DUKELAW

A Celebration of Women: 70 Years at Duke Law School

IN THIS ISSUE

The Public's Perception of Crime: Is It Accurate? Sara Sun Beale Professor of Law Feminist Theory: Just Politics or Legitimate Scholarship? *Katharine T. Bartlett Professor of Law*





FROM THE DEAN

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.")



FROM THE PRESIDENT

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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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. 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.

tunity for Duke Law alumnae to meet and discuss

Duke Law School 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 "I'm thrilled that the Law School is putting this on," said Jean C. Coker '70 who have chosen to get involved with this." had talked with other alumnae about the problems related to the status of women as lawyers. "I hope that the women take advan-

Celebrates its Alumnae

tage 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." by Olisa Corcoran

"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-

A TIMELINE OF AMERICAN WOMEN IN THE LAW

The first female lawyer of record was a Babylonian woman who, in 550 B.C.E., pleaded a case against her brother-in-law and won. That success notwithstanding, it hasn't been an easy road for women with the desire to practice law. ronment 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.



Early lawyers "read" for the bar. Few men whose families were without substantial resources, and fewer women, were able to be apprenticed to, or sponsored by, practicing attorneys. In the mid-19th Century, the number of university law schools increased, from 9 in 1844 to 21 in 1886. In 1870 there were only 5 women lawyers in the U.S. By the turn of the century, there were 1,010.

"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.

1638

Margaret Brent, first woman landowner and lawyer, emigrated from England. She was appointed counselor to the governor of Maryland. Colonists referred to her in person and in court records as, "Gentleman Margaret Brent."

1700s

Although not technically "attorneys," a number of women pleaded their own cases in Colonial courts, usually in matters concerning property or estate settlements.

WOMEN IN LAW

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. "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

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.

1783

Elizabeth Freeman, a slave woman, entered a Massachusetts court and demanded her freedom, claiming that key provisions of the Massachusetts Bill of Rights made her, a native-born American, free and equal — she was granted relief.



1869

Arabelta Mansfield passed the lowa State Bar to become the first officially recognized woman lawyer in the U.S. Iowa code specifically limited "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 à 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-inchief, 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.

admission to the bar to white males. Francis Springer, a progressive lowa judge, granted Mansfield's application to the bar relying on the lowa statute which held that, "words importing the masculine gender only may be extended to females." 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

Duke Law School Ranked Tops for Women Students

Climate is Key to Success

by Richard Runyan T'89

ani 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-



Lani Guinier lectures during a 1993 visit to Duke Law School.

1869

Myra Bradwell passed the Illinois Bar with honors, but she was denied a license by the Illinois Supreme Court on the grounds of disability imposed by "her married condition." The U.S. Supreme Court upheld her decision in 1873 In *Re Bradwell*. Bradwell published the *Chicago Legal News*, the most widely circulated legal newspaper in the country. Her influence on the state legislature was substantial. In 1892, while she was dying of cancer, the Illinois Supreme 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 combativeness 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"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

centage of females in second and thirdyear 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.

Myra Bradwell

Court granted her a license to practice law made retroactive until 1869.



1869

Lemma Barkalo, the nation's first female law student, enrolled at Washington University in St. Louis, Mo.

1870

Ada H. Keply graduated from the University of Chicago Law School becoming the first woman law graduate Alumnae Snapshots: Outstanding Women From Each Decade



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

Ester McQuigg Morris



1870

Ester McQuigg Morris was named a justice of the peace in South Pass City, Wyo., becoming the first woman judge in America . Although Morris was not trained as a lawyer, she managed to render no less than 70 legal opinions in a term of eight months. don't mind being beaten, but I don't like being beaten by a woman." Along with her husband, Stoel often worked with Nixon on the *Duke Law Journal*.

Stoel was voted president of her first year class. "I'm still not sure if it was a joke," she says. Evidently the rivalry of the two law fraternities ended in a deadlock for the presidency. Classmate Lyman H. Brownfield '37 nominated her, so she ran.

The Stoels maintain strong ties to the Law School. The class of 1937, a closeknit group, has annual reunions at sites all over the country.

Like many alumnae during the next 40 years, Stoel had a tough time finding work: her efforts to secure positions with the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice failed. When presented with her qualifications, employers turned her down with comments like, "it's nice to meet you, young lady, but there are many men with families to support."

But the greatest blow to her legal career came when she joined her husband in Portland. The Stoels were told by a member of the legal community that it would be "unwise" for a married couple to practice law within the same district. If Caroline did practice, Thomas would be "cut off" from his firm. Since the Stoels, both from large families, did not feel comfortable asking their families for the financial support needed to set up their own firm, Caroline's career as a lawyer came to an end.

In the early 1970s, after her four children were grown, Stoel embarked on a new career. She earned an M.A. in legal history and joined the Portland State faculty. Early legal history is a blossoming academic discipline, and Stoel helped foster its growth during the last 10 years.

Stoel's energy and passion for learning have not diminished: she spent her summer studying French at the Alliance Français. Along with her husband, she is a tireless traveler. Recent trips include a classical history and art tour through Italy and a marine biology study trip to Jamaica where the couple snorkeled through their underwater classroom.



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

1872

Charlotte E. Ray was the first African American lemale 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 provess.

1878

Tabitha A. Holton was the first woman admitted to the North Carolina Bar, Born in Jamestown, N.C., Holton practiced with her brothers in Yadkinville. Little is known of her career. being a mother," she said. (All three of her children — and one of her grandchildren — are Duke alumni. Secondborn 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

title work and had a few clients of my own in estate planning, probate and tax work. My sons later would tease me by saying they'd never known anyone to remain an associate in a law firm as long as I had," she said. (She became a partner as soon as she came back to work fulltime in the early '60s.) children's growing up years with scouting, PTA and church for anything."

Despite having no aspirations as a role model, an unassuming Harris became just that: she was the first woman chair of the Greensboro City Board of Education (serving four of her eight years on the board during integration), first woman president of the Duke Alumni Association and more recently of the Half Century Club. She was appointed by the city of Greensboro to the commission to establish the first domestic relations court in Guilford County and to build the first juvenile detention facility.

So what about all those firsts? "Oh, I was coming along when they were looking for women to take leadership roles, and I happened to be available," she said. "I was just happy to be doing what I wanted to do."

What she "wanted to do" included serving in various volunteer capacities for Duke such as being named to the Board of Visitors for the Law School and then to a 12-year stint, from 1975 to 1987, on the University Board of Trustees where she is now a trustee emerita. Since retiring in 1983, she has enjoyed reading, traveling, a little bridge and quilting. She continues her volunteer work for the Altrusa Club, the Greensboro Urban Ministry (she goes on to the Board of Directors this year) and West Market Street United Methodist Church.

Having done most of what she set out to do in life, Harris, a former Woman of the Year and Mother of the Year, said she is sympathetic with the difficult choices that women in law and other careers must make today. "The work place is so different than it was in the years I was in practice. I find law firms in Greensboro being very accommodating to young women who want to work flexible hours because of their children. But one thing you'd have to know

Belva Lockwood



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 which gave women attorneys access to the federal courts.

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

1915

from UNC law school.

1920

Kellock Berry Street was the first woman to graduate The 19th Amendment passed, granting women the constitutional right to vote. Kathrine R. Everett, a 1920 University of North Carolina Law School

graduate and the mother of Duke Law Professor Robinson O. Everett, became the first woman to argue and win a case in the N.C. Supreme Court. 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 Armyaffiliated 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-

Miriam Cox



1927

Miriam Cox, a Duke Woman's College graduate and court reporter, become the first woman law student at Duke Law School

1935

Lee Smith McKeithen and Elizabeth Lupton Peterson were the first women to graduate from Duke Law School. 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. Strebel credits Dean Jack Latty for giving her excellent job counsel: seek employment with the government, find a niche in the law and become a specialist, which is exactly what she did when she joined the Federal Power Commission. The FPC was a relatively obscure agency in those days, and Strebel was able to get in on the ground floor in energy regulation policy, a field which blossomed during the Kennedy administration. 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

"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 unfits it for many of the occupations of civil life ..."

