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THE ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE MARSHALL-WYTHE SCHOOL OF LAW
1992
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Richard E. Walck joined the Faculty of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law of the College of William and Mary in 1970, following a career of distinguished service to his country and to the law as an officer in the Judge Advocate General’s Corps of the United States Air Force. Over the course of 14 years, ending with his retirement as Professor of Law Emeritus in 1984, Professor Walck, affectionately known as “the Colonel,” served this institution with dedication and devotion.

Professor Walck was an able and effective instructor, teaching courses in Torts, Criminal Law, International Law, Agency, International Business Transactions and Legal Profession. He sought to instill in his students a love for the law and a commitment to serve mankind through acquired knowledge and skills. He stressed professionalism in his teaching and by personal example and conduct exemplified the ideals of loyalty, integrity, competence, honesty and service to the legal profession. His subjects included both law and life, and by word and demeanor he taught that a meaningful life could embrace commitment and service, agreeable social interchange and adventure, and that hard work, dedication, excitement and good fun are not incompatible endeavors and values.

Professor Walck accepted and discharged other duties and positions within the institution willingly and ably. He served for a number of years as chairman of the College’s Discipline Committee, directed the Law School’s post conviction assistance program, represented the School on the Joint Committee on Continuing Legal Education and served as Associate Dean for Administration. To this service, as with his instructional duties, he brought disciplined perspective, civility, understanding and concern. On his own initiative, he assumed the duties of morale officer, and with the assistance and enthusiastic cooperation of his wife, Becky, sponsored and encouraged social gatherings and events conducive to fellowship, unity and goodwill within the Faculty and student body.

Professor Walck was a keen observer of the human condition. He drew from his experiences sources of humor and parables of wisdom which he shared as a skilled story-teller. He loved life and loved mankind. He was caring in his relationships. Large numbers of his students regarded him not only as a mentor, but as a friend. In his dealings with others he was always a gentleman — cordial, respectful and thoughtful. He enriched this institution with humor, love and warmth. His joy in life infected us.

Professor Walck died September 19, 1992. He loved us. We loved him. His death leaves a void. We miss him.

BE IT RESOLVED, That we, the Faculty of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law, mindful of the death of Richard E. Walck, do herewith acknowledge our sadness in the loss of a good friend, esteemed colleague and able teacher and administrator, express our deep appreciation for the contributions he has made to the growth and development of this institution, and record our respect and admiration for one whose life was characterized by integrity, devotion, love, service, and by enthusiasm for life itself, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this Faculty and that copies hereof be presented to Rebecca Walck, to Deborah Walck Hayes and to David G. Walck, respectively the wife and children of Richard E. Walck.

The Law School thanks all those friends who have contributed to the Walck Scholarship Fund in memory of the Colonel.
In mid-August, I welcomed the class of 1995. This class — 173 strong — consists of women and men of remarkable promise and achievement. As I looked out at the sea of faces in the room in which our orientation was proceeding, I wondered whether they would live up to our expectations. I also wondered what these new students were thinking. I wondered about their dreams, their aspirations and their future. And I could not help but wonder what they expected of us and whether we would live up to their expectations. Perhaps I was somewhat maudlin in my thinking because most of them are about the age of my children, whose dreams, aspirations and future are very much on my mind. More importantly, I had just paid a large tuition bill for one of my children and wondered whether that other institution would live up to my expectations of it.

Since the date of that orientation, I have asked myself whether we will, in fact, provide the class of 1995 with an education that will help them fulfill their dreams and aspirations. The individual initiative and character of our students and the kind of world they live in, of course, largely determine their fate, but the quality of our students’ educational experience at this law school will be a significant factor in shaping that future. I have asked myself whether we are up to that challenge. I have asked myself whether we provide them with the best educational experience available.

The answer to that question is, in my judgment, equivocal, “yes.” I equivocate slightly only because the changes that have taken place in our world and in the legal profession are so recent and so fundamental that their effects have not been fully realized, either within the profession itself or within the nation’s educational institutions. Moreover, without regard to the systemic and fundamental changes in the world economic and political order and within the legal profession, expectations for the educational system within the United States have changed greatly within the past twenty years.

Despite the fundamental changes that have taken place, I am confident that the keys to our success — the keys to providing for the future of our students — remain the same as they have been for many years. We must never deviate from the three fundamental values that should define and inform the mission of any institution of higher education. We must ensure that our students are guided and directed in their educational experience by the best and brightest teachers/scholars available. We must ensure that the educational program available to our students is focused, challenging and designed to prepare them for the future — the practice of law in the twenty-first century. Finally, we must ensure that the quality of our students’ experience outside the classroom and during their three years in Williamsburg is conducive to their personal growth and development.

Fortunately, during the past decade we have assembled what is, in my judgment, a faculty of exceptional diversity and strength. Based upon my experience in dealing with my colleagues, they are uniformly committed to excellence in all that they do. They work hard and care deeply about their students. In their professional endeavors, they work on the cutting-edge of contemporary legal thought and problems, as they must do. Many are actively engaged in the work of the legal profession and take seriously their responsibility to the profession. While many and diverse demands are placed on their time, they remain, however, I am glad to say, first and foremost, devoted to their students.

Teaching — in the classroom and out — remains the core value that defines this faculty’s existence. The Marshall-Wythe School of Law is an educational...
institution. It exists to educate women and men who desire to become members of our honorable profession. Our institutional challenge is to provide the resources and support for our faculty that will allow them to respond to the learning expectations of our students, while at the same time, remain active participants in the world of scholarly exchange and debate. The concept of the teacher/scholar defines the ideal of any institution of higher education. Our teachers must be scholars, not just for the sake of scholarship, but because the best education for our students can only come from a faculty fully engaged in the world of new ideas and knowledge.

The educational program at the Law School provides the means by which we challenge the minds of our students. When examining any educational program, one naturally thinks first of the formal curriculum. The formal curriculum — the scheduled course offerings for our students — is, however, only the beginning. Learning often occurs best outside the walls of the classroom — in the extra-curricular educational opportunities available to our students.

Our formal curriculum, while traditional in most respects, contains a number of unique and vital experiences for our students that are directly relevant to the work of lawyers. You have heard and read a great deal about our Legal Skills program. This program, which has already greatly influenced programs at many other law schools, represents the largest commitment of resources we have ever made to a single aspect of our academic program. While the Skills program is multi-faceted, and includes training in advocacy, communications, research, negotiation and counselling, its most important contribution, in my judgment, is in the area of professional responsibility. No longer do our students study professional responsibility by reading a casebook and sitting in a classroom, listening to lectures and participating in class discussions. Today they learn by confronting directly, in well-conceived simulated exercises, the real and difficult ethical problems lawyers confront.

In addition to our formal curriculum, we offer a number of relevant extra-curricular learning experiences, the most significant of which are the three scholarly journals we publish and our highly successful Moot Court program. I can think of no extra-curricular educational experience more valuable than the experience of writing for publication or preparing an appellate brief that will be scrutinized by an opponent and a panel of experienced appellate judges. These extra-curricular experiences for our students are an integral part of our educational program.

The educational program at the law school has evolved greatly during the past twenty years and will continue to do so in the future. Our institutional challenge is to ensure that the learning environment, both the formal and extra-curricular, remains responsive to the changing nature of our society and the profession. Our program must contain many and diverse opportunities for individual intellectual growth and development. Above all, we must strive to find new and better ways to prepare our students to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

Our teachers must be scholars, not just for the sake of scholarship, but because the best education for our students can only come from a faculty fully engaged in the world of new ideas and knowledge.

We owe our students more than simply the best education possible within the walls of the Law School. We expect and demand a great deal of them, but we must remember that they are human beings with responsibilities and personal goals and challenges apart from the law. They confront daily the stresses associated with drug and alcohol abuse, but also to convey the message of the personal health risks associated with drug and alcohol abuse, not just to serve our society well but also to convey the focused message of the harm to clients and to the public. We have sought not only to reinforce the message of the personal health risks associated with drug and alcohol abuse, but also to convey the focused message of the harm to clients and a lawyer’s professional career that will most certainly follow a sustained pattern of abuse. To the best of our knowledge, we are the only law school in the area with such a program.

At our recent orientation program for first-year students, I informed them that they are the future of this institution, of the legal profession and of our society. Our challenge is to ensure that our students leave this institution with the intellectual capacity and strength of character not just to serve our society well but also with the continued ability to enjoy the love and friendship of others, the beauty of this world and the wonders of a day with nothing to do.
In Celebration
of the Bicentennial
of America's
First Bachelor of
Law Degree

Recipient,
William Cabell,
William & Mary LB,
1793

by Susan L. Trask '91

William H. Cabell's contributions to the Commonwealth and to the legal profession were many and varied. He represented Amherst County for five years in the House of Delegates. He was governor of Virginia for three years. And he later served over forty years as a judge, most while sitting on the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, the highest court of the Commonwealth.

Because William H. Cabell led such a prominent public life, his political and judicial contributions are well recorded. The personal and educational aspects of his life, however, are more obscure. Much of the information concerning his life before his entry into the political arena has been gleaned from his autobiographical sketch and letters.

Cabell's legal education can be documented from records and historical accounts of the College of William and Mary. Unfortunately, the matriculation records and bursar's accounts for William and Mary during the late 1700s have been destroyed. Likewise, other pertinent faculty and official records did not survive. A 1874 history of the College includes a catalogue of alumni by year, compiled from papers and records of the faculty. Under the 1793 heading, William H. Cabell is listed as the sole recipient of a Bachelor of Law (L.B.) degree. In addition to this early source, numerous secondary materials accord Cabell the distinction of receiving the first law degree awarded in the United States.

William Cabell was born on December 16, 1772 at his maternal grandfather's home, Boston Hill, in Cumberland County, Virginia. His education began with private tutors in English and Latin. However, his public education commenced when, in 1785, he enrolled at Hampden-Sydney College where he studied until September 1789. The next February, Cabell entered William and Mary to further his education in the area of law.

In 1993, the College of William & Mary will celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of its founding. The year 1993 will also mark another important milestone in the history of the College, the Law School and the legal profession. In 1793, the College awarded to William H. Cabell the first bachelor of law degree earned in the United States. Thus, in 1993, during the tercentenary celebration of the founding of the College, we will also celebrate the bicentennial of the awarding of the first bachelor of law degree.

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William and Mary established the first chair of law in the United States. In 1779, Thomas Jefferson, while Governor and on the Board of Visitors at William and Mary, changed the College’s organizational structure to include a Professorship of Law and Police (civil order or government). He envisioned the curriculum providing training for lawyers as well as preparing future participants in state and federal government. Jefferson appointed his old friend and former mentor, George Wythe, to this newly appointed chair.

After Wythe left the College, St. George Tucker assumed the professorship of law. It was under St. George Tucker’s guidance and tutelage that William H. Cabell received his formal legal education. In teaching his students, including Cabell, Tucker endeavored to produce both scholars and practitioners. He taught his students in his home surrounded by his books and arranged his teaching schedule around his riding circuit as a district judge. Sir William Blackstone’s Commentaries served as the foundation for Tucker’s lessons, with supplementary material about the United States Constitution and occasional digressions about public morality and the political system. According to one of Tucker’s later students: “[Tucker] is a man of genuine cleverness and of the most exalted talents … He is more luminous on the subject of law than any man I ever saw, and takes more pains to communicate instructions to his students.” During Cabell’s days at William and Mary, other promising young men attended the school. Among them were James Barbour, who became Governor of Virginia, United States Senator, Secretary of War, and Minister of Great Britain; Littleton W. Tazewell, also a Governor and Senator; and John Randolph.

Although formal legal education was being introduced during this period, the concept was not widely accepted or enthusiastically embraced. During the eighteenth century, most aspiring lawyers studied for several years under a well-respected attorney, in effect, an apprenticeship. In contrast, according to the College statutes of 1792, William and Mary required a student seeking a Bachelor of Law degree to satisfy the requirements for an academic Bachelor of Arts degree as well as demonstrate a solid acquaintance with “Civil History, both Ancient and Modern and particularly with Municipal law and police.” Thus, at William and Mary Cabell seems to have received as complete and solid a legal education as was available in early America.

After Cabell left William and Mary in July 1793, he went to Richmond to complete his study of law and began practicing law one year later. On June 13, 1794, he was licensed to practice after an examination by Judges Joseph Prentis, James Henry and William Nelson. Not much is

Because William H. Cabell led such a prominent public life, his political and judicial contributions are well recorded. The personal and educational aspects of his life, however, are more obscure. Much of the information concerning his life before his entry into the political arena has been gleaned from his autobiographical sketch and letters.
known about the extent or type of law Cabell practiced, although it is believed he must have distinguished himself before the bar to have been appointed Governor at the young age of thirty-three. About this same time, Cabell inserted a middle initial of H. in his name to distinguish himself from two other William Cabells.

William H. Cabell was elected to the Assembly in the spring of 1796 and served until 1805. Twice during his tenure, in 1800 and 1804, he served as presidential elector for Thomas Jefferson. Additionally, Cabell voted for Madison’s famous Virginia Resolutions of the Assembly of 1798.

In 1805, the legislature elected Cabell Governor, a position he held for three years, the maximum length of time permitted under the Virginia Constitution. As Governor, Cabell’s responsibilities included the granting of commissions, the appointment to office of sheriffs, justices and others, the oversight of the State Penitentiary, and the supervision of the State Manufactory of Arms.

During Cabell’s gubernatorial tenure, two exciting events of historical significance occurred. First, the Chesapeake-Leopard affair, which foreshadowed the War of 1812, commenced in June 1807 with the attack of the British warship HMS Leopard on the American frigate USS Chesapeake, which sailed out of Norfolk. Cabell mobilized a large segment of the state militia, set troops and munitions in motion, and kept in constant contact with President Jefferson in Washington for several months until it was clear that the British were not going to invade the Old Dominion’s shores.

Also during Cabell’s administration, Aaron Burr was tried in Richmond before Chief Justice John Marshall for treason based on an alleged plan to form an empire in western America. Cabell’s close friend, William Wirt, prosecuted the case against Burr, which ended in an acquittal. Because of Burr’s high official position and the wide interest in the case, distinguished men, including Andrew Jackson, came to Richmond to watch the drama unfold.

In December 1808, Cabell was elected by the legislature to be a judge of the General Court. He served in that capacity until April 1811, when he was appointed to the Supreme Court of Appeals. In his acceptance letter to Governor James Monroe on March 24, 1811, Cabell modestly stated, “I do it, however, with much diffidence of my abilities for an office high and responsible, but a firm determination to devote an exclusive attention to its arduous duties.” Cabell served on the Court from 1811 to 1851, serving as “president” for his last nine years on the bench.

During his forty years of judicial service, Cabell was involved in numerous interesting and influential decisions. Starting with his first reported opinion, Cooke v. Piles, 16 Va. (2 Munf.) 151 (1811), Cabell’s opinions stretch through the volumes of Munford, Randolph, Leigh, Robinson and the first seven volumes of Grattan.
Two of the cases in which Cabell and the Supreme Court of Appeals were involved are especially noteworthy. In 1814, Cabell and his colleagues became embroiled with the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Hunter v. Martin*, which centered around the right of appeal from the highest state court to the United States Supreme Court. While recognizing that the Judiciary Act of 1789 permitted such an appeal, the Supreme Court of Appeals decided the appeal was not authorized under the Constitution. Judge Cabell stated in his opinion:

*I am deeply sensible of the extreme delicacy and importance of this question. I have diligently examined it according to my best ability, uninfluenced, I trust, by any other feelings than an earnest desire to ascertain and give to the constitution, its just construction; being as little anxious for the abridgment of the federal, as for the extension of the state jurisdiction. My investigations have terminated in the conviction, that the constitution of the United States does not warrant the power which the act of Congress purports to confer on the federal judiciary."

*Hunter v. Martin*, 18 Va. (4 Munf.) 1, 7 (1814). Despite the Court’s valiant arguments, however, on a second appeal the Supreme Court reversed the Virginia court.

The case of *Davis v. Turner*, 45 Va. (4 Gratt.) 422 (1848), exemplifies Cabell’s judicial sensibility and demonstrates his inclination to favor the principles of equity over the rules of the common law. In this case, he reexamined the settled rule that “possession of the vendor after an absolute bill of sale is fraud per se” and effectively overruled prior decisions. Cabell reevaluated his own views and concluded that his previous opinions were wrong and had to be abandoned. In concluding his opinion, Judge Cabell wrote:

*Some of the opinions now expressed, are widely different from those which I have heretofore entertained. The revolution has not been effected without a struggle. Not that I have, for a moment, permitted the pride of self-consistency to stand in the path of duty; but because from the very constitution of our nature, we feel a prejudice in favour of opinions long formed and often acted on, which, for a time at least, closes our eyes against the light that would show that we have erred. But I am convinced, and I cheerfully retrace my steps, by heartily concurring in the judgment about to be pronounced, and which will restore the law to the solid foundation of good sense and sound reason, on which it originally stood."

In conjunction with his numerous public duties, Cabell led a busy personal and family life. There are varying accounts tallying the number of children William H. Cabell fathered in his two marriages. His first marriage to his cousin, Elizabeth Cabell, produced at least three children before she died. In 1805, Cabell married Agnes Gamble, with whom he had five sons and three daughters. Evidently, his second marriage was extremely happy, for upon his deathbed, Cabell gathered his children around him and instructed them: “My children, ever love and honor..."
your dear mother. She deserved your tenderest affections. She and I have been married nearly fifty years, and every day has been a wedding day."

While Cabell enjoyed a loving relationship with his wife, his son, Henry Coalter, tested the father-son bond. A series of letters from Cabell to his son while he was attending the University of Virginia document Cabell's occasional frustration with fatherhood. Cabell's primary concern was his son's dilatory efforts to correspond with his parents. In an August 4, 1836 letter, Cabell elaborated on his disappointment, lamenting:

When you go to Princeton, you will study moral Philosophy or the science which treats the duties of man in all his various relations — I earnestly request that you will pay particular attention to that branch of it which treats of the duties of children to their parents. I think you require instruction on the subject according to my view of the subject: even if a son should be a much cleverer fellow than his father, (which I dare say you think is sometimes the case) still, I think the son should respect the wishes of the father, when they do not require the son to do what is immoral or greatly unreasonable.

The next year, Cabell wrote, "I flatter myself that if you were well embarked in a correspondence with me, you would not find it so disagreeable as you imagine." Cabell's preoccupation with timely and frequent correspondence is evident throughout most of the letters he sent to his son.

A second recurring theme in Cabell's letters to his son was self-improvement. Cabell recommended books, classes and professors to his son in an effort to motivate him. At times, however, Cabell allowed sarcasm to color his letters, as is evidenced in his words: "As soon as you acquire the art of smoking or chewing tobacco or of playing cards, you must be sure to inform us of it, that we may rejoice at your improvement.” Perhaps students have not changed all that much from earlier times.

William H. Cabell achieved much during his eighty-one years. Some of his success was undoubtedly based on his experiences and education at William and Mary. Today's alumni from Marshall-Wythe should be inspired by William H. Cabell, whose long and distinguished career included success as both a well-respected public servant and a devoted spouse and parent. When Cabell received the first bachelor of law degree awarded in America and bestowed by William and Mary, he began a tradition of eminent and talented graduates. The success of law school alumni from the College continues today.

Susan L. Trask '91 is a reference librarian at Marshall Wythe.
Talking with Shep McKenney is in some ways like taking an imaginary step back in time to an era when lawyers were esteemed as true counselors to their clients, sources of studied advice and potential wisdom. Shepard W. Mckenney, Marshall-Wythe School of Law, Class of 1964, has a demeanor of southern courtliness and grace. His voice is modulated by the rhythms of Tidewater Virginia, where he grew up, and his manner of patient direct attention to the person with whom he is speaking is gentlemanly and refreshing.
Such a description, while appealing, is however, superficial. A closer observer will notice the bright glint in his eyes. One senses ambition and achievement. Shep McKenney’s career proves that this perception of a complex and diverse individual is correct. McKenney is a man of accomplishment and affairs, one who has been blessed with talents in many areas. He has been equally at home in the board room, the courtroom, the classroom, the factory, at sea and on a trout stream. He has freely given his time, which is often at a premium, to endeavors in which he believes and he has also been a major contributor to those same endeavors.

In recognition of Shepard McKenney’s work, talents and involvement, he is this year’s recipient of the Marshall-Wythe Law School’s honorary Order of the Coif award.

Late this summer I sought out Shepard McKenney to obtain his comments on the occasion of this honor. I found Shep on a salmon stream in Canada where he said it was already fall. He was in a good humor having taken a nice fish the day before. He was in Canada taking a short break from his work at “the boat company,” which happens to be the world renowned Hinkley Yacht Company located in Southwest Harbor Maine, where he has been involved for the last ten years. He is Chairman of the Board. I immediately surmised that a busy man who had taken the time to place himself in such a situation probably had a good sense of priorities and was unlikely to have had success and honors cloud his vision. Our talk proved the point.

Shep allowed that he probably would have liked what he imagined the “old practice of law” was like forty or fifty years ago. He feels that his involvement with Marshall Wythe Law School as a student, a teacher, a fundraiser and as member and president of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law Foundation has allowed him to personally very rewarding. McKenney remembers that when he was a law student “they were thinking of closing it down. But I had always hoped it would reach its founders vision. It was, after all, the first Law Chair in the country.”

Today the school is top-ranked, far from the conditions of 1964.

Joseph Campbell, the great philosopher anthropologist, said that “As an adult you must rediscover the moving power of your life.” Shep McKenney seems to have sensed the importance of institutions like Marshall-Wythe in contributing to that discovery. The institution has a power beyond itself that is set apart from the usual context of life. Its dominant feature is its contribution to experience, thought and realization. McKenney recognizes the importance of this institutional role and has done his best to nurture it.

