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>24% 22%</td>
<td>$8,044</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>16% 22%</td>
<td>$5,311</td>
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<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>13% 13%</td>
<td>$6,447</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>17% 14%</td>
<td>$3,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9% 19%</td>
<td>$76</td>
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