Justice Joseph P. Bradley,
 U.S. Supreme Court, 1873

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 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;"



Lee Smith McKeithen 1937

Emma Lee Smith Crumpacker, a 1937 Duke Law graduate, passed the bar in 1937, becoming the first female attorney in Durham. 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 longtime 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

1944

Sola Mentschikoff was the first woman to become a partner at a major Wall Street firm, Spence, Hotchkiss, Parker & Durvee.

1950

The first women were permitted to enroll in Harvard Law School. 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.



Sonja Steptoe '85 by Debbie Selinsky

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

Sandra Day D'Connor



1981

Sandra Day O'Connor was the first female appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court.





1988

Pamela B. Gann '73 was appointed the first female dean of Duke University Law School "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 hardhitting 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. A correspondent on Bryant Gumbel's magazine show, "Real Sports" on HBO, Steptoe is looking forward to the October release of a book on which she collaborated — the story of Jackie Joyner-Kersee's life, *A Kind of Grace: The Autobiography of the World's Greatest Female Athlete* (Warner Books, 1997).

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 fastpaced, 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

Ruth Bader Ginsburg was appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court.



Barbara C. Matthews '91 by Olisa Corcoran

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.

1995

Roberta Cooper Ramo was named the first temale president of the American Bar Association.

Researched by Olisa Corcoran



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

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.

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

enrolled in the Law School, despite at recruitment. attempts 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

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 Sates Ambassador 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.



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.

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.

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 nontraditional career path.

The

Road

less

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."

Travelled

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, con-

tributing 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



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 Email "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.



Melissa Marler

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.

Brett Perryman '99

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.

Julie Riewe '99

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 dis-

come out of publi- law a

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."

cussion 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

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.



Carrie Printz '98



FACULTY PERSPECTIVES

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The Public's Perception of Crime: Is It Accurate?

by Lucy Haagen

uring reunion weekend, Professor Sara Beale opened her lecture to alumni with a series of questions such as "where do you think you would be safer from crime, New York or London?"

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 fulllength 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?

s a feminist legal scholar, Professor Katharine Bartlett has had a significant impact on the field of feminist jurisprudence and gender and law.

In a speech at Princeton University in February 1997, she tackled the issue of whether feminist theory has a legitimate place in the university or whether it's "just politics special pleading on behalf of one segment of population." the In August, she presented a version of the speech to some members of the Duke Law Class of 2000.

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 maledefined 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 universityfunded 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 genderneutral, 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 conventionallyheld 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 that so 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 corrupt. 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 topranked 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

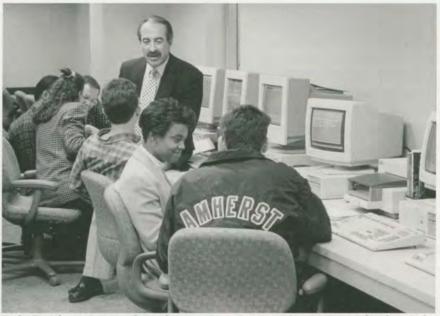
say that getting jobs for Duke law students is "not a hard sell."

"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 outprepare 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 guipped. (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 headhunter 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 highlevel 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 Pharmaceuticals and Chinese officials 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 Goodmon '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 fencepost; 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 Underkuffler.

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.



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Hooding Ceremony

TREASURED MEMORIES

r xcerpts 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."







Hundreds Turn Out at Justice to Honor Walter Dellinger

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



Duke President Nan Keohane, right, broadcast journalist Judy Woodruff T'68, and Janet Reno all paid tribute to Walter Dellinger and agreed that he has been a most memorable Solicitor General.

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 forced 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 Niznhy-Novgorod, Russia.

Doriane 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. Doriane 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 by the Court. His Second Amendment article was cited in a concurring opinion in the Brady Act case. Van Alstyne also joined in an amicus curiae brief in the *Clinton v. Jones* case, supporting the position the Court unanimously 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 Innuit) 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").

Two of Wiener's recent publications address this issue: Legal Issues Presented by a Pilot International Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Trading System, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, November 1996; and Joint Implementation, Transaction Costs, and Climate Change, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, November 1996. 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

A DIPLOMAT'S DAY IS NEVER DONE

by Mirinda Kossoff



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.



ALUMNI NEWS

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According to Piršl, 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, Piršl 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, Piršl hopes to be appointed an ambassador somewhere in the world. "And it's going to be a major country," he vows.

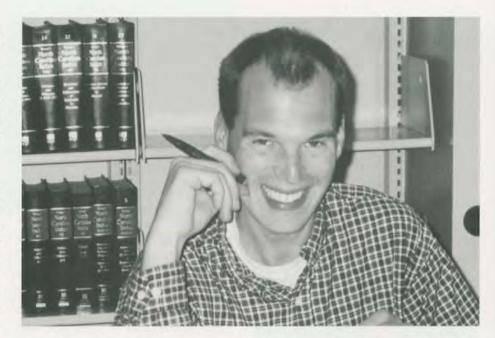
ARNE KLÜWER TAKES TO THE HIGH SEAS

by Mirinda Kossoff

S leeping, 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



Arne Klüwer has gone from hitting the books to hitting the deck with a crew from the Hamburg Sailing Club on their leg of an around-the-world amateur race.

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.

(Editor's 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.)

Law Alumni Association Awards

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:
WARD (check one):	Murphy	Rhyne	
ease tell us why you	feel this individ	ual is deserving of an alumni awar	d. Feel free to attach additional pages.
OUR NAME:			LAW CLASS YEAR: _
DDRESS:			
VORK PHONE		HOME PH	ONE:

please clip or photocopy

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.

AwardsLaw AlumniAwardsAssociation

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.





Professional Notes

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.



1952

E. Norwood Robinson is the 1997 recipient of the Charles S. Rhyne award for public service, given by the Duke Law Alumni Association.

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 & Scalo. 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, Kintner, 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 Lawvers 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, III.

1968

Stephen P. Pepe has been named to the 1997 National Law Journal's *Who's Who of Employment/Labor Lawyers*. Pepe, a partner in the Newport Beach, Calif. office of O'Melveny & Myers, specializes in negotiating collective bargaining agreements.

1970

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

1971

Gail Levin Richmond,

professor and associate dean at Nova Southeastern University Shepard Broad Law Center, has written a new book, *Federal Tax Research: Guide to Materials and Techniques.*

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 Neuchtel, Switzerland, as of August, 1997. Additionally, Ruis is a sponsor of a Neuchtel economic program which encourages companies based in high-tax nations to relocate to Switzerland. **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.

1972

Walter W. Manley II presented the 1996 Biletnikoff Award, which recognizes the nation's outstanding college football receiver, to All-American Marcus Harris of the University of Wyoming. Manley, former owner of the Orlando Magic, made the presentation as chairman of the foundation which sponsors the award — on the 1996 Home Depot ESPN College Awards Show.

John R. Wester has been appointed to the Administration of Justice Task Force of the North Carolina Bar Association.

1973

S. Ward Greene, who practices with Greene & Markley, is the presidentelect of the Multnomah Bar Association, in Portland, Ore. Greene's practice areas include business reorganization, bankruptcy, commercial litigation, employment law and real estate. 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.

1974

Colin 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.

Candace M. Carroll has been elected president of the San Diego Bar Association.

Fred W. Fulton, formerly a partner at Jackson & Walker, has joined the Dallas office of Thompson & Knight as a shareholder.

Lawrence O. Gostin,

professor of law at Georgetown University Law Center, has authored a new book, *Human Rights and Public Health in the AIDS Pandemic*, with Zita Lazzarini, published by Oxford University Press (1997).