In 1983, in spite of continuing business challenges, for he was no longer practicing law, but president of Guest Quarters Hotels, he began to teach real estate finance at Marshall-Wythe for two hours every Monday.
He says, "The real estate market was collapsing in Houston where we had hotel locations. I had just bought Hinkley; my wife had her own exercise business, and I was commuting by plane to teach." Shep was not sure how long he could keep that up but, nevertheless, he continued to teach and to appreciate the opportunity.

His advice to students? "I sensed an air of desperation about the job, the potential firm, the salary. I was the same way, even worse. I wanted to convey how important it is to be where you are to enjoy the whole experience."

Shep says he thought that the more he taught the course, the better it would be, the more "pat," the more effective. He discovered that that was not the case. "Creativity and vitality are so much a part of being a good teacher." Of course, that's not a surprising observation from a man to whom commitment and execution are so important.

"Meanwhile," Shep says, "Dean Bill Spong got me to participate in the Law School Foundation," and McKenney became a fund-raiser, contributing in yet another way to the school which he felt had given him so much. He recalls, "My first year of law school was my best educational experience, ever. I loved it!"

McKenney admits now to being "...driven to get all the elements of my life in order." He was off to a good start, motivated in part because he was "essentially the first member of my family to complete college, then law school. I guess I had something to prove."

Recalling those days and the drive within him, Shep says that "I really enjoyed the practice of law, but I felt that I should go where I could really make some money." And so he started Guest Quarters, Inc. with a client. Guest Quarters is a hotelier in the southeast and southwest and Shep was the energetic and successful president of the venture for fifteen years.

In the summers Shep would sail up to Maine and spend his two to four weeks of vacation. The English owner of the Hinkley Yacht Company was going to syndicate ownership, but Shep liked the company and its products so much that he offered to buy the whole syndication. He worked out the disposition of his other interests in the hotel business and became a world-class boat builder. Shep says that, "I will stay with the boat company. I love the craftsmanship, sailmanship and pure aesthetics of sailing." He admits the boat business is tough in a recession, but now over 50% of Hinkley boats are sold in Northern Europe and Japan and a broad market is much more secure.

McKenney is equally enthusiastic about people. He is "very excited about Tim's (Sullivan) ascension" to the presidency of William & Mary. He will continue his close association with President Sullivan because he has just been elected to the College of William & Mary Board of Visitors.

Shep is very proud of his four children, including two sons who both graduated from William & Mary this past June, one from the Business School and one in psychology, and he credits his wife Pat's enthusiastic support of his endeavors as a major asset.

Shepard W. McKenney has a remarkable resume — father, lawyer, law-partner, CEO, developer, entrepreneur, sailor, fisherman, manager, boat-builder, educator, leader, philanthropist. I, however, imagine Shep McKenney on that Canadian salmon stream in early fall, fishing intently, working the water with skill and style, waiting for that really big fish opportunity. He is his own judge on the stream, confident of his abilities and excited about the next cast.

William J. Kiniry owns a commercial real estate firm in Richmond, Virginia, and is currently working on a Master of Humanities from the University of Richmond.
practicing attorneys face a familiar gamut of everyday challenges: long hours and tough cases, second-guessing opposing counsel, reviewing endless documents, checking cites. Most, though, don't have to worry about tanks, typhoons, or Fruit Bat Soup.

But those are a few of the things some Marshall-Wythe alumni have experienced since making the decision to work in other countries. They face the same routine challenges as their stateside colleagues, plus some unique ones. Mark Borghesani '89, who works for Baker & McKenzie in Moscow, had been on the job only two months when the 1991 coup sent tanks rumbling up and down the street under his windows. It was an exciting time, he remembers Borghesani's B&M's offices are just three blocks from the Kremlin off Pushkin Square — but scary, too, in the early stages: "That first day, no one knew what to expect. I thought, 'Two months, and there goes my career.' All the TV stations had been turned off except one showing the Bolshoi Ballet, and all the radio stations except one playing funeral dirges." Borghesani was able to find an unscrambled CNN broadcast and monitored the crisis that way. "One more piece of evidence," he says, that the leaders "didn't really know what they were doing." On the second day he gave a radio interview to a Detroit station, and by then, he says, it was clear that the Kremlin did not have the will to crush the coup. On government TV, party spokesmen denounced the coup members but, Borghesani remembers, "You could see their hands shaking." Below the B&M offices, "People were in the streets, pasting up signs and joining the anti-Gorbachev, pro-Yeltsin demonstrations" in Pushkin Square. Borghesani watched as Vice President Yanayev passed by in his limo, trying to reach the nearby domestic airport. It was a hectic few days, he admits, laughing, "Needless to say, I didn't bill a whole lot of hours that week."

Garry Morse '83 went through a similar period of upheaval this summer, but in his case Mother Nature, not political pressure, was responsible. Garry is a litigator with a specialty in construction law with Carlsmith Ball Wichman Murray Case Mukai & Ishiki in Guam, a U.S. territory of about 135,000 people on the other side of the world from Williamsburg. On August 29, Typhoon Omar blasted across Guam with winds up to 150 mph, making it the most powerful storm to strike the area in 16 years. Omar tore two Navy ships loose from their moorings, damaged or destroyed 4,500 of the island's 32,000 homes and left behind $250 million in damages. The eye of the storm passed directly over Guam, interrupting for "an eerie silent two minutes" the hurricane-force winds. Eighty people were injured by flying debris, but Morse and his wife Margaret (W&M '81) were fortunate. "Personally we came out of it OK," Morse says, "with just some water forced in
around the doors and windows." For
five days they had no water at all,
Morse says, then for another five "a
little tea-colored trickle," and the
island went a week without power.

A penchant for disaster, of course,
is not what drove Borghesani, Morse,
and other alumni to practice outside
the States. Borghesani's present po-
sitio...
salaries are much lower and taxes are much, much higher — for example, a car tax of 200%!

All of this “has a price,” though, Rohen adds, in lifestyle and office environment. In her Washington practice, she had her own office; in the bank, “we have open landscape offices, where my desk faces the desk of one of my colleagues, and there are 10-20 people in the same room.” In addition, “salaries are much lower and taxes are much, much higher — for example, a car tax of 200%!” Still Rohen has greatly enjoyed Denmark, where she lives with Claus Bennetsen, a lawyer she met in London while on a M-W Drapers’ Scholarship in 1987-88. The move involved not only love but a bit of luck, she says: “After I had accepted the job but before I moved, the bank merged with two other banks to become the second largest in the country (and ranked in the top 100 in the world). Fortunately my job offer was still valid and the visas and other details worked out. Due to the changing financial and working environment, I probably would not be so lucky if I had waited until now to move.”

One thing Rohen likes about her position as in-house counsel is the extensive contact with clients. As a firm lawyer, her work included a great deal of research. By contrast, her Unibank offices have no formal library; in fact, she says, “I have not seen a U.S. Supreme Court reporter since 1990. Instead I am involved in the more commercial and practical aspects” of the law. Her job requires “daily contact with (and occasional travel to) London, New York, Hong Kong, Japan, Germany and almost every other country in Europe.” Recently much of her time has been taken up with Eurobond issues, entailing the review, negotiation, and drafting of agreements between as many as 20-40 banks in various countries. “It’s a lot of work,” Rohen says, “but also a lot of fun. One such transaction was for the Kingdom of Denmark for the amount of ECU 1,000,000,000 (approximately 1.4 billion U.S. dollars); needless to say, that was an experience!”

Language difficulties, which might be expected to beset any attorney attempting to work in a foreign system, have not been a major problem for Rohen. Though she could not speak Danish when she moved overseas (“I am somewhat more fluent now”), hers is “a very international employer” and this has eased the transition. In addition, she has found the Danes to be “excellent at languages, particularly English,” a fact which has its bad as well as its good side. On the good side I was able to communicate and participate in conversations as soon as I arrived, yet it has made it more difficult to practice my Danish. It is less painful for everyone to speak English with me.”
While language is no barrier for Garry Morse in U.S.-owned Guam, where English is, of course, the official tongue, fluency is a must for Mark Borghesani in Moscow: "When I’m given fifty laws that apply to a case, there isn’t time to get them all translated." John Nolan ’78, like Borghesani, a Russian major at Virginia, finds that his increasing fluency in the language and law of his adopted country has changed his practice dramatically. But Nolan isn’t in Russia; he works in Viernheim, Germany. How did a Russian major who grew up “an Army brat in France and Virginia” come to his present position? “Quite frankly,” says Nolan, “none of this was planned. My only experience with German was what I had learned during a two-year stint in Berlin as an enlisted man. If someone told me in 1978 that I would still be in Germany 14 years after graduation I would have dismissed them as a lunatic.” Nolan came to Germany by way of the Army Judge Advocate General’s (JAG) Corps, and elected to remain. “I took a job as a civil service ‘Attorney Advisor’ with the Department of the Army, and after almost five years of that, in 1986, I opened my own office in downtown Mannheim . . . I have been a solo practitioner of German-American law ever since.”

Nolan’s experience as both a military and a self-employed lawyer has enabled him to observe great differences in the two kinds of practice. The “vast majority” of American lawyers in Germany are with the service JAG Corps (Army and Air Force), he says, and many of these “to an extent that I find astonishing” have “little or no meaningful contact with the German bar or legal system.” JAG practice in Germany is focused on Military Criminal Law, Army Administrative Law and the personal legal problems of servicemen and their dependents. Most of the larger JAG offices have a German attorney on staff but, in my experience, this person has little interaction with his American colleagues.” Working as an attorney adviser, it gradually became clear, says Nolan, that to counsel his American clients fully he needed “some working knowledge of the German legal system” so as to be able to advise them, for example, when it might be in their best interests to “use the local system to solve their problems.” Soon, instead of “simply turning a case over to the German staff attorney,” he began following his clients’ cases through the German courts and “speaking German with those of my clients whose English was weak.” Eventually, he “worked up the confidence to resign my safe, secure job with the military and go solo.”

One of the “great advantages,” says Nolan, “of being at the contact point of two legal systems is having the opportunity to see both at a distance and to be able to compare their relative strengths and weaknesses.” Not every American lawyer who makes his home and practice in Germany takes such a broad view, however. Of the many who, says Nolan, “have made no effort to . . . gain any degree of integration with the host culture,” some “do not even bother to apply for permission to practice law in Germany.” Such is their “cultural arrogance,” he says, that they cannot or will not acknowledge that German laws—especially tax laws—have any application to them.”

“As you can imagine, this can have disastrous results. One very successful American attorney . . . was forced to abandon his practice and flee the country when the German tax authorities discovered that he had not reported or paid the 14% value-added tax that attorneys in Germany are required to assess against their clients in their fees.”

Barbara Rohen agrees that even with the best of intentions, an American lawyer working abroad can face difficulties. “Moving from a common law jurisdiction to one which is a cross between common law and civil law is not without its complications,” she says. In learning to apply
a new body of law, one can find oneself, for instance, trying to explain the Danish Stamp Duty Act to Danes, "which always brings a laugh." Fortunately, she has "friendly and helpful colleagues at work," and "Danes generally have great senses of humor."

Not only humor but patience is required, says Nolan, in helping Americans and Germans understand each other's system of justice. "In general it is much easier," he maintains, to explain the German system to Americans. It is "well organized and efficient, and . . . the price of justice in Germany is set by statute and is affordable. German attorneys are generally not paid by the hour and the ordinance on fees gives them a bonus if there is a settlement. That, and the lack of pretrial discovery, rules of evidence and juries, makes German justice swift by comparison to the United States."

The roles of attorneys and judges differ significantly in the two countries, too, Nolan points out: "In Germany, judges are the ones who carry the greater share of responsibility for providing justice and are duty bound in many cases to act *sua sponte* . . . The German judge in litigation plays an active role and lawyers are more passive than in America, so that American clients frequently grumble that their German lawyers are docile." Americans also are often "disappointed by the lack of personal attention they get" from their German lawyers, and are more accustomed to "using the legal system offensively," which Nolan says is discouraged in Germany. Much more difficult is the reverse process: explaining American justice to Germans.

David A. Raney is a freelance writer currently working on his Ph.D. in English at Emory University in Atlanta.
Distinguished guests, deserving mothers, ladies and gentlemen, fellow graduates of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law — I am filled with pride to count myself among your number.

When Dean Sullivan asked me to speak to you this afternoon, or more precisely (we lawyers are taught to be precise) passed on to me your kind invitation, I accepted without hesitation passed on to me your kind invitation, the opportunity would never come again. First, I thought if I passed up this opportunity while in the 15 minutes of fame allotted to me by Andy Warhol, the opportunity would never come again.

Second, because 15 years ago, Dean Sullivan wrote the first political speech that I ever gave, and I have until now not paid him back. I remember only one line from that speech, the reflection more of my retentive ability than on Dean Sullivan's writing. Let me share it with you: "If elected, I promise you that I will not fall prey to the blandishments of high political office." While there was probably not one voter in 10 in my political race who knew a blandishment from a breadcrumb, I delivered Dean Sullivan's high-minded promise with such authority that for several weeks I felt I had co-opted whatever high ground my campaign might have had. Dean Sullivan, I am glad to report that I have still not fallen prey to the blandishments of high political office. But it is indeed with mixed feelings that I thank the voters of the First District for helping me with my steadfastness. This brings me to the third and most important reason for accepting your invitation to address these commencement exercises: I am here today primarily to honor you, the Class of 1992, but also in passing to honor your law school, its faculty, staff and supporters.

When I was an undergraduate student at William and Mary in the mid '60s, the Marshall-Wythe School of Law was a rag-tag collection of 50 or 60 students who took their classes in the basement of a dormitory. Now some 30 years later, as we approach the mid-'90s, the Marshall-Wythe School of Law is in the top 35 among 174 law schools. It is also among the top 10 of public institutions in admissions selectivity and the Law School aptitude test scores, with an endowment of nearly $7 million. You've come a long way, baby! It is, in short, as Dean Sullivan has described, one of the best-kept secrets among the nation's law schools.

The lion's share of its growth and success is directly attributable to Dean Sullivan, who will be sorely missed when he moves on to become the 25th president of William and Mary. But with a personal consolation, I will take enormous pride in being able to say that Dean Sullivan, a fellow Vietnam veteran and dear friend, has headed both academic programs from which I hold degrees.

You, of course, the individual members of the class of 1992, are the Law School's most valuable resource. As you take your places in the legal community, you are to be commended. You are to be commended for having matriculated at such a fine school. You are to be commended for having survived a three-year trial by fire that has demanded your best efforts. And you are to be commended for graduating and taking your well-earned places as practicing attorneys, scholars, teachers and future leaders of America.

And yet amid the adulation due you for your accomplishments, in the midst of the euphoria that you must be feeling today, perhaps a word or two of caution is in order.

For the last three years you have lived a self-contained, insulated, somewhat pampered intellectual existence. As members of a highly talented, highly motivated elite group, some of the best legal minds in America have catered to your intellectual thirst, have challenged your abilities and have coached you down a path of professional excellence that will enable you to live lifestyles unknown to the majority of Americans.

Within a year or two, if not sooner, you're going to discover that the majority of Americans do not share the lofty opinion that you have of the legal profession. When Shakespeare wrote "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers," he was giving voice to a time-worn animosity that has more recently been expressed by Dan Quayle and economist Robert Samuelson, who last month in a Washington Post op-ed piece titled "Go Ahead, Bash the Lawyers," penned these sentences: "Too many lawyers are more committed to their own economic interest than to a sensible legal system. As a group, lawyers simply won't face the contradiction between their incomes and their professional responsibilities."

A heavy, but in many cases well-deserved indictment of our profession, if ever there was one. You are about to discover lawyer-bashing. And that sophisticated, ubiquitous art-form, "the lawyer joke." And, I submit, sometime next year, somewhere between the 1,000th
and 2,000th telling of the lawyer joke, it will suddenly dawn on you that the joketeller is not trying to be humorous at all. And instead, with considerable justification, is taking direct aim at your solar plexus.

If you are like me, you'll then begin to question why such animosity exists, why in poll after poll of professionals, lawyers come in consistently at or near the bottom in the repute with which the general public holds them. Indeed I know of no other group of professionals, aside from congressmen, who are so universally disliked. And I take little solace from my 2,000th telling of the lawyer joke, it will suddenly dawn on you that the joketeller is not trying to be humorous at all. And instead, and with considerable justification, is taking direct aim at your solar plexus.

A part of our poor image stems from a natural enmity of the have-nots towards the haves. Lawyers make a lot of money, and we are resented mightily by those who view us from less fortunate economic circumstances.

When I was in law school 20 years ago, it quickly became obvious to me that most of our ranks were filled by children of privilege. Certainly there were those among us who fit the role of financially strapped student, but for the most part, someone else paid our way. And, in any event, the perception, since proved true, was that our labors were eventually going to result in club memberships and two-car garages. At a time when the war in Vietnam was tearing apart the country, demanding service from poor boys from South Boston to Appalachia, there were only a handful of Marshall-Wythe students whose careers or lives were jeopardized by that war. We were disliked then because we had something that our detractors lacked: status, the proverbial silver spoon.

But that's not the end of the story. We are also disliked because too many of us are too greedy. Many of us have gone in search of the almighty buck and the beginnings of that search began to corrupt us as law students. That corruption accelerated when as practicing attorneys, we looked around at other attorneys and came in consistently at or near the bottom in the repute with which you will be saddled as long as you practice law. To be concerned only with image, however, would fuel the cynicism I have described.

The simple and the optimistic fact is that your talents and good fortune, neither of which you can take any rightful credit for, have conspired to place you in a position to improve the human condition.

Having painted a picture for you of a profession more criticized than admired on the eve of your entry into it, I suppose some of you would think it my duty to suggest measures to improve the images with which you will be saddled as long as you practice law. To be concerned only with image, however, would fuel the cynicism I have described.

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ELS
Law Students Do Their Part
by Sean Sell, 3L

The William and Mary Environmental Law Society (ELS) is a group of about forty law students, many of whom would like to work in environmental law, but all of whom have an interest in the role that law plays in environmental issues. ELS has a busy schedule of events that are helpful, informative or fun — and ideally all three.

To keep all interested students informed about environmental issues and what it is like for a lawyer to deal with them, ELS publishes a newsletter dealing with local, national and international events in environmental law. The newsletter, which ELS puts out four times a year, is written and edited entirely by students.

ELS has also brought several speakers to Marshall-Wythe. A popular event in recent years is the Environmental Law Career Seminar, which features one attorney each from a firm, state government, federal government and a public interest organization. They all explain how they have achieved their positions and give advice for current law students on how to establish themselves in the environmental law field.

This November ELS held a series of events to review the Earth Summit, and how it will affect international environmental law. Professor David Wirth from the Law School of Washington and Lee University discussed his belief that the Rio Conference was less ambitious than the Stockholm Conference of twenty years ago. Following him was our own Professor Linda Malone, a delegate at the summit, who has a more upbeat view.

ELS also hopes to sponsor a trip to the Supreme Court or a District Court sometime this year to hear an environmental law case.

For a more local concern, ELS takes trips to the Surry Nuclear Power Plant each year. However one feels about nuclear power, it is good to know something about how it works, and that in real life there are no Homer Simpsons there. As only a limited number of people may attend this popular event, ELS plans to make more than one trip to Surry this year.

Of course, not all ELS activities can claim to be highbrow and educational. For four years ELS has handled the aluminum can recycling at the law school. Though a relatively simple endeavor, it necessitates the efforts of several students, considering the amount of carbonated beverages consumed at Marshall-Wythe on a regular basis. Only through the great diligence of a noble few has the lounge been saved from at times becoming a sea of shining aluminum.

An important part of the ELS agenda is involvement with local environmental organizations. Each year the ELS Vice President attends the meetings of the York County Chapter of the Chesapeake Bay Foundation (CBF), and ELS members help deal with legal issues the Chapter may encounter. Recently ELS has aided the Chapter in its efforts to keep a development in the Bowler Swamp area from destroying wetlands.

The board members of the York County Chapter of CBF meet once a month to discuss ongoing projects and educate members about environmental issues. Marshall-Wythe carries a vote on the board and generally provides it with legal information concerning those issues. The large majority of the board members have technical or scientific backgrounds, but none of them are attorneys, so ELS performs an important role. CBF has been concentrating on wetlands definition, and ELS has helped keep members current on the standards of the Environmental Protection Agency and Army Corps of Engineers. ELS will continue to help CBF in all possible areas.

ELS has a similar relationship with the Historic Rivers Land Conservancy (HRLC), the first private non-profit land trust in Virginia. The Conservancy is dedicated to encouraging innovative methods of conservation and environmentally sound land use, principally in the James and York River watersheds. Beginning last year, ELS members attended HRLC’s monthly board meetings and provided legal research and assistance on various projects, including evaluating and redrafting a conservation easement over Governor’s Land, a new development on the James River. HRLC has been delighted that ELS can lend time and energy to its cause, and we look forward to another productive year with them.

With all our serious activities, ELS members still manage to have occasional fun. On our list of things to squeeze into our busy schedules this year are canoeing trips, trips to the Virginia Living Museum, and an International Vegetarian Day party.

ELS aspires to provide law students who are considering a career in environmental law with information they can use to help make their choice, and to remind everyone that regardless of their career path, they can still do their bit for the Earth.

Sean Sell is president of ELS. He worked for Greenpeace in Washington, D.C., before coming to law school and plans to pursue a career in environmental law.
From Medellin to Marshall-Wythe in Search of the Rule of Law

by Luz Nagle, IL

"Plata o plomo." This ominous warning haunted Colombian lawyers and judges throughout the 1980s as the rule of law disintegrated in the face of overpowering corruption and coercion by the notorious Medellin Cartel. These words, "Silver or lead," too often visited disastrous consequences upon those who were forced to choose their loyalties. Siding with the Constitution and the codes meant risking harassment, kidnapping, torture and death. It meant fearing for the safety of loved ones and carrying a concealed weapon at all times because the government was powerless or indifferent to offer protection. Succumbing to bribery could bring quick, fabulous wealth. But in so doing, the moral responsibilities of becoming a lawyer were forever lost. Sadly, there are many Fausts among Colombia's lawyers.

