Ramping Onto the Information Superhighway
A Law School Development Update

In the fall of 1994, the T. C. Williams School of Law established new giving clubs which will recognize and honor donors to the Law School. Beginning this year, all Law School donors will be recognized in both the University's Honor Roll of Gifts and in Richmond Law. The Board of Trustees of the University and the Law School Association Board of Directors are very pleased to be able to acknowledge and express their gratitude to the donors who have helped enable the T.C. Williams School of Law continue its long tradition of providing the very best in legal education.

The 1870 Club will recognize all donors who give $1,000 or more to the Law School and will be comprised of two giving Societies:

• The T. C. Williams Society recognizes donors of $5,000 or more.
• The Columbia Hall Society recognizes donors of gifts between $1,000 and $4,999.

The Judiciary recognizes donors who support the Law School with gifts between $500 and $999.

The Barristers recognizes donors who support the Law School with gifts between $100 and $499.

The Bar recognizes our young alumni who give to the Law School during their first five years after graduation.

The faculty, staff and students are grateful for every single gift made to the Law School. Each is significant and benefits the Law School and its program, but it is also with deep gratitude that we announce and recognize two very special gifts which were made this fall. Willard J. Moody, Sr., L’52, of Moody, Strople & Kloeppel in Portsmouth gave $100,000 in December to name the new entry plaza of the Law School, and Robert F. Ripley, Jr., L’69 gave a gift of property valued at $357,000. His gift will be designated later.

Both Mr. Moody and Mr. Ripley said they made these gifts because they appreciated their experiences at T. C. Williams and what their law educations have come to mean in their lives. In making his gift, Mr. Ripley said, "T.C. Williams was the best educational experience of my life. It has helped me more than anything else in my life time."

In addition, the Law School Annual Fund crossed the mid-year mark with 58% of its goal received and 80% of the goal for Capital Funds received. Alumni participation is now at 20% which is 50% of the 1994-95 goal for participation. Annual Fund Chairman, J. Waverly Pulley III, L’72, stated, "I am very pleased that alumnae/i have chosen to express their pride in the Law School and their gratitude for their legal educations by supporting their alma mater. The great strides the Law School has made throughout this century could not have been accomplished without alumni support."
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And Southern Cal, Chicago-Kent, Harvard, UCLA, Cornell and other law schools may be close behind. To what educational innovation are we referring? The requirement that every law student have full-time access to computing power. As articles in the ABA Journal, USA Today, The National Law Journal, and The Student Lawyer announced last year, our Law School was the very first in the nation to insist that all entering students bring state-of-the-art laptop computers and portable printers. Stanford recently revealed that, beginning next year, its students will be required to own computers and printers. And corridor chatter among the record crowd that attended the Workshop on Technology in Research and Teaching at the 1995 annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools (AALS) confirms that many legal educators favor following suit.

Is this rush to put computers in the hands of every law student an expensive fad or is it a pedagogical necessity if we are to prepare our graduates for the legal world of today and tomorrow? To answer that question, this issue of Richmond Law turns to our alumni to explain the impact of technology on the law and its practice. In his fascinating article, "The Information Superhighway and Developments in Telecommunications Law," Charles ("Chuck") Carrathers, L'87, discusses several of the important issues confronting lawyers and their clients as they travel along this new data thoroughfare at breakneck speed. Four other T.C. Williams' alumni — Gloria Freye, L'88; Michael Ballato, L'80; Michael HuYoung, L'82; and Richard Rueda, L'85 — recount the influence of computers on their professional lives.

Common to the essays of all of our alumni is their report of the speed with which computers invaded their offices. For example, Gloria Freye mentions that McGuire Woods purchased its first PC in 1985 and today has more than 1,200 in service. That remarkable growth pattern parallels the increase in use of computers by lawyers across the country. In 1985, less than 5% of attorneys had a PC at their desks while today 82% of lawyers are using computer workstations. In 1988, when Mike Ballato reports he was first introduced to computing as an aid to practice, only a handful of law firms had linked their lawyers together in a network. Today, of 964 large law firms surveyed by Chicago-Kent, 96% of the lawyers are part of an operating law office LAN.

The fact that the personal computer has become an essential tool in the practice of law is a powerful reason for requiring its use in law school. On the other hand, unless the computer significantly enhances the teaching and learning of law, perhaps we should not demand that students incur the not inconsiderable expense of purchasing a PC and other essential hardware and software. Paul Birch's article, "Well Connected: Computer, Network and Internet Resources in the Law School," presents a persuasive case that the laptop PCs brought by the first year class have dramatically and irreversibly altered the learning environment at T.C. Williams. For those unfamiliar with the technology and its potential, Paul escorts you on a cyber-surfing ride beyond the now common LEXIS and WESTLAW to e-mail and the internet, World-Wide Web and usenet, Cello and hypertext to show you how faculty and students are enhancing the teaching/learning process. And innovative educational use of technology will only expand at T.C. Williams as upper level students are rolled into the network over the next two years, ultimately connecting all 525 members of the Law School community to a new world of information.

The educational explosion we have experienced this year has not been triggered only by the faculty. Students have assumed leadership roles in integrating technology into the life of the Law School. Richard Klau, L'97, chronicles the birth of the Law and Technology Association at T.C. Williams in his article, "Technology: The Student Revolution of the Nineties." Read with pride how Rick and his colleagues put together the first academic law review that will never be printed, assembled, bundled and shipped to its subscribers. Instead, the Law School's new Journal of Law and Technology will be composed and then delivered electronically to readers via World-Wide Web.