Dennis N. Smith has been appointed associate circuit judge for St. Louis County, Mo.

1975

James T. Burnett spent 1996 traveling across America, as well as to Wales and Japan, writing his first book, *Tee Times: On the Road* with the Ladies' Professional Golf Tour. The book focuses on about 20 players who represent four strata: "Stars," "Contenders," "the Pack," and "the Fringe." It was published in June, 1997 by Scribner.

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.

David B. Sand, a partner at Briggs and Morgan in Minneapolis, has been elected to the firm's board of directors for 1997.

Paul H. Tietz has joined the Minneapolis firm of Briggs and Morgan as a partner. Tietz concentrates his practice in public and corporate finance.

1976

L. Keith Hughes has relocated to London, England to serve as the managing partner of Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld's new office. Previously, Hughes practiced in Akin, Gump's Dallas office.

1977

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.



William C. Campbell, mayor of Atlanta, Ga., is the 1997 recipient of the Duke Law Alumni Association's Charles S. Murphy Award for public service.

Lauren E. Jones is the new president-elect of the Rhode Island Bar Association. His one year term began July 1, 1997. Jones is the principal of the Providence law firm, Jones Associates, where his practice is concentrated in appellate law. He has been active in the Rhode Island Bar Association's House of Delegates and Executive Committee, and recently completed a six-year term as editor-in-chief of the Rhode Island Bar Journal.

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.

1978

Brook D. Boyd has written a book entitled *Real Estate Financing: Structuring, Documenting and Negotiating,* published by the *National Law Journal.*

1979

Robert T. Harper was named to the 1997-1998 edition of the *Best Lawyers in America.* Harper is the chairman of the corporate and business law department, the mergers and acquisitions section and the health law section of Klett Lieber Rooney & Schorling in

Pittsburgh, Pa.

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.

1980

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.

1981



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 scholarin-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.

Michael R. Young, a partner in the New York firm of Wilkie Farr & Gallagher, has authored an article, "Financial Reporting and Risk Management in the 21st Century," in the *Fordham Law Review*.

1982

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.

1983

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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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-inchief 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.



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.



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.

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.

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.

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.

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 & Mathiason. 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. Yannella 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 Digitales Fernsehen 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 sur-

vivors 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 Jenkens & 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 practices 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 & McConomy, 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, Lilijana 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.

Krešmir Piršl, and his wife, Sanja, announce the birth of Ivan Krešmir, 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.

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

John R. Hairr III married Lisa Ann Muckenfuss in July, 1997, in Charlotte, N.C. Hairr is an associate at Parker Poe Adams & Bernstein.

1991

Curt C. Myers married Leslie J. Simon on November 9, 1996, in New York.

1992

Sheryl Ann Watkins

married Michael R. Wilbon on April 19, 1997 in Washington, D.C. Watkins is a media relations manager for the Washington, D.C. office of Ameritech. Wilbon is a sports columnist for *The Washington Post* and a contributor to ESPN Television.

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.

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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Richard E. Thigpen Sr.

1930 1 donor

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1933 2 donors \$30,100 total paid

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1941

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1944

2 donors \$5,000 total paid

Nathaniel R. Johnson Jr. Melvin S. Taub

1945

3 donors \$41,600 total paid Elwood M. Rich Frances Fulk Rufty Julian D. Sanger

1946

3 donors \$1,300 total paid

Elizabeth Parker Engle Ivan C. Rutledge Jeroll R. Silverberg

1947

18 donors \$13,020 total paid

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1948

11 donors \$23,591 total paid

Robert P. Barnett William W. Daniel Herbert D. Fischer Willis H. Flick Edwin P. Friedberg Lorraine Boyce Hawkins Charles M. Kearney Richard T. Marquise Wallace H. McCown Frederick H. Stone William Sidney Windes

1949

13 donors \$16,273 total paid William A. Bader Clifford Charles Benson Charles F. Blanchard Robert A. Goldberg Bueford G. Herbert Duncan W. Holt Jr. William J. Lowry Edward J. Moppert Sidney William Smith Jr. Charles T. Speth David Kerr Taylor Joe Park Whitener Silas Williams Jr.

1950

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1952

23 donors \$13,925 total paid

Reunion Chair: Grady B. Stott

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1953

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Vallie C. Brooks Harry R. Chadwick Jr. Jack H. Chambers Jr. Julius J. Gwyn George Lee Hudspeth Hugh G. Isley Jr. John D. Shaw Jr. L. Stacy Weaver Jr. Richard C. Webster

1954

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1955

9 donors \$8,662 total paid

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1956

18 donors \$20,583 total paid

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1957

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Reunion Chair: Charles A. Dukes Jr.

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1958

10 donors \$5,818 total paid

Larry Ivan Bogart Robert L. Burrus Jr. D. Pierre G. Cameron Jr. Oakley C. Frost William H. Grigg John F. Lowndes Paul W. Markwood Jr. Edward Ernest Rieck W. Donald Sparks Robert D. Stewart

1959

11 donors \$122,870 total paid

Leif C. Beck Robert B. Berger Davis W. Duke Jr. J. Terry Emerson Robinson O. Everett Robert Carnahan Hudson David C. Newman Charles E. Plunkett Bernard Harold Strasser Julian W. Walker Jr. James E. Westbrook

1960

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1962

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1963

36 donors \$27,220 total paid

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1964

31 donors \$45,992 total paid

Thomas J. Andrews Theodore M. Armstrong William B. Armstrong Robert J. Bertrand Kenneth G. Biehn Courtney B. Bourns William T. Buice III Charles E. Burgin Paul M. Butler Jr. John C. Carlyle Lewis Clifford Craig Stephen Gregory Crawford Julie Welch Davis David N. Edwards Jr. John Robert Elster W. Erwin Fuller Jr. Anton Henry Gaede Jr. David L. Grigg

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1965

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1966

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Andrew Edson Adelson **Richard Marlow Allen** William J. Alsentzer Jr. Bruce H. Anderson Charles D. Axelrod W. Reece Bader David B. Blanco Barrington Heath Branch Richard W. Buhrman Alexander B. Denson Judson W. Detrick Jerold A. Fink Henry H. Fox John Ganotis Eura D. Gaskins Jr. Peter S. Gold Harold A. Haddon Anthony Stephen Harrington L. Mifflin Hayes Andrew S. Hedden Christopher J. Horsch Jonathan Thomas Howe

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1967

44 donors \$1,117,426 total pledged \$126,746 total paid

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William F. Womble Jr.

1968

54 donors \$67,654 total paid

Bruce D. Alexander Michael P. Angelini Carl F. Bianchi Brian H. Bibeau J. A. Bouknight Jr. George W. Brannen Christopher Q. Britton Donald B. Brooks John R. Brownell Laurie B. Bruce Charles B. Burton William Everette Eason Jr. Stuart M. Foss Robert I. Frey Robert K. Garro Gilbert L. Gates Jr. David A. Harlow Randall L. Hughes Stuart N. Hutchison III Charles O. Ingraham Carl E. Johnson Jr. James H. Kelly Jr. Lawrence M. Kimbrough John D. Kirby Rosemary Kittrell Walter O. Lambeth Jr. Stephen W. Leermakers Carl F. Lvon Jr. Kent E. Mast Robert W. Maxwell II Donald H. Messinger Walter G. Moeling IV Fred H. Moore Marilyn M. Norfolk Stephen H. Palmer William L. Patton Stephen P. Pepe William P. Pinna David E. Prewitt Gordon S. Rather Jr. Edward A. Reilly O. Randolph Rollins James R. Safley Charles F. Sampsel Henry E. Seibert IV **Ronald Vance Shearin** Jerrold Shenkman James L. Smith III William R. Stewart Joe T. Taylor III Ernest C. Torres Marlin M. Volz Jr. Lynn E. Wagner J. Robert Walker III