The justice system was hit hardest by the drug cartels. There were many means, subtle and flagrant, to accede to mafia pressure. The police could be paid to lose evidence. A corrupt judge could "shelve" a case indefinitely. Witnesses could be threatened into silence. The Medellin and Cali Cartels and other mafia confederations were able to operate with absolute impunity. Those who stood in the way — attorneys general, justice ministers, presidential candidates and politicians, Supreme Court justices, and literally hundreds of honest judges — paid for their stubbornness with their lives. With the assassination of Justice Minister Lara Bonilla in 1984, the drug war was officially declared.

In 1985, I was entering my third year as a district court judge in Medellin. The judicial system in Colombia is inquisitorial, meaning that a judge is responsible for the investigation, indictment and conviction of crimes or the disposition of civil disputes. I was required to visit crime scenes and interview victims and witnesses. The job was often unpleasant and I even contracted hepatitis during one of my weekly visits to the morgue to participate in autopsies. My jurisdiction included a coffee growing region and a section of Envigado, a suburb of Medellin used by Pablo Escobar for his base of operations. Since my superiors in the justice ministry were comfortably bought off, and the police supposedly under my authority were useless to me, I had little choice but to try to walk an ever-thinning line between my court responsibilities and cartel activities, which were clearly beyond my ability to curtail. Earlier in the year, however, I had successfully indicted and convicted a lieutenant in the cartel for assault and battery. So far there had been no threats made against me.

It was November and I was busily...
yers and court officials were slaughtered on the radio, an excited announcer said that the Supreme Court had been seized by the leftist M-19 guerillas. In the chaos that followed, seventeen of the twenty-three justices, many lawyers and court officials were slaughtered in the poorly orchestrated retaking of the courthouse by the army. Three of my law professors perished in the assault. Word quickly spread that the “Extraditables,” as the Cartel took to calling themselves, had orchestrated the seizure at the moment when the Supreme Court was preparing to rule in favor of the extradition treaty with the U.S. The entire justice system throughout the country was now under attack, and when I called my superiors for instructions, they told me to wear running shoes to the office because they had no way to protect me. A couple weeks later, by sheer luck, I survived an assassination attempt in my own chambers. Apparently, my indictment of the cartel underling had come full circle. It was time to leave.

My American husband and I went to California to begin a new life. I brought with me my dream to continue practicing law and to somehow help find a solution to what has become a world crisis of international narcotics trafficking and narco-terrorism. Starting over again was not easy. My first job was painting houses with my husband while he was a graduate student in law librarianship at UCLA. I needed to improve my English and establish some academic record in my adopted country if I were to ever regain my profession. I took ESL English classes at community colleges around Los Angeles and eventually gained entry to the Master of Arts program in Latin America Studies at UCLA in 1989. My emphasis in law, history and political science opened an opportunity to pursue my LL.M. at UCLA Law School under the guidance of Professor Michael Asimow, who shared my interests in comparative and administrative law. Since my goal was to eventually teach and continue my research in criminal law, judicial systems and national security, Professor Asimow strongly encouraged me to get my American J.D. Even though I could practice in the U.S. with my LL.M., as a newly naturalized citizen I felt responsible to “pay my dues” like other American lawyers, and to really learn American law.

I began searching for law schools which were best suited to my particular needs. Professor Asimow recommended I look into Marshall-Wythe. From the start, this law school seemed to fulfill many of my criteria. Since I am still trying to master my ability to write English on a professional level, the Legal Skills program offered the attention to detail I needed in order to become more prepared to survive law school and to practice law in America. The school’s reputation for administrative law coincided with my interests. But most importantly, I wanted to be among a smaller student body where there is more opportunity for interaction between students and professors. I was expecting my first child and the environment was also very important. Everything just seemed to fit in place. From conversations with other students, and from my husband speaking with an alumnus, Brian Buckley, I was convinced that Marshall-Wythe would carefully and thoughtfully look at my application. When I received my acceptance, I think I was so excited and relieved that I went into labor later that night.

The chance to study law in a school rich in legal tradition and history is an honor I take seriously. That ethics and moral responsibility has been stressed in the first weeks of the program has not only reaffirmed my satisfaction with choosing Marshall-Wythe, but this emphasis has renewed my faith that the rule of law is still held in high esteem. I am encouraged that the faculty truly cares about trying to instill such sense of responsibility in the minds of their students. I am very happy and grateful to be at Marshall-Wythe, and I hope I can somehow contribute to the atmosphere of respect for the law and respect for each other which I have so far witnessed here.

Many of my colleagues, fellow judges, teachers and close friends have been murdered because they willingly or unconsciously chose “lead” when the choice was put before them. I feel some responsibility to continue my law education with the hope of someday making a difference in the legal profession for which they sacrificed their lives.

Luz Nagle has written a law review article on extradition and was a guest speaker at an ABA conference on national security and narco-terrorism. She continues to conduct research in international criminal law and judicial reform.
T
o be in Rio for the Earth Summit is to believe in
global warming.

If it is June, it should
be winter in the Southern
Hemisphere; but Rio is in
the Tropic of Capricorn,
and the city swelters. The
official delegates at the conference insist
on wearing suits, and as they fight their
way through the sultry carnival of diplo-
mats, environmentalists, cariocas (Rio na-
tives) and journalists, the delegates sweat
profusely. It will predispose them to
believe in the greenhouse effect.

Symbol seems more important than
substance here. One symbol I keep run-
ning into is Jerry Brown. He was at the
airport, traveling with Shirley MacLaine,
when I arrived, and I have seen him at
every conference event since. Brown’s
political life finds reincarnation here; he
says all the right things and the environ-
mentalists love him.

The real symbol is not Brown’s pres-
ence, however, but the absence of any of
the finalists in the U.S. presidential mara-
thon. George Bush is due to arrive here
soon, as the Summit draws to a close. And
he is already here in spirit, for in this city
of many gods and devils, Bush has been
inaugurated the environmental devil in-
carnate.

Meaningful symbolism can be good
leadership here, but the U.S. govern-
ment has not caught on. It is as if the rest
of the world gathered here for one great
environmental samba, and we have no
rhythm — we cannot even clap
the beat. Like the other more sophisticated
international players — Germany, Great
Britain, Japan, France, or Canada — the
United States could have come to Rio in
the spirit of promise and destiny in which
the Summit was convened, and then barg-
gained hard over details with discreet
diplomacy behind the scenes.

The story in Rio, after all, will not be
what formal documents are finally signed,
nor precisely what language they con-
tain, any more than the story of the
Barcelona Olympics will be how many
records are broken. What matters at an
Olympics is that they are played. What
matters at this summit are the aspirations
raised, the promises made.

What matters is that the nations of the
world have gathered in recognition that
decent life cannot be sustained without
efforts at conservation and development
that cross international borders. The
promises are to those with no power: to
the world’s children, to generations yet
unborn, to those in poverty, to the other
species with which we share the globe.

The United States could have been a
leader in helping to forge this real New
World Order — but it has instead embar-
rassed itself, ceding leadership to Ger-
many and Japan. When the President
finally arrives, the symbols will be all
wrong; it will look like tokenism, the
same sort of government-by-fly-by that
characterized the President’s response to
the violence in Los Angeles.

If the United States has not come to
the party ready to dance, however, it is
our loss — for the rest of the world will
dance without us. And Rio is the place for
it. From the peak of Corcovado Moun-
tain the statue Crito Redento ("Christ the
Redeemer") looks down in gentle bene-
diction, but at sea level the voodoo gods
course the streets, and the samba rules.

And it is only the American govern-
ment, not its people, who seem impervi-
ous to the beat. There are thousands of
Americans here, representing enlight-
ened corporate America and all environ-
mental causes great and small — march-
ing, chanting, leafleting, networking, lob-
bying, filling the bars at midnight and
spilling out of them at 3 a.m.

Wynton Marsalis was here, to join
Placido Domingo on the stage of the
“Concert for Life.” I heard Marsalis blow
jazz at an Ipanema night club. He didn’t
speak Portuguese but the Brazilians un-
derstood his trumpet. Jammed into the
club were people of every color from
every continent. Many were delegates;
perhaps the music would untie knots at
the next day’s negotiations. The Summit
can use an infusion of high notes of hope
and soul.

Looking up from the beachfront at
Copacabana, not far from where environ-
mentalists staged a “Walk for the Earth”
and Wynton Marsalis played his horn, the
mountainsides that cradle Rio appear to
be covered with a pastel collage of quaint
cottages, as if this were a giant and peace-
ful village by the sea. But from the closer
view of the hillside, these favelas, Rio’s
slums, appear as decrepit shantytowns.

More than 3 million children a year
die from diarrhea caused by the lack of
sanitation and clean drinking water in
the favelas of the world. The fate of the
world’s impoverished children is part of
the agenda here. Their voices can be
heard in the streets, wondering whence
relief and leadership shall come.
Reflections on the 1992 Earth Summit and Global Forum

by Linda Malone
Marshall-Wythe Law Foundation Professor

From June 3 - 14, the largest global conference in history — 178 nations in all — took place in Rio de Janeiro to consider the state of the environment. The UN-sponsored conference marked the twentieth anniversary of the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, a prototype for the Earth Summit of much more limited scope and participation. The Stockholm Declaration was, nevertheless, one of the first international declarations to establish principles of global environmental protection. The United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED, less formally known as the Earth Summit) was not the only monumental conference in Rio that week. Representatives of environmental and human rights groups had originally planned to attend UNCED as lobbyists at the official conference. With the sponsorship of the Brazilian government, however, these representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) decided to hold their own parallel countersummit to draft agendas and environmental programs of action with such diverse groups as the YMCA, the Sierra Club and the Women’s Environmental and Development Organization. This “Global Forum” was born out of frustration with the United States’ position on a global warming treaty before the Earth Summit even began. In order to get tentative agreement to attend the Earth Summit from the United States, the highest discharger of greenhouse gases, timetables for cutting greenhouse gases to specified levels were removed from a draft treaty and replaced with general aspirational language to take steps to curb emissions. Selected NGOs were also permitted to designate one or two representatives to act as official delegates to the official Earth Summit.

I went to Rio as a delegate to both the Earth Summit and the Global Forum on behalf of the Center for International Environmental Law, a “think tank” on the global environment based in London. My involvement in international environmental law began at a time (not so long ago) when a few lawyers specialized in international law or environmental law, but very rarely a combination of the two. On April 28, 1989, Chernobyl changed all that, and brought to the public consciousness in stark relief the irrelevancy of national borders in environmental disasters.

The adventure began as soon as I walked off the plane. Identified as a delegate, I was whisked through customs and escorted to the luggage area. Unfortunately, my luggage was not as lucky and had been left behind in Miami. I passed the time filling out the all-too-familiar lost luggage forms and watching Jerry Brown and Shirley MacLaine — the first of many celebrities in attendance — attempting to locate their own luggage. Over the next week Jerry Brown seemed to be everywhere I was. When I first arrived at the gates of the Global Forum to register for my credentials, I suddenly found myself being propelled through the gates, surrounded by...
security personnel, like a visiting

itary. Apparently, Jerry Brown had
been directly behind me, mistaken
me for someone in his entourage,
grabbed my arm in the crush of
people and inadvertently escorted me
through the checkpoint.

* * * *

On a daily basis the proceedings of
the Global Forum were more excit-
ing than the official conference at
the Riocentro complex. The Global
Forum was an unprecedented envi-
ronmental “happening” with no pre-
set parameters or agendas. The offi-
cial conference was business as usual.
Riocentro is in the middle of no-
where an hour and a half commute
from the center of Rio. The official
delegations met in the air-condi-
tioned expanses of this massive steel
and glass pavilion and complained
about the long commute from Rio
and their hotels. Participants in the
Global Forum, sweating in the unre-
mitting heat of the Rio winter, met in
open tents in Flamingo Park along
the beach.

There was no time for sleep. The
end of each business day was the start
of my sightseeing. I adjusted to hav-
ing dinner at 10 or 11 p.m. like the
cariocas (Rio residents), followed by a
visit to one of the many music clubs
which stay open until 5 or 6 a.m. One
widely circulated story was that the U.S. and Brazilian delegations had
only met once — as the Brazilians
were leaving a popular restaurant af-
ter their lunch when the Americans
were arriving for dinner. After hav-
ing lunch in Ipanema one day, I
walked past a nondescript jazz club
with a small sign in Portuguese and
the words “Wynton Marsalis.” Portu-
guese looks much more like Spanish
than it sounds, and I speak very little
Spanish as it is. Utilizing all the
English, French, Spanish, Portuguese
and high school Latin at my com-
mand, I finally determined from a
parking attendant that Wynton
Marsalis was performing there that
night. That evening I heard Wynton
Marsalis perform before a multina-
tional, multi-ethnic crowd of jazz en-
thusiasts, which included Placido
Domingo. It was Rio at its best.

The symbolism of holding the con-
ference in Rio was evident. Rio is
generally acknowledged as one of
the most beautiful cities in the world.
It has the beauty of the Sugarloaf and
Corcovado mountains which run
down to the white sand beaches of
Copacabana and Ipanema and the
ocean which surrounds the city. Rio
even has its own tropical rainforest in
the center of the city. Yet pollution
has made several of Rio’s beaches
unsanitary for swimming. Drinking
the tap water in Rio is out of the
question, at least for the tourists. The
millions of cariocas living in horren-
dous poverty in the Rioslums or favelas
would be grateful for running water
or a sewage system of whatever qual-
ity. One billion people in the world
have no access to clean drinking wa-
ter.

* * * *

In addition to the treaty to control
greenhouse gases and global warm-
ing, several other landmark docu-
ments were under consideration.
Another key agreement, opposed by
the United States, was the biodiversity
treaty designed to preserve the habi-
tats of endangered plants, insects and
wildlife in tropical forests. William K.
Reilly, the administrator of the Envi-
ronmental Protection Agency, was
the head of the U.S. delegation. Two
days into the conference as the
biodiversity treaty was opened for sig-
nature, a cable sent from Reilly to the White House the day before was leaked to the New York Times. In that cable, Reilly cited the United States' failure to sign the treaty as a "major subject of press and delegate concern" and urged a last-minute "fix" that would enable the U.S. to sign. It was not the first time Reilly had been publicly embarrassed by a leak of his unsuccessful attempts to get the administration to take a more environmentally protective position (most notably on the acid rain provisions of the 1990 Amendments to the Clean Air Act and, more recently, in the controversy over the definition of wetlands subject to the section 404 permit requirements of the Clean Water Act). Privately and off the record, a handful of influential environmental organizations urged Reilly to resign, but he refused.

The administration's position on the biodiversity treaty, coupled with its refusal to accept schedules and targets in the greenhouse treaty, was a stark contrast to all the other industrialized countries (collectively referred to as the "North"), which were willing to accept both. The administration objected moststringently in the biodiversity treaty to developing countries having an interest in the "results and benefits" of biotechnologies derived from genetic material found within the territories of developing countries, citing potential injury to patent rights of the United States' biotechnology industries. The opposition was also a stark contrast to the United States' apparent support for the pact when it had been drafted at a preliminary conference in Nairobi just days before the Rio conference began. The public relations debacle went from bad to worse. Germany announced plans for a follow-up meeting of the European industrialized countries to stabilize emissions of greenhouse gases at 1990 levels by the year 2000. Japan quickly moved to fill the leadership gap created by the United States' solitary recalcitrance by pledging to support similar objectives. The other major documents to be concluded were the "Rio Declaration," a brief, nonbinding declaration of environmental principles, "Agenda 21," a lengthy (and nonbinding) blueprint for environmental regulation for the next century and an agreement on principles for forest preservation. The U.S. delegation objected to language in all three. Specifically the United States objected to references to a "right of development" for developing countries, and to the mechanisms and contribution requirements for a UN-supervised fund for developing countries to aid their efforts at "sustainable development." In an attempt to increase its leverage in negotiations over Agenda 21, the U.S. even objected to provisions in the Rio Declaration, which had been considered by the rest of the delegates as a decided matter not meriting further discussion (a few days later the U.S. accepted the Rio Declaration without change). The only document actively supported by the United States was a binding agreement on forest preservation, coolly received by several developing countries highly dependent on their forests for development and well aware of their value as "sponges" to soak up greenhouse gases and as preserves for research in biotechnology.

Britain and Japan, the last holdouts on signing the biodiversity treaty, announced that they would sign the treaty in the final days of the conference, leaving the U.S. as the only industrialized country which had refused to sign. When Great Britain and Germany attempted behind the scenes to bring the United States if not back to the fold, at least closer to the fold, a senior administration official publicly denounced the "guilty developed-world logic," citing Germany and Japan specifically as "sus-
ceptible” to such guilty attempts to be “politically correct.” A collective gasp could almost be heard at the Summit in response to the apparent reference to these countries’ responsibility for World War II. As negotiators worked into the early hours of each morning to finalize the agreements in the final days of the conference, the United States’ isolation was complete — having been written off even by its own staunchest allies.

Negotiators reached agreement only on a nonbinding declaration of principles for forest conservation stated in very general terms, and the United States promised $150 million to be spent worldwide on forest conservation. The biodiversity treaty as finally concluded (without the United States) provides that developing countries may be entitled to royalties when their genetic resources are exploited for commercial uses, with access to biotechnology and financial aid to enable them to fulfill their obligations to preserve habitats under the treaty. In the final two days, Great Britain promised to contribute $180 million and Germany $200 million to the fund to finance environmental projects in developing countries. The United States had earlier pledged $50 million but did not consider itself bound by targets in Agenda 21 for contributions until the year 2000. Japan announced the most significant financial contribution: $7 billion in environmental-related aid over the next five years.

With work concluded, the final two days of the conference were reserved for photo opportunities as the heads of state arrived in Rio for the largest gathering of such dignitaries since the start of the Cold War. Rio was under siege. Already extraordinarily tight security measures were intensified. Riocentro was an impenetrable fortress with layer upon layer of security checkpoints. Tanks and heavily armed soldiers were stationed at every corner of the hotel strips on Ipanema and Copacabana. Helicopters buzzed the beaches every few minutes so perilously low that hang-gliding enthusiasts were cautioned to take a few days off. Among local police, 15,000 soldiers, plainclothes police and hotel security forces, diplomats and representatives were often outnumbered. Cariocas carried sneakers and purses to the beach, in normal conditions certain targets for theft at knife-point. The few homeless children, beggars and street vendors who had returned to the streets after the speeches ended, the 118 heads of state gathered for one extraordinary group photo, followed by an even-more extraordinary group discussion on the environment by the world’s leaders for hours behind closed doors. Leaving before the group discussion, President Bush said the United States had an environmental record “second to none” and that his first priority was to preserve American jobs.

Most if not all of the administration’s objections to the agreements could have been adequately addressed in reservations, declarations, and understandings. Instead, the United States took a hard-line stance and its strategy failed. The rest of the world simply moved on without us.

Toward the end of my trip, I had the opportunity to speak to a personal hero, Jacques Cousteau. He thinks we have already reached a level of environmental degradation from which there can be no full recovery. As for the United States’ role in the Summit, he publicly blamed the United Nations for scheduling such a critical conference in an election year. Most, if not all, of the administration’s objections to the agreements could have been adequately addressed in reservations, declarations and understandings. Instead, the United States took a hard-line stance and its strategy failed. The rest of the world simply moved on without us. They are moving on without us in the business world, as well. Cleaning up the environment, “green technology,” is already a booming and very profitable business in Germany and Japan. Just as American consumers found it necessary to buy fuel-efficient automobiles from Europe and Japan, in the near future we may find ourselves turning to other countries for the technology to clean up our own air, soil and water.
Working to Improve the Chesapeake Bay

by Professor Ronald H. Rosenberg

As a law school professor I have had an active interest in environmental law and for many years have studied and written about a variety of issues from air and water pollution to wildlife and endangered species law. Usually the legal academician analyzes legislation, court decisions and agency actions from the perspective of a critic — attempting to point out conflicts, inconsistencies and shortcomings of the law and its underlying public policy. This is the law professor's stock and trade — evaluating what other people have done. However, in the summer of 1988 I decided to change roles and to become directly involved in the creation of environmental policy for an extremely important natural resource — the Chesapeake Bay. Rather than talk about public policy as a theoretical matter, I decided to become a direct participant in the formation of a significant body of Virginia's environmental law. The following is a brief account of my four year experience as an appointed board member of the Virginia Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance Board.

THE DECLINE OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY

Colonial and nineteenth century reports of the Chesapeake Bay describe a region of exceptional beauty brimming with immense natural resources. When considered as a biological habitat, the Bay served as a home for innumerable species of plant and animal life. As the nation’s largest estuary, the waters of the Bay provided not only tremendous supplies of finfish and shellfish but also a place of unparalleled recreational opportunity. This picture of productivity and vitality would change. As the twentieth century progressed, the health of the Bay steadily declined. Water quality worsened as did the number and variety of Bay animal and plant species.

When viewed as part of a multi-state region, the Bay's deteriorating condition can be seen to parallel the rapid population growth in adjoin-
The scientific inquiries revealed two major contributors to the Bay's water quality problems: 1) pollution from factories dumped into the Bay or its tributaries and 2) pollutants resulting from land runoff reaching Bay waters. While the former could be improved with factory-installed discharge controls, the latter presented a more difficult problem due to its varied causes and diffuse nature. If anything, this extensive research indicated the direct link between land use practices and the decline in water quality. The Bay studies also indicated the regional nature of the Bay's water quality problems, with the four jurisdictions of Virginia, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Pennsylvania all contributing to the pollutant load. The political boundaries between the states appeared to be the most arbitrary when analyzing the impact of pollution on the health of the Bay. During the 1980s these state governments entered into agreements obligating them to cut down on their factory and runoff pollution. It was up to each state to design a regulatory system to limit its pollution.

The Development of Virginia Law to Protect the Bay

By early 1988 the Virginia General Assembly followed the recommendations of a blue ribbon panel and took action to deal with the runoff or non-point pollution entering the Bay from Virginia lands. It enacted the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act, which was intended to help localities in Virginia's Chesapeake Bay region to incorporate water quality protection measures into their land use planning and regulation activities. This statute would seek to preserve the Bay not through direct legislative command but rather by the creation of a new body called the Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance Board. While the new statute responded to widely shared natural resource protection values, it also became a source of great controversy, pitting environmentalists against land development interests. Its final passage was only achieved through extensive legislative negotiation and compromise.
Unwilling or unable to set clear and specific directives, the General Assembly established the Board’s agenda in extremely general terms. Under the Act, the Board’s principal functions were the development of regulations which would (1) identify lands contributing runoff and adversely affecting the Bay and (2) develop “criteria” regulating development activity harmful to water quality to be later incorporated into local government land use controls. The development of these rules and the policies which supported them would be completely up to the Board and its staff. I slowly began to understand the concept of broad administrative discretion. I would soon learn about the pressures brought to bear upon a public policymaker in such a controversial area.

**ISSUING THE BAY ACT REGULATIONS**

With considerable fanfare the nine member board was appointed by Governor Gerald Baliles. This panel was composed of people from all walks of life and it included the late James Wheat as its chairman. I was one of two lawyers in the group. With our small staff of land planners, biologists and local government experts, we embarked upon the difficult task of developing these regulations. It did not take long before I understood why the General Assembly gave the Local Assistance Board the job of designing these rules. As difficult as the technical and scientific questions were, the challenge of fashioning a system of collaborative state/local land use regulation presented its own set of obstacles. The subject of state government involvement in local land use control matters proved to be controversial indeed. While every one seemed to support the sentiment to “Save the Bay,” many did not want an appointed board operating in Richmond telling them how to do it. Designing a method which would allow for both the achievement of Bay cleanup goals and the preservation of local primacy over land use regulations was the ultimate task before the Board.

The Local Assistance Board then began the process of drafting the Bay regulations by conducting an extensive series of public hearings throughout the Chesapeake Bay region. These hearings were intended to serve as a means of sampling public sentiment and collecting local ideas related to the development of the Bay regulations. They turned out to be the most interesting and also the most emotionally charged part of the entire regulatory process. Board members attending these hearings were exposed to a wide range of speakers. Some were lawyers or real estate agents, and they consistently warned the Local Assistance Board members of the potential unconstitutionality of the regulations which had yet to be written. Others were local elected officials who recognized the need to improve Bay water quality but also felt the Local Assistance Board represented an undesirable intrusion of a Richmond-based bureaucracy into the province of local government. If there was ever a clearer demonstration of why regional solutions were needed for regional environmental problems, this was it.

Some of the most poignant and moving testimony received at these hearings was from retired commercial and sport fishermen. They spoke with great impact about the decline of the finfish and shellfish harvests from the levels of years past. They described with disturbing specificity the damage done to the aquatic life of the Bay. These men invoked the memory of the past and implored our Board to reverse this damage and to make things right. While the environmentally-protective viewpoint was held by these fishermen and others, they clearly represented the minority position, dwarfed in number by other speakers who did not want this Tidewater land to be regulated. As the Board members left these public hearings, it was impossible for them to forget the anguish expressed by the elderly fishermen who had appeared before them. It was also impossible to reverse the Bay’s degeneration with the stroke of a pen.

Following the public informational hearings, the Board members returned to Richmond to begin the actual drafting of the regulations. Due to the brevity of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act and the absence of a clear legislative history, the Local Assistance Board had very little guidance on how the Bay Act rules should be structured. While the Act’s goal was the improvement of Bay waters, the Board had great discretion in designing regulations which would reach the statute’s objectives. As it turned out, the exercise of this discretion would lead to extensive criticism.

While the text of proposed rules was prepared by the Board’s staff, the Virginia public meetings law required that all discussions by Board members were to be done at public meetings. The proposed Bay Act regulations were then subjected to extensive hearings designed to elicit public opinion regarding the wisdom of the initial drafts. These lengthy hearings often turned into marathon sessions with what appeared to be every
warned against "taking" landowner's property by excessive land development rules. Speakers suggested that nearly any increase in regulatory strictness would be unconstitutional. These comments reflected more of a political sentiment against changing the status quo than a narrow legal argument, since at that point no land had been identified or regulated. While many useful ideas were received by the Board at these hearings, it was apparent that it was much easier to criticize than to create a program from scratch.

The Board conducted much of its rule drafting work at open meetings. Curiously, the requirement that the Board deliberate in public actually seemed to impede the free and full discussion by Board members, who appeared reluctant to debate detailed regulatory matters before the assembled group of onlookers. As a consequence, large sections of the Bay Act regulations were approved with little or no comment by the appointed board: so much for the value of full disclosure the Virginia open meeting law was intended to advance.

 IMPLEMENTING THE BAY ACT REGULATIONS

Once the Bay Act rules had been adopted they had to be accepted by all of the localities within the Tidewater region and integrated into their local ordinances and plans. The central idea here was that local governments in the Bay watershed would develop planning and land use programs which would contain the features required by the Bay Act regulations. Implementation, therefore, would fall to the counties, cities and towns rather than the state government. This aspect of the Bay Act's structure shifted the Board's role from that of a regulator, adopting environmentally-based land development rules, to a state agency seeking to elicit local cooperation in implementing the requirements of the Bay regulations. As a Board member, my involvement was limited to reviewing staff evaluations of whether a particular locality had taken the appropriate steps to designate local Chesapeake Bay preservation areas and whether they had adopted the needed ordinance amendments to bring their local codes into conformity with the Bay Act regulations. This work was highly detailed and time consuming, with Board members pouring over local zoning and subdivision ordinances to determine consistency. At present, nearly all of the 89 localities in the Tidewater region have had their Bay act status approved. This process of review also made me aware of an indirect benefit of the Bay Act — it encouraged some local governments to hire land use planners. Some of these communities had never done any local planning and the addition of these planners will help community development for years to come.

CONCLUSIONS

In the end I look back at my experience on the Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance Board and draw the following conclusions.

First, I found my four year stint on the Bay Board to be extremely gratifying work directed towards the restoration of an enormously important natural resource — the Chesapeake Bay. Serving on the Board represented a substantial change of pace from my life as a law school professor. I believe that I was able to learn a great deal about government, politics and natural science in the course of my time on the Board. The work ran the gamut from the exciting to the routine, and I feel good about the fact that I had a hand in fashioning the Bay Act and in trying to make it succeed.

Second, my experience on the Bay Board demonstrated the complexity of natural resource public policy issues from both the scientific and governmental standpoints. I also realized that significant public decisions are made in the absence of complete certainty and information. As decisionmakers, the Board took positions and made choices on the basis of the data it had. I have determined that this is a necessity in the world. We must do the best we can, and we cannot await the last shred of dispositive evidence before acting.

Finally, I learned that making major environmental changes takes time. Moving from the initial point of the enactment of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act to the end point, when land runoff will no longer threaten the Bay's water quality requires numerous intermediate steps. Setting forth a complex public policy objective is not the same thing as achieving it. Restoring the Bay will demand innumerable changes in governmental action and human behavior. Reversing decades of decline will take time. I hope that the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act will someday be viewed as one of the first steps towards recovery. I am proud to have had a part in the beginning of the way back for the Bay.
Professor Peter Alces continues to serve as Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Bankruptcy Law and Practice*. He is currently working on a bankruptcy casebook to be co-authored by Professor Margaret Howard of Vanderbilt Law School. The casebook will be published in the spring of 1995 by West Publishing Company. He also completed the manuscript for his treatise entitled *Commercial Law and Intellectual Property*, with Harold See of the University of Alabama Law School, to be published by Little, Brown & Co.

Professor Alces accepted invitations to commercial law symposia to be published by William & Mary and Loyola law reviews. During the summer of 1992, he spoke before meetings of the American Bar Association’s Uniform Commercial Code Committee, the National Association of Secretaries of State and the International Association of Corporate Administrators. He also serves as Chair of the Debtor-Creditor Law Section of the Association of American Law Schools.

Professor Jayne Barnard continues to explore issues relating to the governance of public companies and the role of lawyers in corporate decision making. Her article on the Time-Warner merger was recently published in the *Journal of Law and Public Policy*, and her article “Private Practice for Public Consumption: Corporate Lawyers in Art and in Life” will be published shortly in the *California Law Review*.

Professor Barnard currently serves as an advisor to the Corporate Counsel Section of the Virginia State Bar. She is also a member of the Council of the Business Law Section of the Virginia Bar Association and a director of the Virginia ACLU. She was admitted into the American Law Institute in October 1991. Professor Barnard continues to explore issues relating to the governance of public companies and the role of lawyers in corporate decision making. Her article on the Time-Warner merger was recently published in the *Journal of Law and Public Policy*, and her article “Private Practice for Public Consumption: Corporate Lawyers in Art and in Life” will be published shortly in the *California Law Review*.

Professor Lynda Butler presented a paper, “Legal Underpinnings of the Instream Protection Programs” at a workshop sponsored in part by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation. She also published an article in the *Brigham Young University Law Review* entitled “Private Land Use, Changing Public Values and Notions of Relativity”.

In addition, Professor Butler is Editor of the Real Property Section Newsletter and serves as an ex-officio member of the Board of Governors of the Real Property Section of the Virginia State Bar.

Professor Neal Devins was granted tenure in Spring of this year. He was also recognized by the Society of The Alumni as an “Alumni Fellow” for his contribution to the College as an outstanding teacher. In addition he worked with the governments of Albania, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Lithuania through the ABA’s Central and East European Law Initiative. Professor Devins spoke at the Brookings Institution Conference and was a panelist at the Bill of Rights Institute’s Supreme Court Preview.

appointed by Virginia Governor L. Douglas Wilder to serve on the State Anti-Crime Partnership Committee. The focus of the Committee will be the reduction of violent crime. He continues to serve as the administrative coordinator of the Commonwealth Attorney’s Services and Training Council which provides continuing legal education to the 121 prosecutorial jurisdictions in Virginia. He also oversees the publication of the Commonwealth Attorney’s Handbook, a reference tool for Virginia prosecutors.

Professor Felton also serves as a member of the executive committee of the Hoffman-F’anson Inn of the American Inns of Court and as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Prosecutor Coordinators.


Professor Gerhardt’s professional activities included work with the National Commission on Judicial Discipline and Removal, the Bill of Rights Institute’s Supreme Court Preview, and as a volunteer consultant on judicial affairs to the Clinton-Gore campaign. He also spent this summer in Exeter where he taught in the Marshall-Wythe summer program.

Professor I. Trotter Hardy presented a paper, “Automating the Creation of Decision Tree Software for Legal Research” at the British and Irish Legal Education Technology Association at the University of Warwick in England. He also spoke on computer related legal issues at a meeting of the Association of American Law Schools and the American Law Library Association.

Two recent articles have been accepted for publication: “Automating the Creation of an Expert System for Giving Advice about Legislative History Research: Project CLEAR’s ‘Lexpert’” in the *Law Library Journal*; and “The Policy, Law, and Facts of Copyright on Computer Screen Displays” in the *Computer/Law Journal*. Professor Hardy also operates a computer bulletin board and served as host and moderator of an “electronic conference” conducted through electronic mail.

Professor Susan Grover has recently completed work on a new article, “The Employer’s Fetal Injury Quandary After Johnson Controls.” Her last article, “The Silenced Majority, Martin v. Wilks and the Legislative Response,” was recently published in the *University of Illinois Law Review*.

Professor Grover is currently researching an article on the federal preemption of state law, and preparing materials for a new course on Women in the Law, which she hopes to offer in the 1993-94 academic year.

Professor James Heller was named Outstanding Law Librarian for 1991 by the Legal Information Alert. He also published an article “The Public Performance Right in Libraries: Is There Anything Fair About It?” in the *Law Library Journal*. In addition, he served as Director and Speaker at the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) workshop on Copyright Issues in Law Libraries. Professor Heller is also Secretary of the Consortium of Southeastern Law Libraries and chairs the AALL Awards Committee.

Associate Dean Robert Kaplan was recently re-elected as a member of
the Board of the National Association of Law Placement (NALP). He is one of only five law school members of the Board. He also spoke on “Ethics Issues in Career Services and Recruiting” at the 1992 NALP National Conference. Associate Dean Dean Kaplan was also instrumental in Marshall-Wythe’s acquisition of IOLTA funds to fund summer public interest service employment. He authored the proposal submitted to the Virginia Law Foundation on behalf of six Virginia Law Schools.

Professor Charles H. Koch, Jr. continues to serve as Editor in Chief of the Administrative Law Review. In addition he has recently completed work on the 1992 supplement to his casebook Administrative Law and Practice. His article, “An Issue-Driven Strategy for Review of Agency Decisions,” was published by the Administrative Law Review.

Professor Koch’s other professional activities include speeches before the Annual Conference and Seminar of the National Association of Administrative Law Judges; the Program of The Federal Judiciary Honoring the Bill of Rights; and the judges of the D.C., Third and Federal Circuits. He also serves on the Board of Governors of the Administrative Law Section of the Virginia State Bar Association.

Professor Paul LeBel’s book, John Barleycorn Must Pay: Compensating the Victims of Drinking Drivers was published in April of 1992 by the University of Illinois Press. He also published articles on various legal topics: “Reducing the Recovery of Avoidable Seat-Belt Damages” in the Seton Hall Law Review, “Legal Education and the Theater of the Absurd: ‘Can’t Anybody Play This Here Game?’” in the Brigham Young University Law Review, and “The Enforcement of Social Cost Internalization: An En-

hanced Role for Administrative Agencies” in the Virginia Lawyer.

Professor LeBel also served as a panelist for the Institute of Bill of Rights Law symposium on the liability of firearms sellers and spoke to the Virginia Special Olympics Conference on volunteer liability.

Professor Fred Lederer continued his work as drafter for the ABA Criminal Justice Section’s Committee on Rules of Evidence and Criminal Procedure regarding proposed rules for the Federal Rules of Evidence. In addition, he was appointed to the Advisory Board of Directors of the National Institute of Military Justice and to the Board of Directors of the Virginia Consortium for Legal Related Education.

His publications include a book co-authored with Professor Jim Moliterno entitled An Introduction to Law, Law Study, and the Lawyer’s Role published by Carolina Academic Press. He also desk-top published two casebooks; Military Law, Cases and Materials; and Fundamental Criminal Procedure, Part II. In addition supplements were published for his Court-Martial Procedure treatise and his casebook Courtroom Criminal Evidence.

Professor John Levy was recently named Fellow of the Virginia Law Foundation in recognition of his outstanding service to the bench, bar and Commonwealth. He also directed the Marshall-Wythe Summer Law Program in Madrid and is nearing completion of negotiations for a summer program in Adelaide, Australia for 1993. In addition to his summer activities, Professor Levy taught a number of Continuing Legal Education programs on Ethics.

Professor Linda Malone was a delegate to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the so-called “Earth Summit,” in Rio de Janeiro this summer. She was also a speaker at the Association of American Law Schools and the American Agricultural Law Association. She also serves as Advisory Coun-

cil to the Environmental Protection Agency. She spent the spring semester of 1991 as a Visiting Professor of Law at the Duke University School of Law.

Professor Malone just had her casebook, which was co-authored by William Tabb, published by the Michie Company. The casebook is entitled Environmental Law, Cases and Materials. She has also completed a supplement to her treatise, Environmental Regulation of Land Use. In addition she published articles on environmental issues in the Stanford Environmental Law Review and the Journal of Environmental Law and Policy. Other publications include a book review entitled “World Justice and Federal Courts and the International Human Rights Paradigm” in the International Lawyer. Professor Malone also serves as Associate Editor of the Yearbook of International Environmental Law.

Professor Paul Marcus has joined the faculty of Marshall-Wythe as a Professor of Law. He was also reappointed to the American Bar Association Committee on Rules of Criminal Procedure and Evidence and appointed United States Reporter to the International Congress of Penal Law. In addition, Professor Marcus spoke on numerous topics before various university, lawyer, judicial, civic and student organizations.
Faculty Notes

around the country. He has been interviewed by a host of media organizations including 60 Minutes and The Washington Post.


Professor James Moliterno accepted the E. Smythe Gambrell Professionalism Award, on behalf of the American Bar Association as the best program for teaching legal ethics in the country. His article, “An Analysis of Ethics Teaching in Law Schools: Replacing Lost Benefits of the Apprentice System in the Academic Atmosphere,” appeared in the Cincinnati Law Review. Along with Professor John Levy, Professor Moliterno is writing a book entitled Ethics of the Lawyer’s Work to be published by the West Publishing Company in late spring of 1993. The two also cooperated in the presentation of a Continuing Legal Education program here in Williamsburg entitled, “Lawyers’ Work, Lawyers’ Ethics: Where the Two Meet.”

Professor Moliterno made legal ethics presentations at the Hollins College Institute for Ethics and Public Policy, the Virginia State Bar Corporate Counsel Section’s Annual Meeting, and the Virginia Poverty Law Center’s annual training meet-

ing. He made presentations on the Legal Skills Program at both federal and Virginia judicial conferences. Professor Moliterno continued his work with the American Bar Association Committee on Prison and Jail Problems, which this past year resulted in co-drafting a Model Community Corrections Act that was adopted by the ABA.


Professor Rosenberg served on the Planning Committee for the AALS Mini-Workshop “The New Supreme Court” in April 1992 and continues to serve as a member of the Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance Board. Professor Rosenberg is also working on an article “The Roots of Environmental Law: Local Government Regulation of the Environment at the Turn of the Century” for publication in 1993.

Professor Alemante Selassie is the author of an article entitled “Ethnic Identity and Constitutional Design for Africa,” which appeared in Volume 28 of the Stanford Journal of International Law. He also published an article entitled “Problems and Prospects for Democracy in Ethiopia” in Volume 1 of the William & Mary Bill of Rights Journal. Professor Selassie was involved in several conferences including: giving a presentation on land tenure policy and world development in Ethiopia at a workshop sponsored by World Bank; acting as Ethiopia’s representative in the Institute of Bill of Rights Law’s international conference, “Winds of Change,” participating in a panel discussion on the Bill of Rights as a model for developing democracies at the Norfolk League of Women Voter’s Bill of Rights workshop; and discussing current issues in Ethiopia and Africa at an international conference in London sponsored by the Fredrich Ebert Foundation.

Professor Rodney Smolla spent the spring semester of 1991 as a Visiting Professor of Law at Duke University School of Law. He continues his position as Director of the Institute of Bill of Rights Law. He also served as Chairman of the American Association of Law Schools Section on Defamation and Privacy and was an ABA Delegate to the Uniform Commissioners on State Laws Defamation Act Drafting Committee. His new book, Free Speech in an Open Society, was praised in reviews by The New York Times and the ABA Journal last summer. He also published three book chapters regarding First Amendment issues and an article, “Limitations on Family Size: Potential pressures on the Rights of Privacy and Procreation” in the William & Mary Bill of Rights Journal.

In addition to his publications, Professor Smolla testified before the United States House Judiciary Committee, Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice on a “hate crime” bill. He also gave talks and presentations at judicial conferences, press associations and public policy organizations.

Acting Dean Richard Williamson recently completed work on the Fifth Edition of his book, Defending Criminal Cases in Virginia. He also finished work on an article, “The Virtues and Vices of Shared Values: Miranda’s Concept of Custody and the Fourth Amendment,” which will be published by the University of Illinois Law Review in 1993.

Dean Williamson’s other professional activities included presentations on criminal procedure before the Commonwealth Attorney’s Association Annual Meeting, the Judges’ School and the Annual Meeting of the Virginia State Bar.
Admissions Update

by Faye F. Shealy
Associate Dean of Admissions

The College of William and Mary has many strengths. I am proud to say that the student body of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law remains one of the finest in the nation. The quality of a law school’s student body not only reflects the school’s stature nationally but serves as a catalyst enhancing the quality of its faculty’s teaching and research. William and Mary continues to address the challenge of enrolling outstanding classes and has continued to draw a remarkable stream of applications from highly qualified students throughout the country. Even though a small drop occurred in the national applicant volume this year, as the accompanying charts indicate, once again we can report that applications for admission to Marshall-Wythe have increased. Applications for admission to the entering class numbered 3411 making the 1992 applicant population the largest in the history of the Law School. They were received from all fifty states, the District of Columbia and several foreign countries. The most dramatic of the admission statistical comparisons is the sharp rise in the School’s applicant pool which has more than doubled since 1985. More important than these numbers is the high quality of candidates which resulted in intense competition for admission to Marshall-Wythe.

The 173 members of the Law School Class of 1995 enrolled from twenty-five states and the District of Columbia. Our students come to us with strong academic records from eighty-four different colleges and universities. The institutions from which we enrolled the largest number of students this year were the...
Applicant Growth Since 1984

Trends in Applications, Admissions and Enrollment

College of William and Mary, the University of Virginia and Duke. Numerical credentials of the entering class are impressive with a median undergraduate grade point average above 3.3 and a median LSAT score of the 92nd percentile of test takers. Although political science, English, government and history are the most common majors, incoming law students have majored in almost all disciplines, with business, economics, accounting, psychology, journalism and engineering majors now representing a significant number. Eleven new students have graduate degrees. Eight have military experience. Almost half have full-time work experience — sixteen as legal assistants, paralegals or legislative aides — others in such fields as counseling, engineering, accounting, architecture, teaching, research and journalism. The diversity of work experience among new students is represented by a Congressional Aide, an aerospace engineer at NASA Langley Research Center, an actor, financial analyst, a judge from South America and a program analyst for the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Many entering students have studied abroad and several have worked abroad. A horse rider and trainer, debaters, student body presidents and varsity athletes representing many sports are among the entering class.