1969

48 donors \$56,263 total paid

James P. Alexander Joseph Robert Beatty Charles L. Becton J. Sidney Boone Jr. William H. Briggs Jr. Alvis E. Campbell John Anthony Canning Jr. Katherine Murray Crowe James P. Davenport Charles M. Firestone David E. Foscue

Howard G. Godwin Jr. L. Alan Goldsberry John M. Harmon Robert M. Hart Charles Linn Haslam Paul A. Hilstad John O. Hoos Jerry R. Jenkins Michael J. Kane **Christine Keller** David G. Klaber Richard G. LaPorte Joel M. Lasker David D. Laufer Robert S. Luttrell Louise A. Mathews Robert A. Maynes Walter J. McNamara III James R. Moore Graham C. Mullen Alexander D. Newton Wilson D. Perry John B. Platt III David M. Powell **Robert B. Pringle** Michael C. Russ Dudley Saleeby Jr. John R. Sapp Toby L. Sherwood Ronald L. Shumway Young M. Smith Jr. R. Keith Stark Jefferson K. Streepey Wayne R. Vason Joseph L. Waldrep Robert S. Warwick Breckinridge L. Willcox

1970

21 donors \$24,719 total paid

Howard J. Alpern Victor A. Cavanaugh Eugene E. Derryberry Rodney L. Eshelman Donald A. Frederick **James Charles Frenzel** Julie A. Gaisford James K. Hasson Jr. George R. Krouse Jr. Jeffrey R. Lapic Albert H. Larson III Frank B.W. McCollum Charles Batcheller Neely Jr. Michael A. Pearlman C. William Reamer James V. Rowan Robert J. Shenkin William F. Stevens Richard F. Stokes Sue Ellen Utley William J. Zaino

1971

36 donors \$43,168 total paid

John H.C. Barron Jr. Robert M. Cherry W. Dayton Coles Jr. Michael W. Conlon Donald A. Daucher Christine M. Durham Robert F. Gerkens Merwin D. Grant

Thomas Adams Harris Richard S. Harwood Christopher N. Knight Philip C. Larson Randolph J. May Thomas E. McLain Peter T. Meszoly H. Todd Miller Douglas B. Morton Steven Naclerio Henry J. Oechler Jr. Richard L. Osborne Jerry P. Peppers Paul E. Prentiss Gail Levin Richmond Michael L. Richmond James A. Rydzel Peter R. Seibel David L. Sigler M. John Sterba Jr. Walter A. Stringfellow III Wright Tisdale Jr. David L. Vaughan William Michael Warren Jr. Barry J. Wendt J. Lofton Westmoreland John J. Witmeyer III David B. Wuehrmann

1972

52 donors \$42,746 total pledged \$42,046 total paid

Reunion Chair: Michael L. Tanchum

William H. Adams Thomas J. Azar Thomas C. Barbour Thomas W.H. Barlow William C. Basney Roberts O. Bennett Robert B. Breisblatt Stephen J. Bronis Gregory S. Brown William Pitts Carr Bernard B. Clark Jr. Joseph E. Claxton Bruce A. Davidson John D. Englar Paul B. Erickson **Ronald W. Frank** William J. Gallwey III **Charles David Ganz** Jeffrey P. Garton Paul A. Gottlieb William T. Graves C. Marcus Harris Harry L. Hobgood A. Everett Hoeg III **Richard D. Huff** Samuel W. Johnson Cym H. Lowell Paul C. Madden Robert H. Michelson Amos T. Mills III Cary A. Moomjian Jr. Alan H. Otte Russell W. Parks John W. Patterson Glen A. Payne Elisabeth S. Petersen Jeffrey S. Portnoy Richard Owen Pullen Edward D. Reibman

Richard G. Rudolf Richard J. Salem Wendell L. Schollander Thomas H. Sear John Anderson Sherrill Daniel C. Stewart William H. Swan III Michael L. Tanchum David A. Thomas Thomas J. Triplett James Walter Ummer John Robbins Wester Durwood J. Zaelke

1973

47 donors \$57,489 total paid

Sarah H. Adams William Heywang Bayliss Daniel Terry Blue Jr. Dana Gibson Bradford II Jackson B. Browning Jr. B. Bernard Burns Jr. John Edgell Crouch Ronald David Ellis William Thomas Fahey Duncan Joseph Farmer Mark Stephen Foster Carl H. Fridy Robert Alan Gambol Pamela B. Gann James David Garrison Robert Thomas Gradoville S. Ward Greene Larry G. Haddy Lee Louis Hale Carl Wells Hall III Charles R. Holton William S. Jacobs Dennis Lawrence Kennelly Eleanor D. Kinney J. Michael Lamberth Lawrence Jay Langer James Edward Luebchow Roger S. Martin Joseph W. Moyer David J. Naftzinger Jeffrey Scott Nickloy Michael H. Pope Roger A. Reed Cheryl Scott Rome James Charles Roscetti Terrance E. Schmidt Nancy Russell Shaw Leonard Bruce Simon Leslie E. Smith Frank D. Spiegelberg Kenneth Winston Starr Letty M. Tanchum Robert L. Titley Donald Ross Williams John Turner Williamson Paul E. Zimmer James Bradford Zimpritch

1974

79 donors \$59,236 total paid

Alfred G. Adams Jr. Kenneth Paul Adler Edna Ball Axelrod Brenda C. Becton William Philip Bennett James Wilson Berry Jr.

Charles Edward Binder Thomas Watson Black William P. Borchert John Michael Bremer **Colin Wegand Brown** David L. Buhrmann Evelyn Omega Cannon Candace M. Carroll Niccolo A. Ciompi Robert Phillips Cochran Philip Gary Cohen Curtis Lynn Collier Kenneth H. Davidson John Arland Decker Gordon Bartle Dempsey James C. Drennan Raymond Craft Dryer Andrew D. Dunn John Vincent Dwyer Jr. John Wesley Edwards II James R. Eller Jr. Stuart Feiner Richard Howard Freed **Richard Murray Freeman** Johnnie L. Gallemore Jr. James Garfield Good Donna Coleman Gregg **Robert Edgar Gregg** James Carlisle Hardin III James William Harris William Patrick Healy George Lipman Henschel David Richard Hillier Eric Alan Houghton Ronald R. Janke Jerry W. Jernigan Mark David Kaufman Robert Tilford Kofman Edward J. Lesniak Jay Jordan Levin James J. Locher Donald John Logie Jr. David William Lowden Kenneth Wayne McAllister Edward A. McDermott Jr. John Roberts Moffat Philip Harby Moise William Page Montgomery R. Wade Norris Kenneth E. North Rory Robert Olsen Stephen L. Parr Christopher Biram Pascal David R. Poe Ronald D. Reemsnyder **Russell B. Richards** William Lang Rosenberg Irwin Neal Rubin Ira Sandron Brett A. Schlossberg Andrew Shaw Lawrence J. Skoglund Alan Terry Sorrells Thomas C. Stevens John Cowles Tally Mary Ann Tally **Richard Eric Teller** Jean Ellen Vernet Jr. Patricia H. Wagner Donald W. Wallis Peter David Webster Jonathan Alan Zimring Frances Anne Zwenig

1975

30 donors \$9,025 total paid Carlos Alvarez Lawrence Harris Babich **Richard James Baxter** James H. Carll Jack M. Combs Jr. Timothy J. DeBaets George William Dennis III Roger Charles Fairchild Michael Fabian Fink James L. Fogle Robert J. Henry Ronald H. Hoevet John Aubrey Howell James Austin Lybrand IV Gary G. Lynch James W. Mertzlufft Mark A. Michael John Randolph Miller Glenn R. Moran Francis H. Morrison III Ashmead P. Pipkin Thomas Edwin Prior Danae K. Prousis Michael Clay Quillen Clinton D. Richardson Thomas S. Richey Richard C. Siemer Lawrence D. Steckmest Paul H. Tietz William J. Trull Jr.