This report would not be complete without gratitude for scholarship funds received from alumni and others who support our admission program. Although we have an excellent program, other law schools are offering scholarship packages which provide both tuition and significant financial supplements. Our ability to compete for the best students is defined by scholarship packages, and support from private funds is an essential component of our recruitment efforts.

I continue to enjoy my work with bright, talented students with varied interests and backgrounds. All share the desire to obtain a strong legal education, but diverse goals and aspirations set each on a slightly different course. Each student gained admission through what has evolved into a highly competitive process. Over nineteen applicants vied for each seat in the class. The volume and quality have made it a difficult and daunting task, but one that is important in defining the quality and character of the law school. The process has produced a student body of distinction across the board. Their application for admission to Marshall-Wythe was an opportunity for advocacy, and advocacy is an essential skill in the legal profession. Each made a strong case for who they are and what they can be. I hope you will have the opportunity to meet and work with some of these impressive individuals.
The 90’s herald the end to at least three myths about legal careers: 1. Law is a monolith; 2. A legal career is progressive, unitary and linear; and 3. A job placement is a unique and singular event.” The erosion of these myths has posed and will continue to present challenges for all players in the recruitment and hiring process — employers, law schools and students. From my vantage point, I know first-hand that two of those players — William and Mary Law School and our students — are coming to terms with the new realities of legal career services in fine stead.

Elsewhere this magazine highlights our students’ credentials and some of their accomplishments. With the changing economic landscape I have come to appreciate less visible, but equally impressive, qualities in our students. They are approaching the job market with resilience and creativity. They are forging opportunities to learn about and establish contacts in the profession. They are realistic, not pessimistic; assertive, not reflexive. And perhaps most importantly, they are developing job search and self-assessment skills that will last a professional lifetime.

The Office of Career Planning and Placement (OCPP), too, is adapting well. We are aggressively reaching out to employers (over 1,000 from 49 states registered with our office in 1991-92), utilizing job fairs (11 this past academic year) to create additional interview options for students, building a first-class resource library and enhancing programmatic and clinical offerings and public service funding opportunities.

In meeting these challenges, we always benefit from our graduates’ input. Please let us hear from you if you have ideas, know of openings or are willing to participate on panels.

The Class of 1992

Approximately 31% of the class remained in Virginia; 69% relocated to 24 states and the District of Columbia. Locales in which more than one 1992 graduate started their careers, listed in descending numerical order, include Virginia; the District of Columbia; Pennsylvania; West Virginia; New York; Delaware; Texas; California; Kentucky; Maryland; New Hampshire; New Mexico; Ohio; and South Carolina. States accounting for one 1992 graduate include Connecticut; Florida; Georgia; Illinois; Maine; Massachusetts; Michigan; Minnesota; Tennessee; Washington; and Wisconsin. Of those graduates remaining in Virginia, over half went to northern Virginia or Richmond, followed by south Hampton Roads, the Peninsula and western and central Virginia.
PUBLIC INTEREST INITIATIVES

During the 1991-92 academic year, we allocated more than $120,000 to support employment for over 60 students in public interest positions. Funding sources include the Virginia Law Foundation’s Interest on Lawyer Trust Accounts (IOLTA) program, state and federal work/study programs and the generous contributions of alumni, students, faculty and staff to the William and Mary Public Service Fund.

ALUMNI ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

Again this past year, Marshall-Wythe alumni gave freely and extensively their most important commodities — their time and expertise. Many graduates interviewed at the Law School or spoke informally with students about particular locations, employer types and practice areas. Others participated in OCPP-sponsored panels, including sessions on interview tips, nontraditional careers, careers with the Justice Department, the diversity of the legal profession, starting a law practice and judicial clerkships.

Graduates also were instrumental in OCPP’s “Pathfinder” series, initiated in 1991. Panelists spoke on careers in a variety of substantive areas — ranging from international and environmental law to criminal and sports and entertainment practice. As part of each Pathfinder session, students received extensive bibliographies of career-related resources pertaining to the respective areas of law.

Last winter, nearly 80 first-year students had the opportunity to have a 30-minute mock interview followed by a critique. Members of the Law School Alumni Association served as interviewers. Students unanimously praised the program and the willingness of graduates to assist in such a tangible way.

In August 1992, Law Leads Lines debuted. Law Leads is an automated, recorded job listing service exclusively for Marshall-Wythe graduates seeking employment or a change in position. Listings are updated every Friday. A menu system enables callers to focus on positions appropriate for their level of experience. Please contact OCPP if you would like to list a position for a recent or experienced graduate, or subscribe to Law Leads Line, or if we may assist you in any way.

IN 1991-92 PUBLIC SERVICE FUNDING SUPPORTED POSITIONS WITH:

American Civil Liberties Union Center for National Security Studies, Washington, DC
Arizona Attorney General, Phoenix, AZ
Avalon: A Center for Women and Children, Williamsburg, VA
Blue Ridge Legal Services, Winchester, VA
Central Virginia Legal Aid Society, Richmond, VA
Charles City County (VA) Attorney
Charlottesville (VA) City Attorney’s Office
Chesapeake Bay Foundation, Richmond, VA
Chesterfield (VA) Commonwealth’s Attorney
Colonial Heights (VA) City Attorney
Court Appointed Special Advocate, Newport News & Williamsburg, VA
Courtland (VA) Public Defender
James City County (VA) Attorney
Legal Aid Society of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI
Legal Aid Society of Morris County, Morristown, NJ
The Legal Center, Denver, CO
Legal Services Corporation of Virginia, Richmond, VA
Manhattan District Attorney, New York, NY
Mississippi Capital Defense Resource Center, Jackson, MS
National Center for State Courts, Williamsburg, VA
National Public Radio, Washington, DC
Norfolk (VA) Circuit Court
Peninsula Legal Aid Center, Hampton, VA
Piedmont Environmental Council, Charlottesville, VA
Poquoson (VA) City Attorney
Portsmouth (VA) Public Defender
Public Justice Center, Baltimore, MD
Rappahannock Legal Services, Culpeper, VA
Rensselaer County District Attorney, Troy, NY
Richmond (VA) Commonwealth’s Attorney
Southside Virginia Legal Services, Petersburg, VA
State Water Control Board, Richmond, VA
Tidewater Legal Aid Society, Norfolk, VA
U.S. Attorney’s Office, New Haven, CT
U.S. Attorney’s Office, Washington, DC
Victim/Witness Assistance Program, Newport News, VA
Virginia Beach (VA) City Attorney
Virginia Beach (VA) Public Defender
Virginia Coalition on Jails and Prisons, Richmond, VA
Virginia Department of Social Services, Richmond, VA
Virginia Farmworkers Legal Assistance Project, Williamsburg, VA
Virginia Peninsula Council on Domestic Violence, Hampton, VA
Williamsburg/James City County (VA) Commonwealth’s Attorney
Thirty-two members of the Class of 1992 are serving as judicial clerks:

Elizabeth Hallock Andrews
Supreme Court of Maine
Portand, ME

Pamela Suzanne Arluk
U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia
Norfolk, VA
The Honorable Karen Williams
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit
Orangeburg, SC (1993-94)

John Calvin Brown
The Honorable Mary Ellen Abrecht
Superior Court of the District of Columbia
Washington, DC

Eric Sinclair Carlson
The Honorable John L. Coffey
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit
Milwaukee, WI

Ruth Nathanson Carter
The Honorable Barbara Keenan
Supreme Court of Virginia
McLean, VA

Lauren Ann Clineburg
Nineteenth Judicial Circuit of Virginia
Fairfax, VA

Christian Lee Connell
The Honorable Rebecca Beach Smith
U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia
Norfolk, VA

Joy Isabel Cummings
The Honorable Robert F. Chapman
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit
Columbia, SC

Jason Evans Dodd
The Honorable N. K. Moon
Virginia Court of Appeals
Lynchburg, VA

Elizabeth Stuart Dopp
The Honorable James Bradberry
U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia
Newport News, VA

Caitlin Shirer Dyk
The Honorable Noel Krammer
Superior Court of the District of Columbia
Washington, DC

Vanessa Reeve Elliott
The Honorable Paul V. Gadola
U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan
Detroit, MI

Keith Russell Finch
The Honorable Norma H. Johnson
U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia
Washington, DC

Natalie Gutterman
Staff Attorney’s Office
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit
Philadelphia, PA

Thomas Joseph Hanrahan
The Honorable David G. Lowe
U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia
Richmond, VA

Mark Edward Herrmann
The Honorable James R. Spencer
U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia
Richmond, VA

Robert L. Hogan
West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals
Charleston, WV

Kathryn R. Hu
The Honorable Joseph Hood
U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky
Pikeville, KY

Thomas Shipley Jones
The Honorable William D. Hutchinson
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit
Pittsburgh, PA

Nancy Lynn Killien
The Honorable Glen Williams
U.S. District Court for the Western District of Virginia
Abingdon, VA

Ami Kim
Chesterfield Circuit Court
Chesterfield, VA

Carrie Adair Leonard
The Honorable Claude M. Hilton
U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia
Alexandria, VA

Jerianne Elizabeth Mancini
The Honorable Hayden W. Head, Jr.
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas
Corpus Christi, TX

John Daniel Maxwell
The Honorable Harry W. Wellford
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit
Memphis, TN

Matthew J. O’Toole
The Honorable Rebecca Beach Smith
U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia
Norfolk, VA

Elizabeth Ellen Rocha
Superior Court of New Hampshire
Manchester, NH

Marcella Sadosky
Eighteenth Judicial Circuit of Virginia
Alexandria, VA

Elaine Paul Schaffer
The Honorable Daniel Huyett, III
U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania
Reading, PA

Carolyn Ann Tillotson
Nineteenth Judicial Circuit of Virginia
Fairfax, VA

Linda C. Trees
The Honorable Samuel W. Coleman, III
Virginia Court of Appeals
Bristol, VA

Kathryn Ann Washington
District of Columbia Court of Appeals
Washington, DC

Dannon Gay Williams
The Honorable John C. Crow
Missouri Court of Appeals
Springfield, MO
Even during a year of great transition, we have achieved great success together! While the leadership on campus has changed, the alumni and friends of the Law School responded in greater numbers and with greater resources than ever before.

Through efforts led by Foundation President, Ray Stoner '71, the endowment grew by $843,693 last year alone and surpassed the Law School Campaign goal of 12 million dollars in gifts and commitments! Led by Steve Carney '80 and Rob Elliott '69, the Annual Fund set new records in every category. With 1200 alumni donating a total of $342,000 towards current operations, which represents exceptional 20% growth in the number of participants and total dollars raised!

What do these remarkable numbers mean? They mean that private support has now risen to represent over 13% of the entire Law School budget. Increasingly, private funds provide the critical difference between our State allocation and the money necessary to place Marshall-Wythe among the nation's most outstanding law schools.

More specifically, your support has had a dramatic effect on the faculty and students. In 1982 there was not one faculty chair that was privately endowed. Ten years later, ten outstanding law professors hold named chairs that are partially or fully supported by private funds. In addition, almost $142,000 was awarded this year from private funds to 50 students for full or partial scholarship assistance based on both financial need and academic merit. Private support for scholarships nearly tripled the direct scholarship aid provided by the Commonwealth.

The Foundation Board, Association Board and Annual Fund Board each achieved 100% participation in their own giving last year and collectively spent countless hours raising a total of $1,185,693.

Even more remarkable is the fact that 80% of this growth has occurred in the last five years. The credit belongs to the alumni leaders who made such growth possible and to Tim Sullivan and Deborah Vick for assembling the team of over 200 wonderful alumni volunteers across the country.

This is the program that I inherited when I became the new Associate Dean for Development and Alumni Affairs last May — a cadre of enthusiastic alumni supporting an outstanding law school of truly unique character and potential. There is excitement and a sense of momentum among students, faculty and alumni as we approach this historic year. I invite each one of you, whether you have participated in the past or not, to join us in the effort that was begun more than a decade ago to provide the private resources to insure the Law School's success.
A DECADE OF SUCCESS

by Ray Stoner ’71

Law School Foundation President

The progress that we have made over the last decade is nothing less than extraordinary. When the Law School Foundation was created in 1982, there was less than one million dollars in endowment for the Law School. Today, the total endowment supporting the Law School is over 10.5 million dollars with an additional 1.7 million dollars in commitments.

Many people in our Law School community have worked long and hard to achieve these results. This involvement has been purposeful, satisfying and fun. We should all be proud of what we have accomplished.

We should also feel great pride that Tim Sullivan was named President of the College last June. In many ways, his appointment recognizes not only the unique strength of his character and abilities, but also the outstanding institutional quality of the academic program at the Law School, and the community and resources we have built together to support it.

As the Foundation moves into its second decade, we need the involvement of alumni and friends more than ever. As we compete with the other top law schools in the nation, the endowment resources to attract, retain and support the best faculty and students become more important. This is particularly true in a period of diminished state support. Only with endowment support can we ensure the outstanding legal education that honors Tim Sullivan’s legacy of educating “citizen-lawyers.”

What can we do to continue this momentum and help the Law School reach its potential? As alumni and friends of Marshall-Wythe, we can consider doing three things for our law school:

* Make a financial commitment. Help to build the resources necessary to continue the tradition of excellence.

* Volunteer. Join the team of hundreds of alumni who participate as Class Agents, Board members, Co-Counsel mentors for students or in some other way with the Law School.

* Come back to Williamsburg. Make plans to visit the Law School and see first-hand the difference you are making, particularly during this historic year.

With your help we will have another decade of even greater success.
An Update
On the “Family”

by Robert C. Elliott, II ’69
Law School Annual Fund Chair

Jane and I are back to three in college this year. Julie is a 1L at Marshall-Wythe. Wynne is in the Graduate School of Education at William and Mary and Lee is on the five-year plan at East Tennessee. It’s like buying investments — when you buy the stock, you expect a stockholder’s report — hopefully a good annual report. With the Annual Fund it’s a report to the family about the family.

The family is alive, healthy and growing. In 1991-92 the Annual Fund broke two more records: total giving and total number of givers. Total giving was up from $288,000 to $342,500, an increase of $54,500. Our goal is $350,000 plus in 1992-93, a realistic and reachable figure. Last year’s goal of 1,200 alumni donors was reached and I firmly believe this year’s goal of 1,300 will be met or exceeded.

The number of alumni who qualified for membership in the Dean’s Council through their generosity also set a record with 125. We hope to go to 140 this fiscal year. The threshold giving level for the Dean’s Council is $1,000 and for the President’s Council, $2,500. We are indeed gratified to see the Dean’s Council increase in alumni membership and proud of the number of Law School alumni who are members of the President’s Council. If you are able, join us. These are groups of concerned, loving alumni and friends who seek nothing
but the betterment of your university and its students.

The Firm-Mate program this year is under the direction of Bruce McNew, a 1979 Marshall-Wythe graduate who is Vice-Chairman of this year's Annual Fund. He is practicing in Philadelphia but makes the trip to Williamsburg frequently for Annual Fund business. I trust the Annual Fund will survive having two KA's (Kappa Alpha fraternity brothers), at the helm in one year.

The Firm-Mate program appeals to law firms having four or more of our graduates and enjoys the obvious benefit of having an "inside man" or woman to help solicit alumni within the firm commitments. Firms that give at the 100% level are recognized on a permanent plaque at the Law School. In 1990-91 one firm reached 100%. Last year we were up to 15 and our goal for this year is 25 — again, reachable.

Reunion Giving Programs are up and running strong for the classes of 1967, 1972 and 1982. If you are a member of one of these classes, please respond positively when contacted by one or more of your classmates.

Our friend, Jack High, whose son is a 3L at Marshall-Wythe, chairs the Parents Committee and wants to establish a Friends Committee. What a grand person and enthusiastic supporter. His efforts continue to pay off and his devotion infects all who contact him.

Lastly, the full Board is expected to approve a proposed plan that will recognize "lifetime" alumni giving as well as yearly giving. I feel this will more accurately reflect faithful, long-term giving by our graduates. It also appears likely that a permanent plaque will be dedicated in the Law School to those alumni whose "lifetime" giving level exceeds $100,000. We have a number of alumni who currently qualify and many more who have the ability.

This year we plan to challenge the entire student body and the entire faculty to a modest matching gift program. Student and faculty giving in the past has been very good and the Board feels that the challenge gift concept may just bring both bodies to the 100% level.

No Annual Fund report would be complete, or accurate, without thanking Steve Carney '80, last year's chair, for a great job. Past Chairmen, Chris Mellott '80, Chris Hohenberger '77 and Steve Boardman '73 are working every week to assure continued success of the Fund and form the balance of the Executive Committee. Rick Overy is the new Associate Dean for Development and Page Hayhurst continues as Assistant Dean. They are both truly wonderful.

We are about the business of Marshall-Wythe — your and my alma mater. One hundred and thirty strong, Annual Fund volunteers will be calling to talk about the family, to talk about "mother" and her needs and goals. Treat your caller or writer as family. They have labored long and hard without pay for you and me and the family. I ask you to consider doing all you are able to do.
RESOLUTION HONORING
PRESIDENT TIMOTHY J. SULLIVAN

The Trustees of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law Foundation, the Board of Directors of the William & Mary Law School Association and the Directors of the Annual Fund Board by this joint resolution recognize with profound gratitude the distinguished service and dedication of Timothy J. Sullivan as Dean of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law from July 1, 1985, to May 30, 1992.

His service as Dean has been marked by his unwavering and unselfish love for the institution. Both within and without the academic community, he has brought great credit and acclaim to the Law School. His leadership has reflected the highest standards of commitment, ethics and purpose. He has provided a clarity of vision and eloquently been our collective voice. He has inspired, ennobled and enriched our spirit and dedicated us to important principles. With great dignity, sensitivity and humor, he has helped build an exceptional faculty and student body, assembled an able and dedicated administrative staff and dramatically increased the involvement and financial support of the Law School alumni. Throughout he has gained the admiration and affection of all as a man of special character and friendship.

His dedication and devotion to the welfare of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law and the Commonwealth of Virginia have provided us with a remarkable example of service. He has demonstrated the qualities of the citizen-lawyer that serve as the ideal for our students. All of these qualities and contributions have markedly strengthened the Law School and have served to touch the lives of many. His legacy is a Law School community that is committed to fostering its students' intellectual, ethical and civic development and a Law School that is more assured of its future greatness and more befitting of its unique place in the history of our country. For all of this he deserves our deepest thanks.

RESOLVED, that the Trustees of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law Foundation, the Directors of the William & Mary Law School Association, and the Directors of the Annual Fund Board express their deep appreciation to Timothy J. Sullivan for his devotion, leadership, inspiration and accomplishment as the Dean of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the meetings of the Trustees of the Foundation, the Directors of the Law School Association and the Directors of the Annual Fund Board and a copy of the same be delivered to Timothy J. Sullivan and read on the occasion of the Dean’s Council Dinner on September 19, 1992, with best wishes for continued success as the 25th President of the College of William & Mary in Virginia.
# List of Donors by Gift Levels

## Dean’s Council

The Dean’s Council recognizes all gifts to the Law School of $1,000 or more.