1976

52 donors \$42,333 total paid

David Brooks Adcock Mark Steven Ament Harris Robert Anthony Todd Hunter Bailey John Cole Beeler David Alan Bruce Peter Coleman Buck John Arthur Busch **Denise Caffrey** John F. Callender Betsy I. Carter Kenneth Sears Coe Jr. Dean M. Cordiano Michael Gordon Culbreth **Benito Humberto Diaz** James D. Drucker Daniel James Dugan Paul Bradford Eaglin **Raymond John Etcheverry** Ralph B. Everett **Gail Winter Feagles** Prentiss E. Feagles Mark Stephen Fischer Karen Gearreald Daniel William Gepford John Bernard Gontrum Eric Peter Hansen Leo Keith Hughes **Kenneth Charles Hunt** Peter Jonathan Kahn Reeve Withrow Kelsey MitchellKolkin Constantine Hanna Kutteh Sheri Helene Silverman Labovitz James Andrew Lewis Thomas D. Magill Kent L. Mann

Johnnie William Mask Jr. Robert Edward McCorry Jr. Lewis E. Melahn Steven Dennis Murphy Karen Beth Pancost Celia A. Roady Stephen Elston Roady Aron Morris Schwartz Steven Mansfield Shaber James Alexander Tanford Clay Burford Tousey Jr. Daniel Franklin Van Horn Edward Walter Vogel III Robert C. Weber Grover Gray Wilson

1977

61 donors \$47,362 total pledged \$46,987 total paid

Reunion Chairs: Stephen Clay Rhudy John Lockwood Walker

Ronald Evan Barab **Donald Haskell Beskind** Mark Bookman Joaquin Ramon Carbonell John Robert Cockle Lea Frances Courington Michael Louis Eckerle David M. Eisenberg Michael A. Ellis Charles Ira Epstein S. Peter Feldstein Harold I. Freilich Michael John Gallagher Marsha Taylor Gepford Raymond Hayes Goodmon III Maxine Patricia Gordon Brent S. Gorey Croley Wayne Graham Jr. Edward T. Hinson Jr. Alma Tina Hogan Jay Roderick Hone Thomas L. Irving Timothy J. Jacob Bruce E. Johnson Michael David Jones D. Ward Kallstrom Carolyn Barbara Kuhl Pamela Knowles Lawrason George C. Leef Amy Tenney Levere Adele Orenstein Levitt Dana Nisen Levitt William A. Meaders Jr. W. Edward Meeks Jr. Timothy E. Meredith Gary Edward Meringer Heloise Catherine Merrill James L. Miraldi Albert Garver Moore Jr. **David Eugene Morrison** Robert Gary Moskowitz Susan Freya Olive James Wilson Parker William H. Pauley III Andrew Jay Peck David Christopher Pishko Gary A. Poliner Kathleen A. Pontone George Alfred Purdy Charles L. Revelle III

Stephen Clay Rhudy Neil T. Rimsky Daniel Goodman Rosenthal Alvin H. Shrago **Robert E. Spring** Rachel Love Steele Alan King Steinbrecher John Lockwood Walker William E. Whitney C. Thomas Work John E. Zamer

1978

47 donors \$31,246 total paid

Jan Mark Adler Jaime Eduardo Aleman Benita Sue Baird Robert M. Blum Susan Brooks Richard W. Brunette David William Clark **Reginald J. Clark** Jana Banahan Cogburn Richard Earl Connolly Kenneth Roy Davis Rodney Joe Dillman Michael Dockterman Steven R. Dottheim Susan Linda Edelheit Mark Alan Fishman Steven Ross Gilford Barbara Sutton Gontrum Jonathan Matt Gross Michael Patrick Horan **Richard Alan Horvitz** Marilyn Hoey Howard David W. Ichel Alfred Francis Jahns Bruce Donald Jaques Jr. Michael Jenkins James T.R. Jones Homer Michael Keller Howard L. Levin Jane Makela Alan Mansfield **CoraLynn Harward Marshall** Linda Lee McCall Lawrence G. McMichael Arthur M. Miller Renee J. Montgomery Mark Richard Morano William Allen Nickles III James Earl Padilla **David King Perdue** Wendy Collins Perdue Daniel J. Perka Pamela Alice Peters Chris Anigeron Rallis Peter David Rosenberg Sarah Holzsweig Steindel Edward P. Tewkesbury

1979

53 donors \$41,497 total paid

Jean Taylor Adams Louis Jay Barash Alan Ronald Bender Philip Ross Bevan Richard Dennis Blau Anthony Harvey Brett Valerie Thompson Broadie

Carol Gray Caldwell Lorynn A. Cone Jeffrey C. Coyne Carl W. Dufendach Carol Murphy Finke **Richard C. Finke** Adrienne M. Fox Laura Marie Franze Kevin Patrick Gilboy Robert T. Harper Jerry H. Herman Mark R. High John Richard Holzgraefe Seth H. Hoogasian Mark John Hulings Gary W. Jackson Edward W. Kallal Jr. Mark Alan Kelley Benjamin C. Kirschenbaum Gray McCalley Jr. Rita A. McConnell David Welsh Morgan Nancy Arnole Nasher John Andrew Pelehach L. Timothy Portwood Christine P. Richards Gerald Martin Rosen Carl Jonathan Schuman Henry Evans Scrudder Jr. Francis B. Semmes James A. Sheriff Juliann Tenney Fred Thompson III William Lewis Thompson Jr. Diane Rowley Toop William Paul Tuberville Brian Thomas Tucker Christine Elliott Tunnell Jeffrey Mark Villanueva Charles Donald Vogel J. William Widing III David H. Wilder James Edwards Williams Jr. V. L. Woolston Richard Ingram Yankwich Jon Carl Yergler

1980

49 donors \$22,910 total paid

Abdul Rahman Al-Nafisah Barbara Deaton Anderson Carol Boyles Anderson Kim James Barr Margreth Barrett Ellen Jane Bickal R. Lawrence Bonner Julia Butler Brasfield Blain Byerly Butner Robert A. Carson Dara Lyn DeHaven David Dreifus J. Scott Dyer Ann Katharine Ford Stephen Q. Giblin Thomas William Giegerich Linda Boyd Griffey Grant Pickens Haskell Bruce V. Hillowe James Patrick Holdcroft Joan Stein Jenkins Patrick Jenkins Karl William Kindig Stefan Lanfranconi

James N. Leik Clifford Benjamin Levine Jane Pickelmann Long John W Marin William B. Miller III Michael Paul Mirande Andromeda Monroe Claire L. Moritz Paul Joseph Pantano Jr. Happy Ray Perkins Donald L. Pilzer Fredric A. Rollman Edward J. Schneidman Marjorie Stripling 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

1981

54 donors \$22,093 total paid

David Spears Addington Marshall Stuart Adler Thomas A. Belles Nancy Tawanda Bowen Phillip W. Campbell Gregory John Cioffi Jonathan Edward Claiborne John James Coleman III Thomas E. Cone Marianne Corr Timothy John Corrigan Glenn Edward Cravez Ted B. Edwards Patrick Brock Fazzone David Alan Fine Kevin Kim Fitzgerald Russell Howard Fox Carl R. Gold David Douglas Gustafson David Lawrence Hankey Lenora Cecily Hines Brian Jay Hostetler Timothy T. Huber Jon Mark Jenkins Kenneth A. Jones Stephen V. Kern Steven Robert Klein **Robert Bernard Krakow** Jeffrey P. Libson Walter M. Lovett Jr. Alan Scott Madans Janet Ellen McHugh Gary D. Melchionni Craig Benton Merkle Paula Krahn Merkle David E. Nash **Robin Ann Nash** Abigail Teresa Reardon Gosnell William K. Richardson Susan Peters Rosborough Jennifer Poulton Rose Leo Rose III Mark W. Ryan Bruce Howard Saul James Evan Schwartz