### $100,000 to $199,999
- Anonymous
- Robert J. Fiscella
- Benjamin J. Fiscella
- James W. McClathlin

### $50,000 to $99,999
- D. Tennant Bryan
- J. Stewart Bryan

### $20,000 to $49,999
- Herbert V. Kelly, Sr. 1943
- Hillsman V. Wilson 1953

### $10,000 to $19,999
- R. Harvey Chappell, Jr. 1950
- Jacqueline Ray Denning 1976
- R. Bruce McNew 1979
- William Ralph Van Buren, Jr.
- Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Zable

### $5,000 to $9,999
- Stephan James Boardman 1973
- Brian L. Buckley 1979
- Howard J. Busbee 1967
- C. Lacey Compton, Jr. 1965
- William B. Harman, Jr. 1956
- John G. Kruchko 1975
- Assoc. Dean Faye F. Shealy
- Nicholas J. St. George 1965
- Ray Cooley Stoner 1971
- Job Taylor III. Esq. 1971
- Paul R. Verkuil

### $2,500 to $4,999
- Michael D. Alembik 1961
- Mr. William D. Breit 1978
- Mark S. Dray 1968
- Robert E. Elliott II 1969
- Robert W. Emmet III 1978
- E. C. Ferguson, Jr. ’41
- Edward L. Flippen 1974
- Philip J. Hendel 1964
- Jack Lewis High
- Thomas P. Hollowell 1968
- James Phillip LaCasse 1973

### $1,000 to $2,499
- Christopher Rowe Mellott 1980
- Daniel David Portanova 1966
- James K. Stewart 1969
- James Joseph Thomas II 1976
- Jeffrey M. Zwerdling 1970

### $1,000 to $2,499
- Richard William Baine 1978
- Mr. and Mrs. Stanley G. Barr, Jr. 1966
- Sam T. Beale 1968
- Edward R. Blumberg 1975
- Michael R. Borasky 1975
- Samuel F. Boyte 1975
- Richard Brown 1974
- R. Edwin Burnette, Jr. 1978
- The Hon. Louis K. Campbell 1975
- Elizabeth Byrd Carder 1978
- Stephen Patrick Carney 1980
- Curtis McFall Coward 1974
- Stephen R. Crampton 1970
- Lawrence Gordon Cumming 1976
- Jeffrey Brian Detwiler 1978
- David D. Dickerson 1968
- A. Robert Doll 1951
- Thomas Edward Doughty 1973
- Johnny Mack Farmer 1977
- Robert M. Fitzgerad 1975
- Peter Anthony Frey 1973
- S. Leigh Fulwood 1983
- John B. Gaidies 1969
- Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Giordano 1974
- G. Richard Gold 1971
- Stephen David Halliday 1974
- Michael S. Hart 1976
- Winston M. Haythe 1967
- Robert A. Hendel 1968
- Leslie A. Hoffman 1974
- John Milton Hollins 1949
- Christopher Jay Honenberger 1977
- Sarah C. Honenberger 1978
- The Hon. R. Stanley Hudgins 1948
- Jerry K. Jebo 1974
- Mrs. Frances Jolls
- Robert R. Kaplan 1972
- Gordon M. Kent 1966
- John F. Kueenerme
- Robert Anthony Lowman 1969

### $1,000 to $2,499
- Prof. Paul Marcus
- Roslyn A. Mazer
- Edward David McGuire, Jr. 1973
- Roger D. Meade 1975
- Charles F. Midkiff 1970
- J. W. Montgomery III 1972
- Lucie H. Moore 1983
- Mary Jane Morrison 1981
- Charles John Nabit 1980
- S. Dean Olson
- Stephen Lee Owen 1977
- John M. Parsons 1967
- James David Penny 1983
- Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Peters
- John M. Peterson 1972
- Richard Randolph Pickard 1979
- Carol Hill Pickard 1979
- Vincent P. Pirri 1952
- Harold F. Poe 1969
- James Mathews Pope 1978
- William Taliaferro Prince 1957
- Thomas Ky Fan Purcell 1974
- Harry D. Saunders 1970
- Howard P. Schiff 1967
- John P. Scozzari 1959
- Thomas Stewart Shadrack 1972
- Rand E. Shapiro 1972
- Joel S. Shapiro 1966
- Peter Shebell, Jr. 1954
- David L. Short 1964
- Anne Ballard Shumardine 1983
- Meade Addison Spotts 1982
- Robert C. Stackhouse 1951
- Pres. and Mrs. Timothy J. Sullivan
- F. Ellen Lloyd Trover 1972
- Mr. and Mrs. James E. Ukrop
- James Michael Vasileck 1986
- Charles A. White, Jr. 1963
- Dianne Hulbert Wilcox 1979
- M. P. Windle 1953
- Robert Lee Winikoff 1973
- Henry Charles Wolf 1966
- Gretchen Marie Wolfinger 1984
- Janice Bowers Wolk 1977
- The Hon. and Mrs. J. R. Zepkin 1965
$500 to $999
Evan E. Adair 1975
P. Richard Anderson, Jr. 1973
Willard Bergman, Jr. 1972
Kimberly Brittain-Valenti
Timothy Michael Broas 1979
William Joseph Carter 1974
Timothy A. Coye 1974
Constance Warren DeSaulnier
Jane E. Fahey 1981
Mark George Griffith Ferguson 1983
The Hon. Dixon L. Foster 1949
Thomas Edward Francis 1982
Jay Robert Fries 1979
Lawrence Henry Gennari 1989
Bernard Goldstein 1960
Elisa Joan Grammer 1976
Anne Gordon Greever 1977
Jack M. Gulley 1950
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hammerle
Carl W. Harder 1975
Mr. William E. Hoffmann, Jr. 1977
Stephen John Horvath III 1984
Sarah Shank Hull 1984
John Harlow Klein 1976
Mr. and Mrs. Harry James Kostel 1956
Jeffrey Grant Lenhart 1987
David St. Clair Lowman, Jr. 1980
Robert Shawn Majette 1979
Stanley E. Majors 1975
Edward Anthony McCullough 1979
Steven William McGrath 1974
John A. McKinney, Jr. 1973
Steven Michael Miller 1984
Conrad John Naas 1986
George S. Newman 1970
Dianne E. O’Donnell 1976
Sharon E. Pandak 1978
Gary R. Peet 1975
Richard G. Poinsett 1971
Anita Owings Poston 1974
Debra Jean Prillaman 1976
Donna H. Schewel 1990
Richard W. Stern 1980
C. Gerard Thompson 1980
E. Diane Newsom Thompson 1981
Daniel Andrew Valenti 1982
Stephen Wermiel
Mary Jo White 1984
Dean and Mrs. Richard A. Williamson

$250 to $499
Richard Van Wert Adams III 1978
Alvin Powers Anderson 1972
The Hon. R. William Arthur 1940
Mark Steven Bader 1986
Francis Cooke Bagby 1980
C. Butler Barrett 1968
Anne Elizabeth Bomar 1991
Peter Hartwell Bornstein 1980
Deborah Ann Bosworth 1985
James Matheson Boyd 1987
Edward E. Brickell
William John Bridge 1976
Samuel McManus Brock III 1981
Charles Hampton Brown III 1987
Walter Colby Brown 1980
Rick Lyman Burdick 1976
Charles H. Burr 1975
Robert Harvey Chappell III 1990
Ann Cazazos Chen 1991
Ernest John Choquette 1979
Peter Charles Condron 1987
Glen Conrad 1974

The Dean’s Council Dinner, September 19, 1992, in the Wren yard.
Mr. and Mrs. Wesley M. Kurowski
Joseph Francis Lagrotteria 1980
Kenneth H. Lambert, Jr. 1959
Stuart Craig Lane 1978
Fernand Albert Lavallee 1988
James E. Lawrence 1955
Stephen Gregor Lee 1990
The Hon. James Asbury Leftwich 1958
Elmo Turton Legg 1941
Gary E. Legner 1969
Virginia Till Lemmon 1947
Prof. John M. Levy
Cheryl Ann Lewis 1980
The Hon. J. Dean Lewis 1973
John H. Lhost 1974
I. David Lindauer 1950
Jeffrey Robert Lindemuth
Barbara W. Lindemuth 1978
Daniel U. Livermore, Jr. 1961
Mr. and Mrs. Otto Lowe, Jr. 1958
Alan D. MacDonald 1966
C. Theodore Miller 1978
Edward Alan Miller, Jr. 1973
William Frederick Miller 1974
Sean Joseph Milano 1986
Howard Lynn Millard 1974
William Fletcher Miller 1974
Edward Alan Miller, Jr. 1973
C. Theodore Miller 1978
Mr. and Mrs. Peter G. Miller
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mitchell 1974
David E. Morewitz 1955
The Hon. Joan Turner Morris 1977
Mr. and Mrs. Garry Wayne Morse 1983
Mr. and Mrs. Steven J. Mulroy 1989
Amy Birkerter Mulroy 1988
Sean Francis Murphy 1982
James A. Murphy, Jr. 1953
Timothy Michael Murphy 1990
Robert Lawrence Musick 1986
William M. Musser, Jr. 1942
Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Nagel
Steven Conrad Nelson 1985
Forest Anthony Nester 1977
Morgan Brooke-Devlin Nester 1978
Kendall Joseph Newman 1984
Karen Tunt Nickell 1981
Diane Marie Nugent 1983
James J. O'Brien 1967
William Ahner Old, Jr. 1980
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oliveira
Alan Patrick Owens 1963
Randall C. Palamar 1975
David Parker 1985
Granville R. Patrick 1959
Andrew Sanford Paul 1978
Gregory Arthur Paw 1988
Mark William Pearson 1989
Rosser J. Petit 1965
Douglas Frederick Pinter 1977
Ellen K. Piron 1973
Donald Robert McKillop 1987
Harriet Council Mead
Elsie Lytle Mead 1973
Laura Jean Mechan 1984
Mr. and Mrs. John Edwin Messick 1958
James A. Melecafe 1975
Melanie F. Michaelson 1991
Edward Alan Miller, Jr. 1973
C. Theodore Miller 1978
Mr. and Mrs. Peter G. Miller
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mitchell 1974
David E. Morewitz 1955
The Hon. Joan Turner Morris 1977
Mr. and Mrs. Garry Wayne Morse 1983
Mr. and Mrs. Steven J. Mulroy 1989
Amy Birkerter Mulroy 1988
Sean Francis Murphy 1982
James A. Murphy, Jr. 1953
Timothy Michael Murphy 1990
Robert Lawrence Musick 1986
William M. Musser, Jr. 1942
Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Nagel
Steven Conrad Nelson 1985
Lee Irvin Sherman 1984
Thomas A. Shields 1964
Augustus Graham Shirley II 1988
Cheryl K. Short 1981
Frederick L. Shreves II 1971
Kathleen L. Sminkos 1978
The Hon. Robert L. Simpson, Jr. 1968
Robert Jeffrey Skinner 1989
Larry Benjamin Silpoy 1973
Robert Elmer Smartschann 1977
Craig Howard Smith 1979
Conway W. Smith III 1970
Peter F. Smith
The Hon. A. B. Smith, Jr. 1949
The Hon. Rebecca Beach Smith 1979
Walter A. Smith III 1968
Prof. Rodney A. Smolla
Michael Thomas Soberic 1979
T. Howard Spanhol 1956
W. Laird Stabler III 1980
R. Lee Stephens 1987
Suzanne Paulette Stern 1985
The Hon. Robert Wright Stewart 1953
Corinne Moore Stoker 1978
C. Randall Stone 1990
Walter B. Stowe, Jr. 1974
Raymond Holmes Strope 1965
David W. Stuckel 1974
The Hon. Lloyd C. Sullenberger 1966
The Hon. William J. Sullivan 1965
John M. Sullivan 1965

donald J. Reichle 1968
Donald Robert McKillop 1987
Harriet Council Mead
Elsie Lytle Mead 1973
Laura Jean Mechan 1984
Mr. and Mrs. John Edwin Messick 1958
James A. Melecafe 1975
Melanie F. Michaelson 1991
Edward Alan Miller, Jr. 1973
C. Theodore Miller 1978
Mr. and Mrs. Peter G. Miller
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mitchell 1974
David E. Morewitz 1955
The Hon. Joan Turner Morris 1977
Mr. and Mrs. Garry Wayne Morse 1983
Mr. and Mrs. Steven J. Mulroy 1989
Amy Birkerter Mulroy 1988
Sean Francis Murphy 1982
James A. Murphy, Jr. 1953
Timothy Michael Murphy 1990
Robert Lawrence Musick 1986
William M. Musser, Jr. 1942
Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Nagel
Steven Conrad Nelson 1985
Lee Irvin Sherman 1984
Thomas A. Shields 1964
Augustus Graham Shirley II 1988
Cheryl K. Short 1981
Frederick L. Shreves II 1971
Kathleen L. Sminkos 1978
The Hon. Robert L. Simpson, Jr. 1968
Robert Jeffrey Skinner 1989
Larry Benjamin Silpoy 1973
Robert Elmer Smartschann 1977
Craig Howard Smith 1979
Conway W. Smith III 1970
Peter F. Smith
The Hon. A. B. Smith, Jr. 1949
The Hon. Rebecca Beach Smith 1979
Walter A. Smith III 1968
Prof. Rodney A. Smolla
Michael Thomas Soberic 1979
T. Howard Spanhol 1956
W. Laird Stabler III 1980
R. Lee Stephens 1987
Suzanne Paulette Stern 1985
The Hon. Robert Wright Stewart 1953
Corinne Moore Stoker 1978
C. Randall Stone 1990
Walter B. Stowe, Jr. 1974
Raymond Holmes Strope 1965
David W. Stuckel 1974
The Hon. Lloyd C. Sullenberger 1966
The Hon. William J. Sullivan 1965

Ed '78 and Patty Burnett with President Sullivan.
From right to left, the Zwerglings, the Stackhouses, Deborah Vick, Page Hayhurst, Neal Devins and Bill Kiniry.

T. Thomas Van Dam 1973
Robert C. Vaughan 1958
Deborah Vick
Kevin Richard Vienna 1981
Raymond Nicholas Villarosa 1974
Edmund L. Walton, Jr. 1963
Christopher Michael Was 1973
Thomas Rollins Watkins, Jr. 1978
Mr. and Mrs. William N. Watkins 1982
Daniel Richard Weckstein 1978
John William Wesley 1985
James H. Wesson, Jr. 1954
Emmet T. White, Jr. 1971
William Luther White 1950
The Hon. Kenneth N. Whitehurst, Jr. 1966
Mr. and Mrs. Roland P. Wilder, Jr.
Keith Boyd Wilhelm 1981
Gregory Paul Williams 1982
Edward Timothy Wilkins Willis 1955
Edise Munsell-Williams 1972
Gino Warren Williams 1986
Jere Malcom Harris Willis III 1984
Julia Wilkins Willis 1955
Robert Joseph Wise 1977
Donald Peter Wittry 1968
Robert W. Wooldridge, Jr. 1979
H. Kimberlie Young 1988
Joseph Michael Young 1977
Wayne Martin Zell 1985
David Marshall Zobel 1983

From right to left, the Zwerglings, the Stackhouses, Deborah Vick, Page Hayhurst, Neal Devins and Bill Kiniry.

Charles Swanye Arberg 1980
Lee Robert Arzt 1973
George Asimos, Jr. 1985
The Hon. William C. Atack 1967
Richard Fox Aufsenger III 1985
Sara A. Austin 1990
Tina Lynn Autry 1991
Michael Joseph Baader 1985
Lillian L. Bacon
Mary Lynne Williams Bailey 1983
Kimberly Grove Ball 1989
Francis James Baltz 1979
Albert George Bantley 1983
Albert P. Barker 1981
Reginald Moore barley 1977
Christine Kelly Barnes 1990
Carson Hayes Barnes 1975
Matt Peter Barracca 1990
R. John Barrett 1981
Pamela Owen Barron 1981
Kelli Denise Basford 1989
Carl Martin Bates 1987
John R. Bati 1959
I.T.C. William M. Batts III (Ret.) 1977
Nathaniel R. Beckman IV 1979
Rodney Allen Beard 1987
Anne Beckley
Mr. and Mrs. David R. Belevetz
David F. Belkowitz 1977
Edward James Bell III 1985
Lee S. Bender 1988
Darrel W. Bender 1976
David C. Bendush 1986
John Bowditch Bennett 1977
Hanne L. Berg
Richard K. Berg
Meta Bernstein
Theresa Brumback Berry 1987
Elisabeth Anne Buro 1989
D. Wyatt Bethel 1978
Mitchell Gerald Blair 1982
Dr. Theodore Bliss 1959
Catherine Mahoney Blue 1986
John R. Boberg 1968
Michelle L. Bodley 1990
Linda Helene Boggs 1991
The Hon. Hal J. Bone, Jr. 1969
Charles W. Boohar 1972

Esther Atara Borsuk 1986
Randall K. Bowen 1988
Anne Deidre Bowling 1991
Kimberlynn Chasteen Bowmer 1990
James Allison Boyd 1968
Kenneth Haley Boyer 1989
Paul William Boyer 1987
Donald P. Boyle, Jr. 1989
Philip Lloyd Bradfield 1989
Suzanne Stone Brannan 1978
William J. Branscom
J. Robert Bray 1965
Johnston Breindel 1965
Francis Joseph Brennan III 1989
Robert Mark Briggs 1986
Donna Marie Briggs 1978
Robert H. Brink, Jr. 1978
James Orlando Brocoletti 1978
Matilda A. Brodhax 1990
Valerie Jacobson Brodsky 1989
Jeffrey Franklin Brooke 1988
Deborah R. Broughton 1989
John Wayne Brown 1981
Allan C. Brownfeld 1964
Lawrence Lloyd Bruckner 1974
Kevin Michael Brunick 1979
James Daniel Brunk 1990
Emerson E. Brunus 1991
Joy Marlene Brunski 1987
Robert N. Buza 1991
Kevin John Burke 1987
Katherine A. Burroughs 1988
L. Lee Byrd 1988
John George Cadden 1990
Kathleen D. Caldwell 1982
Scott Douglas Callen 1984
Jack Edward Call 1974
Elizabeth Montgomery Campbell 1988
Pamela Sue Caplinger 1986
Carla Jean Carlsoni 1986
Margaret Mchugh Carlson 1986
Ellen Charlotte Carlson 1988
Georgia Branscom Carter 1982
James David Carter III 1954
Thomas C. Carter 1978
Kathleen M. Carver 1984
John Lawrence Carver 1976
Larry Dean Case 1982
Patricia L. Casey 1984
Christopher Bryan Cashen 1991
Daniel Anthony Catanzariti 1982
John Xavier Cervey 1987
Rolly Lee Chambers 1984
Anthony Champa 1942
Isabel Elliott Chenoweth 1989
Rexford R. Cherryman 1962
Carter Cabell Chinnis 1978
Monica Maxine Cholmondeley 1991
Robert Ray Church 1983
Bernice Herrman Cilley 1987
Edward Timothy Clancy 1975
David Allan Clark 1988
Thomas C. Clark 1968
Amy Thatcher Clarke 1989
George John Arndell Clenno 1985
William Cleveland, Jr. 1967
The Hon. Wesley R. Cofer, Jr. 1949
Irwin Mark Cohen 1989
Mr. and Mrs. E. Scott Conover
Gary Stephen Cook 1980
Raleigh M. Cooley 1951
Gordon Harrison Copland 1983
Linda Weston Copinger 1980
Cameron N. Gosby 1996
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Class Total</th>
<th>Number Solicited</th>
<th>Number Giving</th>
<th>Participation</th>
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<td>1926</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>1930</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<td>1931</td>
<td>$350.00</td>
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<td>1938</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1940</td>
<td>$350.00</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>1941</td>
<td>$2,200.00</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>1942</td>
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<td>1943</td>
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<td>1947</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<td>1948</td>
<td>$1,500.00</td>
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<td>1949</td>
<td>$152,325.00</td>
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<td>63</td>
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<td>1950</td>
<td>$13,201.59</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>1951</td>
<td>$4,865.25</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<td>1952</td>
<td>$1,755.32</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>33</td>
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<td>1953</td>
<td>$23,625.00</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>1954</td>
<td>$1,425.00</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>50</td>
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* Given consecutively for the last 5 years.
** Given consecutively for the last 10 years.
† Given consecutively since graduation.

President Sullivan receives a standing ovation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Class Total</th>
<th>Number Solicited</th>
<th>Number Giving</th>
<th>% Participation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<td>$400.00</td>
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<td>1956</td>
<td>$6,260.00</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>1957</td>
<td>$1,110.00</td>
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<td>1958</td>
<td>$725.00</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>1959</td>
<td>$2,075.00</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>67</td>
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<td>1960</td>
<td>$750.00</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>1961</td>
<td>$4,368.00</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td>1962</td>
<td>$550.00</td>
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<td>1963</td>
<td>$1,775.00</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>1964</td>
<td>$23,355.00</td>
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<td>1965</td>
<td>$18,856.00</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>44</td>
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<td>1966</td>
<td>$8,825.00</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>28</td>
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<td>1967</td>
<td>$9,420.00</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>39</td>
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<td>1968</td>
<td>$12,400.00</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>43</td>
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<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>$9,250.00</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Numbers may include partial participation.

** Indicates individuals whose participation is below 50%.

---

1962

**Sebastian Gaeta, Jr.**

Class Total: $550.00

Number solicited: 15

Number giving: 3

% participation: 20

**Rexford R. Cherryman**

* Capt. Sebastian Gaeta, Jr.

Shannon Taylor Mason, Jr.

1963

**Prof. Emeritus Emeric Fischer**

Class Total: $23,355.00

Number solicited: 20

Number giving: 8

% participation: 35

**Allan C. Brownfeld**

**Richard E. Crouch**

**Philip J. Hendel**

**James McGlothin**

**Shepard W. McKenney**

J. F. Phillips, Jr.

Thomas A. Shiel

David L. Short

1965

**C. Lacey Compton, Jr.**

Class Total: $18,856.00

Number solicited: 32

Number giving: 14

% participation: 44

**J. Robert Bray**

**Johnston Brendel**

**C. Lacey Compton, Jr.**

**R. Lowell Coolidge**

Gregory U. Evans

James Goodson III

Mary Catherine Holcomb

**Nathan S. Howard**

Michael A. Ialongo

Rosser J. Pettit

Raymond Holmes Strople

* The Hon. William J. Sullivan

**Linda Louis Watkins**

**The Hon. J. R. Zepkin**

1966

**Bradford W. Coupe**

Class Total: $8,825.00

Number solicited: 43

Number giving: 12

% participation: 28

---

Stanley Graves Barr, Jr.

* Gordon M. Kent

William R. Keown

Alan D. MacDonald

Albert J. Mainelli

**David Daniel Portanova**

**Marcia F. Ranczy**

**Joel S. Shapiro**

**The Hon. Lloyd C. Sullenberger**

**The Hon. Alfred D. Swersky**

**The Hon. Kenneth N. Whitehurst, Jr.**

**Henry Charles Wolf**

1967

**David Wayne O'Bryan**

Class Total: $9,420.00

Number solicited: 36

Number giving: 14

% participation: 39

**The Hon. William C. Atack**

**Ralph K. Barclay, Jr.**

**Howard J. Busbee**

William Cleveland, Jr.

Craig U. Dana

C. Jerry Franklin

**Stephen David Harris**

Winston M. Haythe

Prof. J. Rodney Johnson

Raymond H. Kraftson

D. Wayne O'Bryan

John M. Parsons

Howard P. Schiff

Horace A. Teiss, Jr.

1968

**Mark S. Dray**

Class Total: $12,400.00

Number solicited: 58

Number giving: 25

% participation: 43

**The Hon. David Joseph Agatstein**

**C. Butler Barrett**

**Sam T. Beale**

**John R. Boberg**

James Allison Boyd

* F. Prince Butler

Thomas C. Clark

Halbert Thornton Dail

**David D. Dickerson**

**Mark S. Dray**

**David L. Gibson**

**John H. Goodrich, Jr.**

**Richard H. Harding**

Robert A. Hendel

**Thomas P. Hollowell**

Donald J. Reichle

**Richard A. Repp**

Robert E. Scott

The Hon. Robert L. Simpson, Jr.

Walter A. Smith III

Carmen Saunders Teass

Robert Edward Tomes

Robert T. Wandrei

* The Hon. William L. Wellons

Donald Peter Witty

1969

**John B. Gaides**

**Fran Gaides**

Class Total: $9,250.00

Number solicited: 53

Number giving: 15

% participation: 28

The Hon. Hal J. Bonney, Jr.
* Jon W. Bruce
Robert S. Dutro
** Homer L. Elliott
** Robert C. Elliott II
John B. Gaedies
Stacy F. Garrett III
* Barry M. Hollander
* Gary E. Legner
** Karen Atkinson Loffredo
Robert Anthony Lowman
* Eleanor Seitz MacLean
* Harold F. Poe
** James K. Stewart
James A. Swigart

1970

Stephen R. Crampton
Class Total: $7,335.00
Number solicited: 46
Number giving: 14
% participation: 30

** Stephen R. Crampton
** Anthony Gaeta, Jr.
Randall S. Hawthorne
Dennis C. Hensley
* The Hon. Joseph H. Kelley
* Charles F. Miekoff
George S. Newman
** Harry D. Saunders
* Conway W. Smith III
Howard P. Smith
Edward P. Snead
* Albert J. Taylor, Jr.
George R. Wright
Jeffrey M. Zwourdling

1971

H. Duncan Garnett
Class Total: $14,960.00
Number solicited: 54
Number giving: 13
% participation: 24
Leonard F. Alcantara
** John B. Evans
G. Richard Gold
** The Hon. H. Robert Mayer
* Bob G. Phelps
Richard G. Poinsett
* Joel H. Shane
Frederick L. Shreves II
** Ray Cooley Stoner
* Job Taylor III, Esq.
Bruce Earl Titus
Emmet T. White, Jr.
J. Corey Qua

1972

Michael D. Lubeley
Class Total: $10,347.00
Number solicited: 53
Number giving: 19
% participation: 36
Joseph Anthony Abelhoun
* Alvin Powers Anderson
* Michael Irving Ashe
* Willard Bergman, Jr.
Charles W. Boohar
Ronald Edward Burgess
Frank Henry Frye
** Bruce Roahlen Harris
** Robert R. Kaplan
** Michael D. Lubeley
J. W. Montgomery III
** Elsie Munsell-Williams

1973

Rodney Goggin
Thomas E. Doughty
Class Total: $17,980.00
Number solicited: 135
Number giving: 41
% participation: 30
* P. Richard Anderson, Jr.
** Sally James Andrews
William C. Andrews III
** Lee Robert Arzt
Lauren M. Bellin
Paul Bellin
* Stephen Michael Bickford
Stephan James Boardman
Michael Wayne Cannaday
Richard C. DeYoung III
Eric Lee Dobberteen
Thomas Edward Doughty
David Strange Favre
** Thomas Richard Frantz
Peter Anthony Frey
Jon Craig Gilliland
* John Everett Greenbacker, Jr.
* Edward Benjamin Hogenson
** Terry Dean Huffman
Garvey Edward Hughes
Donald B. Irons
** Stephen Allen Isaacs
* William Thomas Jordan, Jr.
Mark William Korotash
** James Phillip LaCasse
The Hon. J. Dean Lewis
* The Hon. Richard Larry Lewis
The Hon. Donald Allen Mclothlin
** Edward David McGuire, Jr.
John A. McKinney, Jr.
Eilene Lyle Mead
** Edward Alan Miller, Jr.
William Gordon Murray, Jr.
David McKay Post

1974

Richard Brown
Steven W. McGrath
Jerry Jebo
Class Total: $17,675.00
Number solicited: 151
Number giving: 48
% participation: 32

** The Hon. James F. Almand
* Richard Brown
Lawrence Lloyd Bruckner
* Jack Edward Call
William Joseph Carter
** Paul Edward Clifford
** Glen Conrad
James Edward Cornwell, Jr.
Curtis McFall Coward
** Timothy A. Coyle
Lawrence Denison Diehl
** The Hon. Michael Spence Dobson
Richard Gwylm Evans
** Edward L. Flippen
Carole Bailey Frantz
** Gregory Giordano
Stephen David Halliday
** Leslie A. Hoffmann
Leila Baum Hopper
** Jerry K. Jebo
Gerald Joseph Kirkpatrick
** Donald L. Kornfield
* Barbara Buchanan Lewis
** John H. Lhost
** John Carroll McDougal
** Steven William McGregor
** Stephen Edward McGregor
** Howard Lynn Millard
William Frederick Miller
The Hon. LeRoy F. Millette, Jr.
Richard Mitchell
** James Brady Murray, Jr.
Amita Oguns Poston
Stanley Walter Preston, Jr.
Lewis Puller
1975

Gary R. Peet
Class Total: $19,805.00
Number solicited: 127
Number giving: 37
% participation: 29

Gary R. Peet
Robert M. Fitzgerald
Michael J. Cassidy
Samuel F. Boyte
Michael R. Borasky
Evan E. Adair
George L. Wells
Daniel Zachary Shapiro
Gary Franklin Roth

1976

David C. Canfield
William H. Casterline
Class Total: $21,865.00
Number solicited: 133
Number giving: 48
% participation: 36

David C. Canfield
Gary R. Peet
Anthony F. Radd
The Hon. Merlin M. Renne
Daniel F. Brown

1977

William M. Flynn
Class Total: $10,365.00
Number solicited: 145
Number giving: 52
% participation: 36

William M. Flynn
John Nelson Crist
James Robert Cromwell
Lawrence Gordon Cumming
John Lockley Deal
Jacqueline Ray Denning
Moira Katherine Donoghue
Thomas Harry Dunham
Eugene Albert Ferreri, Jr.
Richard Meirion Hadford
Richard E. Foster
Lawrence Hoyt Glanzer
Elisa Joan Grammer
The Hon. George Wallace Grayson
Michael Stephen Hacksaylo
Michael S. Hart
Ingrid Michelsen Hillinger
Mark Joseph Horoschak
John G. Jackson
Stephen James Kalista
Kathleen Marie King
John Harlow Klein
Jeffrey Steven Kuperstock
James Bruce Lonergan
John Gilmore MacConnell
Dianne E. O'Donnell
David Holland Osborne
Ellen K. Pirog
George R. Price, Jr.
Debra Jean Prillaman
Lynn Raymond Riechel
Kenneth Thomas Rye
Richard Norman Seaman
Margaret N. Strand
Guice George Strong
Howard Rufus Sykes, Jr.
James Joseph Thomas II
Judith Miriam Feinman Wall
Helene Statfeld Ward
James Page Williams

1978

DeRonda E. Short
Constance H. Frogale
Class Total: $16,915.00
Number solicited: 142
Number giving: 54
% participation: 38

DeRonda E. Short
John Christian Laager
Stuart Craig Lane
Joseph R. Lassiter, Jr.
H. Vanzile Lawrence
Janna Levinstein
Barbara W. Lindemuth
James Angus MacDonald
Peter Robert Messitt
C. Theodore Miller
Jeffrey Lee Minge
Sally O'Neill Mauldin
Patrick Barcille McDermott
Hubert F. McKeeney, Jr.
The Hon. Joan Turner Morris
Forest Anthony Myer
Anthony Joseph Nicolo
Stephen Lee Owen
Douglas Frederick Pinter
Michael Ballen Salasky
Richard Alan Saunders
Durrell Lee Sayer
Richard Raymond Siegel
Robert Elmer Smartschan
Michael Mansfield Smith
Jamie Faith Stone
Ellen Shelton Weinman
J. Edgar Wine
Robert Kenneth Wise
Janice Bowers Wolf
Joseph Michael Young
1979

Jay R. Fries
Gary S. Marshall
Edward A. McCullough

Class Total: $27,340.00
Number solicited: 135
Number giving: 33
% participation: 24

* Gregg Leland Warner
* Corinne Moore Stoker
* Sharon Woods Villarosa
* Thomas Rollins Watkins, Jr.
* Daniel Richard Weckstein

**Gregg Leland Warner
**Corinne Moore Stoker
**Sharon Woods Villarosa
**Thomas Rollins Watkins, Jr.
**Daniel Richard Weckstein

1980

Francis C. Bagbey
C. Richard Davis
J. Lee E. Meeks
Kevin D. Norwood

Class Total: $12,147.00
Number solicited: 142
Number giving: 48
% participation: 34

* Francis C. Bagbey
**C. Richard Davis
***J. Lee E. Meeks
****Kevin D. Norwood

1981

Larry K. Elliott
William C. Melli

Class Total: $8,352.00
Number solicited: 145
Number giving: 60
% participation: 40

**Larry K. Elliott
**William C. Melli

1982

Thomas E. Francis
John M. Sharpe
David R. Wilson
Robert A. Colton

Class Total: $7,250.00
Number solicited: 150
Number giving: 40
% participation: 26

* Thomas E. Francis
**John M. Sharpe
***David R. Wilson
****Robert A. Colton

1983

Jeffry Howard Nelson

* Jeffry Howard Nelson

1984

Elva Archer Mapp
Richard Anthony Marone
William Clifford Meili
Bruce Carl Morris

* Elva Archer Mapp
**Richard Anthony Marone
***William Clifford Meili
****Bruce Carl Morris

1985

Gary Stephen Cook

* Gary Stephen Cook

1986

Dorothy Martin McCorkle
Richard Ernest Wolff

* Dorothy Martin McCorkle
**Richard Ernest Wolff

1987

Elwood Victor Elliott

* Elwood Victor Elliott

1988

Coralyn Gash Goode

* Coralyn Gash Goode

1989

Ray Webb King

* Ray Webb King

1990

Philip Joel Kochman

* Philip Joel Kochman

1991

Kathleen Wharton Kane

* Kathleen Wharton Kane

1992

Kevin D. Norwood

* Kevin D. Norwood

1993

Patricia Niki Mastromichalis

* Patricia Niki Mastromichalis

1994

Patricia A. McCauley

* Patricia A. McCauley

Jackie Denning '76 and Scott Hart '76.

* Kevin P. O'Mahony
  * Janet J. L. Quinn
  * Nadine Elizabeth Roddy
  * William Lambert Stewart Ross
  * Peter Harris Rudy
  * J. McDowell Sharpe

* Meade Addison Spotts
  * Elizabeth Holmstrup Stann
  * Joseph John Steffen, Jr.

* Gregory Michael Stewart
  * Clara Potter Swanson
  * Michael Hunter Terry

* Julie F. Tingwall
  * Daniel Andrew Valenti
  * James Patrick Walliblich

* William Norman Watkins
  * Jean Penick Watkins
  * Lee Edward Wilder

* Gregory Michael Stewart
  * Michael Paul Williams
  * Larry David Willis

* David Ralph Wilson

1983

James A. Penney

Arthur J. Volk

S. Leigh Fulwood

Edward R. Hawkens

Class Total: $9,086.00

Number solicited: 175

Number giving: 53

% participation: 30

Richard Fox Aufenger III

Mary Lynne Williams Bailey

Albert George Bantley

! Richard Francis Chovanec

* Robert Ray Church
  * Gordon Harrison Copland

Marion Turner Doss, Jr.

Mark George Griffith Ferguson

Susan R. Ferrell

Deborah Epstein Fogle

S. Leigh Fulwood

William Andrew Galanko

* Arthur Evan Gary
  * Elizabeth Alexander Gibbs

* Joseph F. Giordano
  ! E. Roy Hawkins

Michael George Hillinger

Eric George Hoffman

! Toni Lynn Imfeld

Raymond Paul Johnson

Robert Milton Kesler

* Samuel Alan Landman

* Edward Emerson Lane, Jr.
  * Randal J. Leinert
  * Bruce H. Matson
  * Linda Peice McGavin
  * Bradley Dwain McGraw

* Lucie H. Moore

Garry Wayne Morse

Diane Marie Nugent

Charles Joseph O'Hara

Sara Towery O'Hara

James A. Penney

James David Penny

Kenneth E. Powell

Michael Anthony Robusto

Clint Douglas Routsen

* Lori Ann Samilion

Louise A. Schmidt

* Harry Benjamin Shubin

! Anne Ballard Shumadine

Cindy Moreland Summers

* Mary Katharine Spong

* Sally Lou Steel

! Daniel Peter Stipano

* Patricia L. Casey
  * Rolly Lee Chambers

Ned Lowell Crain

Beth Schipper DeSimone

Katharine B. Devoid

* Alexander M. Donaldson

Nora M. Brown Everett

1984

Mark J. Schulte

Class Total: $7,986.00

Number solicited: 176

Number giving: 49

% participation: 28

* Charles Edward Adkins

* Joseph Raymond Brendel

Scott Douglas Calhoun

* Kathleen M. Carver

Patricia L. Casey

* Rolly Lee Chambers

Ned Lowell Crain

Beth Schipper DeSimone

Katharine B. Devoid

* Alexander M. Donaldson

Nora M. Brown Everett

1985

Amy T. Holt

Michael J. Baader

William H. Shewmake

Class Total: $4,055.00

Number solicited: 165

Number giving: 52

% participation: 32

C. Kent Allison

Timothy Mark Anstine

George Asimos, Jr.

Michael Joseph Baader

Edward James Bell III

! Deborah Ann Bosworth

Patrick Michael Brogan

* Ann Burke Brogan

George John Arundel Clemo

! Patricia Phelan Davis

* James Michael DeSimone

F. M. Donner

Kathleen Marie Edge

Beth Jennings Edwards

Elizabeth Ellen Ewing

James Christopher Fletcher

Brenda Gould

Channing Moore Hall III

* Patricia Vaughan Haymes

* Amy Tredway Holt

Kimberly Hall Humes

Timothy West Jenkins

Susan Lee Keilitz

Denham Arthur Kelsey

Samuel Michael Kroll

Jonathan Jay Litten

* James Simester Long
Mary S. Mirkhani
Steven Lawrence Schooner
David Alan Sattler
Carter B. Reid
James Andrew Rauen
David Russell Pearl
Howard Taft Macrae, Jr.
Linda J. McDowell
Jonathan Andrew Smith-George
Julian Pollard Sanderson,
John William Wesley
Jerry Walter Kilgore
John Roger Griffin, Jr.
John Garde
Andrea Shaw Maxa
Alison and John C. Garde
William Howell Wright
Wayne Martin Zell

1986
Alison and John C. Garde

Rob Acosta Lewis
Class Total: $5,760.00
Number solicited: 162
Number giving: 56
% participation: 35

Robert Alexander Acosta-Lewis
Kenneth James Almy
Mark Steven Gardner
David C. Bendish
Peter Joseph Van Bergen
Esther Atara Borsuk
Robert Mark Brigantic
Paula Sue Caplinger
Carla Jean Carloni
Margaret McHugh Carlson
Andrea Louise Caruso
William Michael Curri
Roger Lee Dalton
Thomas Emerson duBois Fauls
Daniel Fisher
David Martin Foran
Anne Churchill Foster
John Lee Garman
L. Allison Garde
Michael John Gardner
Michael Allen Gatje
John Roger Griffin, Jr.
Leonard Claro Heath, Jr.
Robin Lawrence Hegner
Eric Gates Johnson
Terry Gene Kilgore
Jerry Walter Kilgore
Robin Karl Kutz
Scott Guthrie Lindvall
Robert Christian MacDonald
Katherine Jeffield Magee
Renata M. Manzo
Catherine Millicent Marriott
Kenneth Reed Mayo
Mary Jane McCavitt
Linda J. McDowell
Sean Joseph Milano
Michael Lee Moore
Charles Edgar Mortimer, Jr.
Mark Lee Mullins
Robert Lawrence Musicik

Conrad John Naas
Douglas Steward Newcome
Brian Thomas Ortelere
Jill Marie Peterson
Douglas Lee Roberts, Jr.
Scott Kevin Sheets
James Edward Short
David Shawn Shumake
Mark Charles Simmons
Brian Keith Stevens
Alan Dean Sundburg
Colin William Uckert
James Michael Vaseleck
Rhett Louis Wein
Gino Warren Williams

1987
Donald P. Johnsen
Peter C. Condon
Edward L. Isler
Jeffrey G. Lenhart
Donald R. McKilp
J. Thompson Cravens
Class Total: $3,500.00
Number solicited: 158
Number giving: 45
% participation: 28

Robert Alexander Acosta-Lewis
Kenneth James Almy
Mark Steven Gardner
David C. Bendish
Peter Joseph Van Bergen
Esther Atara Borsuk
Robert Mark Brigantic
Paula Sue Caplinger
Carla Jean Carloni
Margaret McHugh Carlson
Andrea Louise Caruso
William Michael Curri
Roger Lee Dalton
Thomas Emerson duBois Fauls
Daniel Fisher
David Martin Foran
Anne Churchill Foster
John Lee Garman
L. Allison Garde
Michael John Gardner
Michael Allen Gatje
John Roger Griffin, Jr.
Leonard Claro Heath, Jr.
Robin Lawrence Hegner
Eric Gates Johnson
Terry Gene Kilgore
Jerry Walter Kilgore
Robin Karl Kutz
Scott Guthrie Lindvall
Robert Christian MacDonald
Katherine Jeffield Magee
Renata M. Manzo
Catherine Millicent Marriott
Kenneth Reed Mayo
Mary Jane McCavitt
Linda J. McDowell
Sean Joseph Milano
Michael Lee Moore
Charles Edgar Mortimer, Jr.
Mark Lee Mullins
Robert Lawrence Musicik

Gregory A. Paw
Brian K. Jackson
David A. Domansky
Efernand A. Lavallee
Class Total: $3,180.00
Number solicited: 183
Number giving: 61
% participation: 33

Alfred Barlow Albiston
Douglas Allen Anderson
Lee S. Bender
Randall K. Bowen
Jeffrey Franklin Brooke
Katherine A. Burroughs
L. Byrd
Elizabeth Montgomery Campbell
Ellen Charlotte Carlson
Anonymous
David Allan Clark
Annemarie DiNardo Cleary
CPT Michael J. Davidson
H. Michael Drenka
Shannon Lee Denman
Kathleen Hubona Dickinson
Christopher Scott Dillon
Robert Andrew Domansky
Robert J. Evleigh
Thomas Paul Falat
Captain Brian Scott Frye
William M. Furr
Tracy Nottingham Gruis
Cheryl Renea Roane-Gwathmey
Gregory Wayne Hair
David E. Watson

B. Macrae, Jr.

1988
Bruce W. McDougal
Michael R. McAuliffe
Jeffrey A. Lowe

62
THE SLR ROBERT BOYLE SOCIETY

Membership in the Society is accorded those who have made provisions for William & Mary in their estate plans, regardless of value. Such provisions may be in the form of bequests, trusts, annuities, life insurance or other means.

The Society is named in honor of Sir Robert Boyle, a noted British scientist who left part of his estate for "pious and charitable uses." If you are interested in becoming a member if you have made provisions for William & Mary in your estate plans but have not notified the College, please contact Rick Overy, Associate Dean for Development at 804-221-3795.

Join the following alumni members of the Boyle Society:

Parents and Friends

Russell B. Adams, Jr.
Lillian L. Bacon
Prof. Jayne W. Barnard
Anne Beckley
Mr. and Mrs. David R. Belevetz
Mr. and Mrs. Richard K. Berg
Dr. and Mrs. A. David Bernanke
Meta Bernstein
William J. Branscom
Dr. Edward E. Brickell
Mr. and Mrs. Paul L. Brown
J. Stewart Bryan III
D. Tennant Bryan
Mr. and Mrs. James J. Castello
Mr. and Mrs. E. Scott Conover
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Conti
Leanne Casumano
Constance Warren DeSauniers
Prof. Neal E. Devins
Stuart Richardson Dopp
Daniel L. Dopp
Prof. Davison Douglas
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Duer III
Prof. Walter S. Felton, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Curtis R. Finch
Robert J. Fiscella
Benjamin J. Fiscella
David E. Fitzgerald
Rodger L. Foltz
Mary Blake French
Assoc. Dean Connie Galloway
Ernest Whitmore Goodrich, Esq.
William T. Goulburn
Diane Roberson Graft
Prof. Susan Grover
Mr. and Mrs. Norman L. Haase
Mr. and Mrs. Bernard J. Haggerty
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hammerle
The Hon. John P. Harper
Page Hayhurst
Harrison Heiberg, Jr.
Barbara Browne Henmiel
James S. Heller
Ruth H. Henley
Dr. and Mrs. Donald J. Herrmann
Jack Lewis High
Mr. and Mrs. Marvin J. Hirn
Robert Holmes
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hopkins
Mrs. Lois Saunier Hornsby
Dr. Charles E. Horton
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hu
Mr. and Mrs. Dennis M. Huston
James N. Jacobi
Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Johnsen
Mrs. Frances Jolls
Mr. and Mrs. Gary Joyce
W. Wilford Kale, Jr.
Assoc. Dean Robert E. Kaplan
A. Edwin Kendrew
Kay P. Kindred
John F. Kuenmerle
Mr. and Mrs. Wesley M. Kurosaki
Mr. and Mrs. Nelson P. Lante
Prof. John M. Levy
Dr. Jeffrey Robert Lindemuth
Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Luthra
Prof. Linda F. Malone
Prof. Paul Marcus
Roshyn A. Mazur, Esq.
Prof. Patrick McFadden
Mr. and Mrs. Joe C. McKenzie
Harriet Council Mead
Sarah Dallas Messick
Dr. Lisa Williams Miller
Mr. and Mrs. Peter G. Miller
John A. Miller
Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Nagel
Mr. and Mrs. Spencer T. Nissen
James P. O'Brien
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oliveira
Donald M. Olson
S. Dean Olson
Mr. and Mrs. Floyd L. Parks
Earl A. Pauley
Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Peters
Patrick R. Pettit
E. R. Pfefferkorn
William H. Pursell, IV
Mr. and Mrs. Lee A. Putney
Dr. and Mrs. P. Larus Reed, III
Jean E. Robbins
Dwayne H. Roberts
Prof. Ronald H. Rosenberg
Mr. and Mrs. John B. Rudder
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rudder
Martha W. Rush
Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Sadosky
Prof. Elmer J. Schaefer