Pamela K. Silverman Richard L. Strouse David Curtis Tarshes Linda W. Tucker Neil Robert Tucker Michael Lesley Ward Barry E. Warhit David J. Wittenstein Michael R. Young

1982

69 donors \$47,248 total pledged \$46,898 total paid

Reunion Chairs: Patricia Anne Casey David Barry Chenkin Bernard Harvey Friedman

Clifford Robin Adler James Bradford Anwyll James Edison Bauman

Gary Lee Beaver Karen Koenig Blose Harris Taylor Booker Jr. David R. Burford Glenn Joseph Carter Patricia Anne Casey David Barry Chenkin Dirk Glen Christensen **Robert Louis Dougherty** Paul Brooks Eason Morris Arthur Ellison Barbara Sara Esbin Thomas M. Ewing Harry John Finke IV John Arthur Forlines III **Richard Hugh Foster** Sharon Monahan Fountain Anne E. Fulton Alan Todd Gallanty Margaret Hayba Gonzales **Thomas Roland Grady** Charles Scott Greene Gail E. Griffith Thomas A. Hale Andrew Steven Halio John Louis Hardiman Paul Russell Hardin **James Barrett Hawkins** Martha J. Hays Richard Ryan Hofstetter Jonathan Keith Hollin **Richard Louis Horwitz** Larry Dean Irick Daniel S. Jacobs Michael Hugh Krimminger Jennifer Putman Kyner **Donald Craig Lampe** Ann L. Majestic Vincent John Marriott III George Motier Maxwell Jr. Douglas L. McCoy Susan Kathleen McKenna Thomas Michael Meiss Alan Scott Notinger Stanley Theodore Padgett Eva Marie Pappas James Russell Peacock III Thomas Wilson Pickrell Susan Jean Platt Frederick Robinson Elizabeth Roth Hideyuki Sakai Sally Samuel

Steven Alan Schneider Paul Josiah Schwab III Michael J. Schwartz Andrea Tracy Shandell Mark Donald Shepard Jeffrey E. Tabak Joel Barry Toomey Thomas Richard Travis Mary Ann Tyrrell Diane Alexander Wallis James Frank Wyatt III Richard C. Zeskind Barbara Ann Zippel

1983

57 donors \$11,880 total paid

Jeffrey Michael Anders Coralyn Meredith Benhart Gary L. Benhart William A. Blancato David L. Blisk Kenneth Richard Breitbeil Duane E. Brown Mark Steven Calvert Jean Gordon Carter Lynn Rosenthal Fletcher Robert P. Fletcher Seth L. Forman Benjamin Eagles Fountain III **Dieter Fullemann** Sheila Koalkin Gallanty John Baltzly Garver III Rondi R. Grey Scott D. Harrington Kate Sigman Hendricks Paul Anders Hilding Ronald Gregory Hock Craig A. Hoover Kimberly Hill Hoover Dawson Horn III Charles Wilson Hurst William Donald Jones III Nora Margaret Jordan Daniel Franklin Katz Christopher C. Kerr John Ruffin Knight Kenneth James Kornblau Kenneth W. Kossoff Karl W. Leo Dianne Cahoon Magee Richard David Magee Jr. Jennifer D'Arcy Maher Michael Patrick Manning Robba Addison Moran Patrick Timothy Navin Mary Burke Patterson Carlos Edward Pena Michael T. Petrik Deborah Ann Phillips John Randolph Prince III **Rebecca Davis Prince** James Christopher Reilly Sally Sharp Reilly W. Allen Reiser Laurence Jay Sanders Jeffrey Scott Schloemer James Dale Smith Michael Lloyd Spafford Robin Bernstein Taub John Robert Welch Jav Warren Williams Nancy L. Zisk Robert Louis Zisk

54 donors \$19,270 total paid

Karen Ann Aviles Susan Axelrod Gary Paul Biehn Patricia S. Blackmon Jeffrey Drew Butt Margaret Carter Callahan Leslie Wheeler Chervokas Ronald Louis Claveloux Rose Connors Angela Sirna Curran Kris E. Curran Gardner F. Davis Jonathan L. Drake Barbara Tobin Dubrow David J. Farrell Jr. David Gerard Feher Bruce Michael Firestone Donald R. Fitzgerald Kurt Wilhelm Florian Jr. Benjamin R. Foster Duane M. Geck Mitchell I. Horowitz Gary Adamson Jack Michael G. Jarman Lauren Wood Jones Gregory J. Kerwin Kyung Shik Lee Patricia Beaujean Lehtola Scott David Livingston David Michael Lockwood Christopher W. Loeb Ellen Gershanov London Jeffrey Lewis London Pope McCorkle III George C. McFarland Jr. Mark Ennis McGrady Mark H. Mirkin Karen Brumbaugh Mozenter Michael Jay Mozenter Steven Paul Natko John David Newman Stevan Joseph Pardo Peter Petrou Cynthia Rerucha John F. Rigney Robert P. Riordan R. James Robbins Jr. Lori Suzanne Smith Donald R. Strickland Shuji Taura Xavier G. Van der Mersch C. Geoffrey Weirich Elizabeth Blackwell Wright William Emerson Wright

1985

62 donors \$18,763 total paid

Arthur H. Adler Carla J. Behnfeldt Robert B. Carroll John L. Charvat Jr. James S. Christie Jr. John W. Connolly III Mark O. Costley **Tia Lynn Cottey** Linda M. Crouch **Mary Woodbridge deVeer** M. Frances Durden Joseph Porter Durham Jr.

Kevin C. Dwyer William A. Edmundson Caroline E. Emerson Steven G. Fauth William W. Ford III Cassandra Small Franklin Thomas James Gorman Michael R. Hemmerich William W. Horton Arthur J. Howe Eric Alan Isaacson Joel Kaufman Carolyn V. Kent Anne E. Knickerbocker Hidefumi Kobayashi Marianne Owens LaRivee J. Mitchell Lambros Gerald Anthony Lee David S. Liebschutz Elizabeth Hoffman Liebschutz George R. Loxton Margaret Behringer Maloney Lorrie Marie Marcil Douglas Cowne McAllister Karen Comeau McDade Neil D. McFeelev John J. Michels Jr. David Edward Mills James Robert Moxley III Eric John Murdock Jeffrey David Nakrin Jonathan P. Nase Nathan Earl Nason Carol D. Newman Marshall David Orson Vincent Daniel Palumbo David C. Profilet C. Forbes Sargent III Elizabeth York Schiff Kenneth D. Sibley Michael Stephen Smith Sonja Steptoe Peter A. Thalheim Bellanne Meltzer Toren Leslie Campbell Tucker III Paul R. Van Hook Darrell R. VanDeusen Peter G. Weinstock Dana Whitehead Bea L. Witzleben

1986

60 donors \$14,765 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 Antonio B. Braz Rachelle Bromberg Benjamin Andrew Brown Jr. Janine Brown Kathleen J. Byrnes Michael C. Castellon Ellen S. Coffey Ronald Thomas Coleman Jr. Stephen Clark Connor Jane Spilman Converse Brett D. Fallon Ellen K. Fishbein

Alan Gregg Fishel Larry E. Gramlich John Francis Grossbauer Christy M. Gudaitis Elizabeth A. Gustafson Mark Daryl Gustafson Robin Gale Hayutin Pamela Gronauer Hill Lyndall J. Huggler Joseph R. Irvine Christopher Gerard Kelly Frederick Kennedy III Kermit B. Kennedy Mary-Elise Long Kennedy Kelly J. Koelker Alexandra D. Korry Stephen A. Labaton Cristin Carnell Lambros Jeffrey T. Lawyer Karen Manos Margaret Lauren McGill Stephen C. Mixter Francis J. Mootz III **Robin Panovka** Chauncey G. Parker David Jefferson Quattlebaum Elizabeth McColl Quattlebaum Mark D. Reeth Susan Canter Reisner **Richard Henry Seamon** Caren A. Senter Alexander Jackson Simmons Jr. James Donald Smith Jonathan R. Spencer Mark A. Spitzer Adrian Steinbeisser Kristen Larkin Stewart Anne E. van den Berg **Richard Harrison Winters**

1987

66 donors \$15,428 total pledged \$15,253 total paid

Reunion Chair: J. Thomas Vitt III

Amy Majewski Aguggia Anonymous Amy Merrill Appelbaum John Robert Archambault D. Randall Benn David Joel Berger 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 James E. Felman **Ross Carey Formell** Robert Wilson Freyermuth Jr. James Alec Gelin Susanne Ingeburg Haas Amy Faith Hecht David Lee Heinemann Eve Noonberg Howard Jasper Alan Howard Susan Donovan Josey **Ross Neil Katchman**

Jeffrey Thomas Kern Gordon Stewart Kiesling Steven Eric Kurtz David H. Lorig Geraldine Mack Cvnthia Buss Maddox Robert Lytton Maddox III Gary Edward Mason Bart Anton Matanic Paul Earle Murray Marleen A. O'Connor Bart James Patterson Christopher James Petrini Julie O'Brien Petrini Alice Higdon Prater Harlan Irby Prater IV Lindsey A. Rader John Randolph Read Elizabeth Miller Roesel Bruce L. Rogers Brian Lloyd Rubin Susan Gwin Ruch Junya Sato A. Daniel Scheinman John Francis Sharkey Karen Wallach Shelton Laurel Ellen Solomon Elizabeth Blaine Stanley **Tish Walker Szurek** Michael K. Vernier J. Thomas Vitt III Susan K. Weaver Eric Damian Welsh Nancy E. Welsh Diane Virginia White Lorraine L. Wilson Alan Durrum Wingfield Emily Oates Wingfield

1988

36 donors \$9,297 total paid

Paul Mario Aguggia Anonymous Erik O. Autor Jay B. Bryan Richard Edward Byrne Mark Gerard Califano Douglas Robert Christensen Diane F. Covello Timothy John Covello Jody Kathaleen Debs Mark Ross Di Orio David Evan Friedman Scott Glabman Kathleen M. Hamm **Paul Edwin Harner** Lori E. Handelsman Killinger William Isaac Kohane David Aaron Leff Karen Marie Moran Robert J. Nagy Theresa A. Newman Philip Martin Nichols Mario Alberto Ponce Lisa Lee Poole John David Prather Lisa R. Reid **Rawn Howard Reinhard** Michael Paul Scharf Steven R. Shoemate Michael Carl Sholtz Barbara G.H. Stewart Christopher J. Supple Jill A. Whitworth

Beth Davis Wilkinson Thomas Scott Wilkinson Yuantao Xia

1989

41 donors \$6,861 total paid

Scott Andrew Arenare John Stephen Barge Kathleen Westberg Barge Steven Thomas Breaux Kimberly Ann Brown Brian Charles Castello Achamma Sheba Chacko David Manning Driscoll Richard A. Ejzak Michael Lawrence Flynn Andrea B. Goldman Jeffery Scott Haff Carol Nell Hardman Dania Long Leatherman Pauline Ng Lee Wendy Sartory Link David Dillion Marshall Susan Caroline Maxson Elizabeth Anne Michael Robert S. Michaels A. Thomas Morris Eric Keith Moser William Robert Mureiko Ann Marie Nader Allen William Nelson Jeffrey Stevens Perlee Hansjoerg Piehl Irene Bruynes Ponce Susan Marjorie Prosnitz Stephan K.T. Radermacher Katherine McKusick Ralston Rose Kriger Renberg Mark Jon Rosenberg Russell Edward Ryba Bin Xue Sang Marny Lundy Solazzo John Reed Stark Kate Susan Stillman Paul K. Sun Jr. Malcolm Andrew Verras Danian 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 Jay Martin Fisher Anne Tunstall Fitzgerald Lisa Combs Foster Peter Robert Franklin Michael Scott French Caroline Bergman Gottschalk James Joseph Hoctor Michele R. Hudsick Jacqueline Jarvis Jones Alfred Kossman Junichi Kubo LaVonne D. Lawson

Xiaoming Li Charles Craft Lucas III Audrev LeVine Manicone William Walter McCutchen III Sally J. McDonald Michele Anne Mobley Donald Merritt Nielsen Charles Mark North Deanna Tanner Okun Lorri Gudeman Powell Martin Schaefermeier Julie Ann Scheibal Michael G. Silver Laura Lynn Smith J. Patrick Sutton Junichi Tanaka Rhonda Joy Tobin Robert A. Van Kirk Michele Jordan Woods Nazim Zilkha

1991

45 donors \$8,056 total paid

Cynthia Francine Adcock Juan Francisco Aleman Amanda Elizabeth Allen Sergio F. Brok Karen Bysiewicz Amy Wen-yueh Chin Louis Samuel Citron David T. Cluxton Anne E. Connolly Colm F. Connolly J. Mark Coulson Jane Elizabeth Davis Charles S. Detrizio Erica L. Edwards Bonnie Ellen Freeman Douglas Robert Gooding David Allen Greene Jennifer Lynn Hays Susan L. Heilbronner Cynthia Craig Johnson Todd Chliveny 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 Phillips **Kresimir Pirsl** Rita M.K. Purut James S. Rowe Joel M. Scoler Carl L. Sollee Margaret F. Spring Juraj Strasser Thomas D. Sydnor II Helle Rung Weeke Sally Elizabeth Wilborn

1992

56 donors \$8,444 total pledged \$8,044 total paid Reunion Chairs: Karen Bussel Berman Jay Scott Bilas

Ernest Edward Badway Jennifer Elizabeth Baltimore Leigh Anne Battersby Daniel Scott Berman Karen Bussel Berman John Jeffrey Bowers Hans Jozef Brasseler M. Eulalia Mascort Brugarolas Roxanne Edwards Cenatempo Robert Seungchul Chang Jayne Honey Chapman Thomas MacIver Clyde Jon Edward Cohen Dawn Marie Conry Mariana Landis Cox Marilyn Tiki Dare Christopher Antonio Donesa Jennifer Elizabeth Dorn Elaine Anne Drager Sandra J. Galvis Martina Monique Garris-Bingham Michael Ivan Greenberg Francis M. Gregory III Douglas Hsi-Yuan Hsiao Ann Hubbard Craig Eugene Hughes Sarah Henderson Hutt Neil Anthony Jeffries Robert Edmund Kaelin Ira Scott Kaufman Javne Powell Kellev Stefan A. Kenn Catherine Michele Kirk Noriyuki Kosuge Deborah R. Kurzweil Jonathan Gardner Lasley Glynis Lloyd Troy Matthew Lovell Stanley Charles Macel IV Amy Jeanne Meyers Eugene Lester Miller Sean Patrick Moylan Jay Brian Must Margaret Newsome Must John Douglas Nachmann Kathleen Kuhara Patrick Mark Howard Patterson Erin Elizabeth Powell M. Kristin Ramsey Laura Lee Segal Michael Scott Sherman Jolene J.H.L. Sinke Scott Woodard Stevenson Bradford J. Tribble Paul Scott Veidenheimer Sheryl Ann Watkins