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schwartzbard
Dr. and Mrs. Ralston D. Scott
Patricia King Sell
Nancy M. Selph
Mrs. John A. Shannon
Assoc. Dean Faye F. Shealy
Harry E. Smith
Peter F. Smith
Prof. Rodney A. Smolla
Prof. Margaret P. Spencer
William B. Spong, Jr.
Lee Stephens
Margaret Stokes
Pres. and Mrs. Timothy J. Sullivan
Mr. and Mrs. Donald B. Symren
Brig. Gen. & Mrs. Charles Symroski
Dr. Thad W. Tate, Jr.
Randolph W. Thrower
Mr. and Mrs. James E. Ukrop
William Ralph Van Buren, Jr.
Dr. Paul R. Verkuil
Deborah Vick
Kenneth Walden
Patrick J. Walsh
Mr. and Mrs. David E. Wells
Prof. Stephen Wermiel

THE SIR ROBERT BOYLE SOCIETY

Daniel B. Bradley ’52
Howard J. Busbec, Jr. ’67
A. Robert Doll ’51
Robert C. Elliott, II ’69
Robert L. Freed ’72
Mr. and Mrs. John B. Gaides ’69
Earle T. Hale ’70
Philip J. Hendel ’64
Thomas P. Hollowell ’68
Paul C. Jost ’88
Jonathan J. Litten ’85
D. Wayne O’Bryan ’67
John M. Peterson ’72
Richard G. Powell ’73
Marcia F. Rachy ’65
Jonathan D. Reed ’88
Joseph Smith ’49
Prof. Arthur B. White
Mr. and Mrs. Claud M. Whitley
Mr. and Mrs. Roland P. Widder, Jr.
Agnes Brittingham Willard
Prof. Walter L. Williams, Jr. (D)
Dean and Mrs. Richard A. Williamson
The Hon. William L. Winston
Betty Harper Wyatt
Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Zable
Mr. and Mrs. William Zeitler

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AT&T
Bankers Trust
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The Draper’s Company
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Hunton & Williams
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Kruchko & Fries
Matthew Bender & Co.
McGuire, Woods, Battle & Boothe
Mead Data Central, Inc.
Media General, Inc.
National Regulatory Conference
Noland Memorial Foundation
Prestige Press, Inc.
Rotary Club of Williamsburg
R. R. Bowker Company
Teagle & Little, Inc.
The Meyer and Anna Prentis Fam. Fnd
The United Company
Venable, Baetjer & Howard
Viscom /J. Gleason
Weil, Gotshal & Manges
West Publishing Company

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American Home Products Corp.
American International Group, Inc.
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Aon Foundation
Arthur Andersen & Co.
ASARCO Foundation
AT&T
Centel Corporation
Citizens & Southern Corporation
Con Edison
Consolidated Natural Gas Co., Found.
Contel Corporation
Coopers & Lybrand
Dow Chemical U.S.A.
Embassy Suites, Inc.
Ernst & Young
First American Bankshares, Inc.
First Maryland Foundation
General Electric
General Motors Corp.
Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher
GTE Corporation
KPMG Peat Marwick
L & F Products
Marine Midland Bank, N.A
Mayer, Brown & Platt
McGuire, Woods, Battle & Boothe
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company
Morgan, Lewis & Bockius
Norfolk Southern Corporation
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Pettit & Martin, Attorneys at Law
Pittsburgh National Bank Found.
Polaroid Foundation, Inc.
Primark Corporation
Principal Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Reynolds Metals Company
RJR Nabisco, Inc.
Rohm & Haas Company
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Susquehanna Investment Group
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William & Mary Law Review

Gift to International
Law Society

Virginia State Bar, members of the International Practice Section
MARSHALL-WYTHE SCHOOL OF LAW
FIRM-MATE PROGRAM

During the first year of the Firm-Mate Program 42 firms with four or more Marshall-Wythe graduates solicited each other for gifts to the Law School. Congratulations to the following 15 firms and thanks to the firm leaders for organizing the effort to reach 100% participation:

100% FIRMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRM</th>
<th>FIRM LEADER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eckert, Seamans, Cherin &amp; Mellott</td>
<td>Amy Cook 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hirschler, Fleischer, Weinberg, Cox &amp; Allen</td>
<td>Brian Jackson 1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunton &amp; Williams</td>
<td>Mark Dray 1968, Anne Greever 1977, David Lowman 1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keller &amp; Heckman</td>
<td>Garen Dodge 1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Michie Company</td>
<td>Gary Legner 1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk Southern Corporation</td>
<td>Virginia Fogg 1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richards, Layton &amp; Finger</td>
<td>Greg Williams 1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saul, Ewing, Remick &amp; Saul</td>
<td>John Neff 1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steptoe &amp; Johnson</td>
<td>Walter Williams 1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sykes, Carnes, Bourdon, Ahern &amp; Shapiro</td>
<td>Kathleen Edge 1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vandeventer, Black, Meredith &amp; Martin</td>
<td>Anita Poston 1974, Patrick Herman 1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward &amp; Smith, P.A.</td>
<td>Anthony Gaeta 1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woods, Rogers &amp; Hazelgrove</td>
<td>Nicholas Conte 1977</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Congratulations also to the Law School's volunteer organizations for reaching 100% participation:

THE ANNUAL FUND BOARD OF THE MARSHALL-WYTHE SCHOOL OF LAW
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE WILLIAM AND MARY LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION
THE TRUSTEES OF THE MARSHALL-WYTHE SCHOOL OF LAW FOUNDATION
The Association continues to contribute to the growth and progress of the Law School by providing programs beneficial to both alumni and students.

Marshall-Wythe alumni can take great pride in the exciting developments at the Law School during the past year. In April, former Dean Timothy J. Sullivan was selected to serve as President of the College of William and Mary after seven years of distinguished service to the Law School. Admissions standards continue to be among the highest in the country, and the Legal Skills Program is a model for other institutions. Marshall-Wythe continues to excel because of its remarkable students and innovative faculty.

The Marshall-Wythe alumni continue to respond to the needs of the Law School during these difficult financial times. The Annual Fund exceeded its goal again last year in dollars raised and percentage of alumni participation. This generosity demonstrates our alumni commitment to maintaining a standard of excellence at the Law School.

The Association continues to contribute to the growth and progress of the Law School by providing programs beneficial to both alumni and students.

The alumni Co-Counsel program is in its second year of establishing "mentor" relationships between graduates and entering students. In addition, the Association sponsored a luncheon for admitted students visiting the Law School and a mock interview program for first year law students. The Association also published a handbook which describes the Association's programs for the graduating third year class.

The Association has increased its programs for alumni as well. The Law School publications, class reunion events, Homecoming and Dean's receptions in cities throughout the country are a few examples. The Association's local chapters continue to thrive and provide means for broader alumni involvement. The Office of Career Planning and Placement has established a new "Leads Line" service which is available to all members of the Association. The Leads Line provides phone-in access to the Law School's recorded job listings. Also available to dues-paying members is the alumni directory, providing geographic, class and alphabetical listings of all alumni. This year, per alumni request, we will be adding an "area of practice" section to the directory.

The Association continues to strive for more alumni participation. You may become involved by taking part in the Co-Counsel program, mock interviews or attending local chapter events and Homecoming, as well as becoming active with your class reunion and giving programs.

The Association welcomes comments and suggestions about what we can do for the Law School and our alumni (see page 74). I believe as we become more active alumni, we benefit personally and Marshall-Wythe becomes an even better institution. Great things are happening at the Law School. Help us make a difference.
The Law School Association presented the first Citizen-Lawyer Award at Commencement 1992 to R. Edwin Burnette ’78 of Lynchburg, Virginia. Ed’s professional accomplishments and community activism exemplify the ideal citizen-lawyer.

Currently he is President-Elect of the Virginia State Bar and president of Lynchburg’s Interfaith Outreach Association, IOA, an ecumenical group of 50 Lynchburg area churches, doing community work to improve the quality of life for the area’s poor. IOA is #163 of Bush’s Thousand Points of Light, Ed also coordinated pro-bono efforts with his local legal aid society, and was a member of the Board of Directors of the local hospital.

Many accomplished and impressive alumni were nominated for the award. The Awards Committee thanks all alumni involved in the nominating process. The Committee invites all alumni to submit a nomination for the 1993 award by returning the following nomination form by February 10, 1993 to: The William and Mary Law School Association, Awards Committee, Marshall-Wythe School of Law, Williamsburg, VA 23185.
The Co-Counsel Committee of the William and Mary Law School Association wishes to thank the following alumni who have volunteered to "mentor" first and second year students.

Christopher A. Abel
Christy Adams
Richard V. W. Adams, III
Alfred R. Albiston
Chuck Allenberg
James M. Anastos
Doug Anderson
R. Joel Ankney
The Hon. Robert T. Armistead
Cal Thompson Bain
William G. Barnes
Gilbert A. Bartlett
John E. Baslone
The Hon. Rebecca B. Smith
Sara M. Beiro
Liz Besio
Neil V. Birkhoff
Stephan J. Boardman
David Boies
Rene Bowditch
James M. Boyd
Robert F. Boyd
Robert E. Bradenham, II
Philip L. Bradfield
James O. Broccoletti
Valerie J. Brodsky
R. Edwin Burnette, Jr.
George W. Campbell, Jr.
L. K. Campbell
Paula S. Caplinger
Thomas S. Carnes
Stephen P. Carney
Thelma Y. Carroll
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Maxine Chomondeley
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Michael McHale Collins, Jr.
Amy Greer Cook
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Patrick W. Herman
Kathy Hessler
Melissa K. Heydenreich
Jim Hoffman
Amy T. Holt
Christopher J. Honenberger
Sarah C. Hounenberger
Joseph W. Hood, Jr.
Karin G. Horwatt
Brian Jackson
Christopher P. James
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David R. Johnson
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Robert Kaplan
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Richard Kruegler
Joseph R. Lassiter, Jr.
Fernand A. Lavalle
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Michael Lesniak
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Jerome L. Lonnes
David Lowman
Robert A. Lowman
Nancy L. Lowndes
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Please send all suggestions and comments to: Co-Counsel Program, Marshall-Wythe School of Law, Williamsburg, VA 23185.
The 1950s

John A. Westberg's '55 work, *International Transactions and Claims Involving Government Parties: Case Law of the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal* was recently published by The International Law Institute in Washington, D.C. John currently practices international law with the firm of Westberg & Johnson in Washington, D.C. In 1991 he was contracted by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations to draft a new Investment Law for Afghanistan, and by the Multilateral Investment Grants Agency of the World Bank Group to research and prepare a paper on the general principles of law governing foreign direct investment. He has specialized in investment, finance and trade in the Islamic countries of the Middle East and Central Asia, advising both governments and private foreign investors in the region.

John H. Getreu '56, retired since 1984, is restoring a 1955 Packard 400. He plans to drive the car from his home in McLean to a National Packard Club meeting in California next year.

The 1960s

Richard Crouch '64, of Arlington, finished a four year term on the Virginia State Bar Family Law Section Board of Governors in June of 1992. He now serves as the section's newsletter editor. Richard spoke to the ABA Family Law Section's Annual Meeting on ethics and to its Spring Meeting in Washington D.C. on interstate custody litigation. He is also sending a second generation to the Law School.

Richard Gold '71 is a partner at the Pittsburgh firm of Klett, Lieber, Rooney & Schorling, concentrating his practice in commercial litigation. He also serves as Vice-President and General Counsel to South Arts, an arts organization devoted to enhancing the arts in the South Hall region of Pittsburgh.

The 1970s

Stuart Spinn '70 and Susan Tarley announce the formation of the law firm Spinn & Tarley in Williamsburg. The firm's practice areas include real estate, estate planning, bankruptcy, civil litigation, business and corporate law.

Edward D. McGuire, Jr. '73, opened his own practice in Annandale on January 1, 1992, after 19 years of working for other law firms and as in-house counsel to various corporations. He was selected as a biographee by Who's Who in American Law, Who's Who in the East, Who's Who in the South and Southwest, and Who's Who of Emerging Leaders in America.

Jeffrey Schreiber '78 is a Regional Sales Manager for NCR Corporation. Since graduation from law school, Schreiber has held various legal, marketing and sales management positions with NCR, Novell and Prime Computer. He lives with his wife Ruth and their two children in Naperville, Illinois. Jeffrey sits on the Board of Directors of the local United Way and serves as commissioner of the Board of Zoning Appeals.
Gwyn Staton '79 of Seattle, Washington announces the birth of her son, born August 6.

Look for Stuart Tenhoor's '79 article "How to advance your career even in slow economic times" in the September issue of The Virginia Lawyer. Stu and Anne Neal '83 are the principles in the legal recruiting firm Williamson & Neal with offices in Washington, D.C. and Baltimore.

THE 1980s

Dr. Steven R. Salbu '80 is a professor of law at The University of Texas at Austin.

Coralyn Goode '81, of Alexandria, has a new daughter, Rebecca Leigh Goode, born May 8, 1992.

Pamela Gersh Nardolilli '81, and her husband Michael Nardolilli '81 have a new daughter, Anne Norwood Nardolilli, born July 29, 1992. The Nardolilli family lives in Arlington.

Anne Kenney Creighton '83 and her husband Mark are pleased to announce the birth of their first child, Catherine Ann Creighton, on August 31, 1992. Ms. Creighton is a shareholder in the Dallas office of Lesonard Marsh Hurt Terry & Blinn, P.C. and specializes in commercial litigation.

Charley O'Hara '83 and his wife Sara Towery O'Hara have a new son, Reilly Towery O'Hara, born May 11, 1992. Reilly joins his brother Chad and sister Emma at the family's home in Falls Church.

Harry B. Shubin '83 has been named a partner in Millen, White, Zelano & Branigan, P.C. in Arlington. The firm specializes in intellectual property law.

Donna Hixon-Smith '84 practiced in the Tennessee Attorney General's Office for six years before assuming her current position as Assistant Attorney General for the State of Connecticut, where she practices environmental law. She and her four year old son Nicholas reside with family in Simsbury, Connecticut.

Thomas H. Wilson '85 recently became an associate in the Fredericksburg office of Chandler, Franklin & O'Bryan, specializing in personal injury litigation.

Christa Beverly '86 was named director of the government affairs office of the United Negro College Fund in Washington, D.C. in May. Christa previously worked as legislative assistant for U.S. Rep. Louis Stokes and former U.S. Rep. William H. Gray III. She has also been a senior congressional fellow for the U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Criminal Justice.

J. Roger Griffin, Jr. '86 was recently named partner in the Virginia Beach firm of Christie, Held & Kantor. Roger has been with the firm since 1986 practicing litigation law.

Michael A. Moroney '86 and his wife Barbara recently celebrated their third wedding anniversary. Their first child, Elizabeth Murphy Moroney, was born June 26, 1992. Michael is beginning his seventh year with Schenck, Price, Smith & King. The Moroney's live in the Butterworth Farms section of Morristown, New Jersey.

Chuck Peterson '86 and his wife Maggie of Winchester, Virginia announce the birth of their first child, Charles Jacob, on September 15.

Ellen Zopff Todia '86 is working as the Executive Assistant to the Mayor of Lakewood, Ohio. She also has a new son, John William Todia, born on August 24, 1992.

Peter Van Bergen '86 is a sole practitioner in Williamsburg, specializing in patent law. He also serves as president of Four Corners Corporation, and will be working on the marketing of S'WARMS Fingerless Sports Mittens in the upcoming year.

Julia Mae-Shen Farr '87 has begun her sixth year with the Interstate Commerce Commission. She currently serves as Assistant to the Director of the Office of Proceedings. Her job includes managing 50 staff members in the Section of Administration. Julia is married to Evan H. Farr '87, a sole practitioner in Fairfax.
Kathy Hessler ’87 is beginning a two year teaching fellowship at Georgetown Law Center. She is also teaching a Law and Non-violence course with Colman McCarthy and a Violence in the Family course at George Washington University.

Dave Cozad ’88 was recently named chief of the hazardous waste section of the Environmental Protection Agency, Region VII in Kansas City.

Diane Travers ’88 and her husband Steven Stromberg of Dumfries, Virginia, announce the birth of their daughter, Elizabeth Travers Stromberg, on October 8.

Louis Cunningham ’89 recently accepted a position with the Atlanta Olympic Committee in Atlanta, Georgia. Louis previously worked as Athletic Director at Alabama A&M University.

Dave Johnson ’89 is practicing law as an associate attorney at Howrey & Simon in its Washington D.C. office.

Stephanie Lipinski Molnar ’89 was married in San Francisco, California, on October 10 to Gregory Galland.

George Stevenson ’89, is an associate in the law firm of Forkin, McShane & Rotz in Cherry Hill, New Jersey.

THE 1990s

Tom Brooke ’90 was married to Kim Cockayne on August 1, 1992 in Kim’s hometown of Lewiston, New York. Other members of the class of ’90 who joined the festivities were Scott Finkelstein, David Street, Michelle Bodley, Garet Binzer, Jeff Craig and Mackay Morris.

Patricia Hammond Harper ’90, of Richmond, is proud to announce the birth of her first child, Elizabeth Stewart Harper, born February 16, 1992.

Mary Lutsch Horrigan ’90, was married on May 9, 1992. Other members of the class of ’90 who helped with the celebration were Laura Stackhouse, Marcia Asquith, Melissa Heydenreich, Ingrid Olson, Garet Binzer and Martin Wagner. Mary also moved to San Diego where she bought her first home.

Satnam Singh ’90 has joined Titus & Titus, P.C. in Virginia Beach. He will be practicing corporate law, taxation and immigration law.

Caroline LaCour Smith ’90 and Douglas Latta Smith ’89 have a new son, Matthew Taylor Smith, born December 23, 1991. The Smith family lives in Panama City, Florida.

Sarah Oxenham ’91 wed Griffin Allen in Richmond on October 17.

George Elridge Leedom ’91 and Melissa D. Walden ’92 were married on October 3, 1992 at the National Presbyterian Church in Washington, D.C. The couple lives in Newport News.

Robert Bryant ’92 congratulates Steffanie Garrett ’92 at her wedding to Mike Chu ’92 in May in Washington, D.C.

James Tate ’86

IN MEMORIAM

James Lee Tate, Jr. ’86 died September 18, having been diagnosed just three months earlier with cancer of the liver. He was 31. He is survived by his fiance Corinna A. Barret of Richmond, his father James Lee Tate of Mechanicsburg and his sister Judy Gregory of New York.

While at Marshall-Wythe Jim was active with Moot Court and the post-conviction aid project. He also served as resident advisor and was active in intramural sports. Jim left the JAG corps after three years of service as a prosecutor at Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, with a Meritorious Service Medal. He began working with Florance, Gordon and Brown in Richmond in 1990, where he practiced residential real estate law until his death. Jim’s family has established a memorial fund in his name which will be used to research hepatocellular cancer. Contributions can be sent to James Lee Tate, Jr., Memorial Fund, C/O The Massey Cancer Center, Box 37, MCV Station, Richmond, VA 23298.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 17</td>
<td>Peninsula Chapter reception during VBA meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paula Caplinger '86 (804) 873-0383</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 23</td>
<td>Mock Interview Program at the Law School</td>
<td></td>
<td>OCPP (804) 221-3805</td>
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<td>January 28</td>
<td>Washington, D.C. Dean’s Reception</td>
<td>The City Club, 6:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Gary Hughes (202) 624-2120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 8</td>
<td>Charter Day Celebration Week</td>
<td>Tercentenary Programs</td>
<td>Page Hayhurst for details (804) 221-3795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 25</td>
<td>Tidewater Dean’s Reception</td>
<td>Harbor Club, Norfolk, 6:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Bob Eveleigh '88 (804) 483-5351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1</td>
<td>Richmond Dean’s Reception</td>
<td>Valentine Museum, 6:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Will Shewmake '85 (804) 285-7000</td>
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<td>April 5</td>
<td>Wythe Lecture by UVa. Dean Robert Scott '68</td>
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<td>April 28</td>
<td>Campaign for the 4th Century Celebration in Washington D.C.</td>
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<td>May 6</td>
<td>Southwest Virginia Dean’s Reception</td>
<td>Jefferson Club, Roanoke 6:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Monica Taylor '91 (703) 342-9981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 14</td>
<td>Citizen-Lawyer/Association Board Dinner and Annual Meeting. More information to follow in February In Brief.</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 16</td>
<td>Graduation Celebration in honor of the first Bachelor of Law Degree given in America at William &amp; Mary to William H. Cabell in 1793.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 20</td>
<td>Homecoming '93</td>
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The above is a partial listing of Association events. For more information contact Page Hayhurst at (804) 221-3795.
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The William and Mary Lawyer is published once a year by the Marshall-Wythe School of Law and the W&M Law School Association. The Association’s Publications Committee is interested in your thoughts and suggestions about the magazine. Please add your comments, alumni news or address changes to the form below and return to: Office of Alumni Affairs, Marshall-Wythe School of Law, Williamsburg, VA 23185 or call Page Hayhurst in the Office of Alumni Affairs at (804) 221-3795.

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Please check if this is a new address

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I would like to speak to someone about:

The Co-Counsel Program 	 Class Reunions

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ON FRONT COVER

Detail of DRAWING FROM THE MANUSCRIPT JOURNAL OF GEORGE DANIEL FLOHR, (1756-ca. 1826), a German soldier serving in the French regiment Royal Deux-Ponts, during the American Revolution. This detail of Flohr's watercolor of the colonial College features the Wren Building flanked by the President's House and the Brafferton.

Flohr fought in the Battle of Yorktown during the autumn of 1781, when Lord Cornwallis surrendered to General Washington, bringing an end to the war. He wintered with his regiment in Williamsburg and made his sketch of the William and Mary campus before the President's House was accidentally gutted by fire on 22 December 1781, while it was in use as a hospital for wounded French soldiers. Classes at the college, suspended since the beginning of the year, when the British army invaded Virginia, were resumed in 1782.

By 1781, the College of William and Mary had successfully incorporated reforms initiated by Thomas Jefferson in 1779, and had become America's first true university, uniting the faculties of law, medicine and the liberal arts.

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