1993

34 donors \$5,311 total paid

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

John Stuart Kaplan Aigoul Kenjebayeva David Jason Lender Estelle Sherry Levine Cosmas N. Lykos Jennifer Buchanan Machovec David Curtis Nelson Rebecca Anne Denson Nelson Frances Hemsley Pratt Edward Minor Prince Jr. Alexander Grant Simpson Katherine Sage Spencer David H. Steinberg Philip Reed Strauss Jay Garrett Volk B. Sabine Wahl-Moriarty Suzanne J. Wasiolek Andrew Charkin Weiler Toshiaki Yamada Jamie Ann Yavelberg Jonathan Marc Zeitler Constantine J. Zepos Yang Zhang

1994

29 donors \$5,447 total paid

Victoria McElhaney Benedict Rindala Beydoun Elizabeth Johnson Catlin Go Daimon Marlin H. S. Dohlman Michael James Elston Allison Rose First Charles V. Ghoorah Reena N. Glazer Carl-Fredrik Hedenstrom Pablo Iacobelli Willie Holt Johnson III Brian Robert Kennedy Shinri Kinoshita Rachel G. Lattimore Jason Griffin New Jennifer McCracken New Mary Margaret Ogburn **Rosalind Marie Parker** Wesley R. Powell Jens Rosenkvist Adam G. Safwat Katherine Wood Schill Lisa Toth Simpson Lisa Patterson Sumner Paige Noelle Tobias-Button Felicia Street Turner Matthew Ernest Watson Megan Paige Whitten

1995

38 donors \$3,697 total paid

Anne Micheaux Akwari Carol N. Brown Gregory V. Brown Mark R. Busch Thomas F. Carey Jeannine S. Cline John V. Coburn Angela Maureen Cooper James A. Davlin V Helen Irene Dooley Brian L. Doster Tania L. Dyson Alison Cline Earles John A. Earles

Marc Fumann Manuel C. Frick Carol Rick Gibbons Alexander Glashausser Kimberly A. Hendrix Justin D. Jacobson Kensei Kawaguchi Erika F. King David J. Levine Megan A. Messner Andrew E. Miller Jackson W. Moore Michael H. Pierovich Randall R. Rainer Julie H. Richardson Kelly L. Sather Suzanne V. Sauter Anne Wilhoit Sherley John C. Shipley Heather Labadot Smedstad Anita L. Terry Kimberlee 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 Svlvia C. Putnam Amy Elizabeth Rees Michael A. Samway Laura Marie Sizemore Charles Brooke Temple III James Patrick Ursomarso Edward Hanson White Peter Lawrence Zwiebach

1997

22 donors \$1,567 total paid

Bryan Anderson David Andrew Buchsbaum Benjamin T. Butler Paul B. Carberry Larissa M. Cochron 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 Bohnenberger John Randolph Miller Jr. Jessica Marie Pfeiffer Sharad K. Sharma Charles Talley Wells Jr.

1999

1 donor

Juliet & Jonathan Jefferson-Bearrie

Class	Active Alumni	Barristers		Donors		% Participation		Total Giving	
		96/97	95/96	96/97	95/96	96/97	95/96	96/97	95/96
1923	1			1		100%	0%	\$25	
1929	1								
1930	1			1	1	100%	100%	\$25	\$10
1931	1				1		100%		\$5
1932 1933	2 9	1	1	2	2	22%	18%	\$30,100	\$25,025
1933	5		1	L	1	2270	17%		\$1,000
1935	7			1	2	14%	25%	\$25	\$125
1936	7				2		29%		\$75
1937	19	4	3	11	12	58%	60%	\$19,812	\$15,950
1938	9	1		5	3	56%	30%	\$1,675	\$450
1939	10	1	3	6	6 12	60% 44%	46% 63%	\$130,400 \$53,920	\$3,192 \$211,579
1940 1941	16 17	4	5	10	8	44 % 59%	44%	\$11,333	\$47,994
1941	20	1	1	6	6	30%	29%	\$2,825	\$3,175
1943	5								
1944	6		1	2	2	33%	33%	\$5,000	\$2,000
1945	5	2	2	3	3	60%	50%	\$41,600	\$26,600
1946	6	1	1	3	4	50%	67%	\$1,300	\$1,550
1947	39	6	2	18	14	46%	35%	\$13,020	\$6,320
1948	65	4	4 8	11 13	14 18	17% 31%	21% 42%	\$23,591 \$16,273	\$7,100 \$15,195
1949 1950	42 59	5	8	19	20	32%	33%	\$35,178	\$13,255
1950	65	4	5	23	20	35%	31%	\$8,950	\$7,035
1952	46	6	4	23	19	50%	40%	\$13,925	\$7,678
1953	36	1	2	9	7	25%	19%	\$4,400	\$3,950
1954	27	4	3	9	8	33%	30%	\$53,200	\$3,700
1955	24	2	3	9	10	38%	40%	\$8,662	\$6,980
1956	40	9	9	18	21	45% 54%	53% 48%	\$20,583 \$19,435	\$37,453 \$14,685
1957	35	6 3	5	19 10	16 7	34%	24%	\$5,818	\$6,019
1958 1959	29 38	6	6	11	13	29%	34%	\$122,870	\$75,997
1960	32	4	5	15	12	47%	36%	\$49,100	\$39,500
1961	49	7	8	20	20	41%	41%	\$48,581	\$36,727
1962	53	11	8	25	24	47%	45%	\$34,934	\$23,012
1963	59	12	11	36	34	61%	58%	\$27,220	\$20,623
1964	73	14	15	31	32	42%	43%	\$45,992	\$47,264
1965	80	13	16	31	39	39%	49%	\$20,607	\$29,645
1966	97	16	21	45 44	52 39	46% 44%	54% 39%	\$63,012 \$126,746	\$97,819 \$94,325
1967 1968	99 98	22 18	17 21	54	54	55%	55%	\$67,654	\$95,116
1969	102	25	24	48	44	47%	43%	\$56,263	\$55,802
1970	71	9	11	21	23	30%	32%	\$24,719	\$33,119
1971	87	18	19	36	38	41%	44%	\$43,168	\$52,655
1972	127	18	13	52	53	41%	42%	\$42,046	\$25,876
1973	158	20	22	47	58	30%	36%	\$57,489	\$59,645
1974	168	31	29	79	79	47%	48%	\$59,236 \$9,025	\$50,915 \$10,563
1975	130	3 20	5 17	30 52	29 55	23% 37%	22% 39%	\$42,333	\$31,644
1976 1977	140 157	19	14	61	56	39%	36%	\$46,987	\$32,671
1978	138	17	17	47	53	34%	39%	\$31,246	\$33,763
1979	189	16	18	53	60	28%	32%	\$41,497	\$46,490
1980	161	11	11	49	61	30%	38%	\$22,910	\$31,308
1981	169	12	7	54	56	32%	33%	\$22,093	\$21,511
1982	163	19	12	69	65	42%	40%	\$46,898	\$26,865
1983	190	4	3	57	65	30%	34%	\$11,880	\$12,410
1984	180	8	12	54	66	30% 34%	37% 36%	\$19,270 \$18,763	\$22,193 \$16,821
1985	180	11 7	6 10	62 60	66 62	34%	35%	\$14,765	\$19,627
1986 1987	177 188	10	2	66	56	35%	30%	\$15,253	\$9,578
1988	183	7	6	36	44	20%	24%	\$9,297	\$12,911
1989	186	1	1	41	45	22%	24%	\$6,861	\$8,003
1990	203	5	5	42	55	21%	24%	\$9,715	\$9,101
1991	207	5	5	45	46	22%	27%	\$8,056	\$5,440
1992	231	7	2	56	49	24%	22%	\$8,044	\$6,079
1993	219	3	4	34	29	16%	22%	\$5,311 \$5,447	\$4,988 \$4,105
1994	219	6 4	3	29 38	30 44	13% 17%	13% 14%	\$3,697	\$4,105
1995	228 234	4	2	22		9%	19%	\$76	\$64
	204			22		0.10			
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