Lawyers have always been obsessed with controlling information, scrambling for the latest appellate decision to influence a trial judge, searching for the most current financial projections to value a business deal. Those of us who come from the book culture watch in awe and with some trepidation as young attorneys emerge in the electronic information culture. My generation of lawyers went to the law library to access the information we needed. That same information and so much more is now on call to members of today's computer generation with the tap of a keystroke.

As exciting as it is to be leading the nation in the integration of computers into legal education, we must keep in mind that we are only at the end of the beginning of this revolution in legal information. As we move forward into this bold new world of lawyering, I will keep you posted on our attempts to remain at the front line.
The revolution in computer and telecommunications technology and the development of the "information superhighway" have significantly changed the way we practice law. A growing number of solo practitioners and firms have come to rely on computer-assisted research tools such as Lexis, Westlaw, CD-ROMs, and the Internet. Moreover, many multiple-office firms have developed wide area networks, or WANs, that enable lawyers to send messages or documents virtually instantaneously to colleagues in other states and across the globe.

Even the study of law is changing. At the University of Richmond, each student has a study carrel that is hard-wired for a computer and modem. In this electronic community, students send messages to each other and to their professors via e-mail. Paperless courses and paperless exams will soon be the norm, and in the not-too-distant future, law students from all over the country may be able to take courses offered by Richmond professors. Moreover, interactive CD-ROMs in which the author "talks" to the reader will soon replace, or at least supplement, the traditional hard copy law books.

In addition to changing the way we practice and study law, the telecommunications revolution has presented lawyers and their clients with unique and difficult questions, many of which remain unanswered. For example, if a "digital pornographer" in California transmits a picture via the information superhighway to a buyer in Virginia, do the obscenity laws of California or Virginia apply? Should employers (or law school administrators) have access to employees' (or students') e-mails? How will libel laws change when electronic newspapers become the norm?

Unfortunately, this article does not address any of these exciting issues. Instead, it examines the federal and state laws that underlie the telecommunications revolution and that affect the development of the so-called information superhighway. This article also discusses several proposed changes to federal and state telecommunications laws that are intended to restructure the telecommunications industry and further develop the superhighway. These changes will, in turn, lead to even greater changes in our personal and professional lives and will present lawyers with even more challenging issues.
The Information Superhighway

An information superhighway of sorts already exists. Of course, many people disagree over what this term is supposed to encompass. For purposes of this article, the information superhighway means the infrastructure over which various services are delivered. For example, when you access the Internet, you can obtain a great deal of information from libraries, government agencies, and individuals all over the world. This information, however, must be transported from one place to another over telephone wires ("roads") or by radio signals ("highways in the sky"). These roads and highways make up the information superhighway that is owned and operated by various telecommunications providers, such as your local phone company.

This section of the article briefly describes the major providers of telecommunication, video and information services, and explains how each provider is a part of the information superhighway. With this background, one can better understand the current telecommunications laws and the proposed changes to those laws.

Local Exchange Companies: The Neighborhood Roads

Local exchange companies (LECs) are the local telephone companies, such as Bell Atlantic-Virginia and GTE South. To illustrate how a LEC operates, let's assume you want to call your friend who lives a few blocks away. Your telephone line and your friend's telephone line, as well as the lines of everyone in your neighborhood, all lead to a LEC "central office." Thus, when you dial your friend's number, your call is carried over your telephone line to the central office where it is "switched" via computer to your friend's telephone line. The call is then carried to your friend's phone.

To understand how phone lines and LEC central offices are part of the information superhighway, think of each person's phone line as a road that leads to an intersection (the LEC central office), where a traffic cop (the LEC's switches and computers) directs the traffic (your call) to its final destination based on the traffic's turn signal (the seven-digit telephone number you dialed).

Interexchange Companies: The Interstate Highways

Interexchange companies (IXCs) are commonly known as the long-distance companies, such as AT&T, MCI, and Sprint. To illustrate how an IXC operates, let's assume you live in Virginia and want to call your mother in Philadelphia. You dial her number, including the area code, and your call travels over the "neighborhood road" to your LEC's central office, where the LEC's computer "reads" the area code and discovers that you are making a long distance call. The LEC then carries the call to the facilities of your IXC and hands off the call. (In this way, the LEC provides you with access to the IXC.) The IXC, in turn, carries the call to its facilities in Philadelphia, where it hands it off to the Philadelphia LEC. This LEC completes the call by carrying it to your mother.

The IXC's facilities that stretch from Virginia to Pennsylvania are also a part of the information superhighway. Think of them as intra- or interstate highways, as opposed for the past seven or eight years. The first PC was purchased in 1985 - now we have over 1,200. During this period, MWBB's Technology Department developed several computer-related products to enable employees to manage legal work more efficiently and effectively. For example, contract, deed, and tax forms are available on-line. Greater use of technology has produced more work with less administrative and staff support.

Some examples of this technology include a MemoBank where attorney memos and briefs can be readily stored and then retrieved or searched, as with familiar databases such as WESTLAW. MWBB developed and customized several document management systems which can identify, locate, and categorize the documents of complex and massive legal matters. The document management systems are invaluable for storage, portability, ease of use, and timely retrieval. A litigation calendar was also developed to plan and schedule activities in upcoming cases.

The volume of legal matters handled by MWBB continues to increase. To administer this increase, the firm developed a records management program to create and manage client files. This program controls information and insures proper billing, time accounting, and account management.

For large scale cases, MWBB utilizes a case management system to track information in a detailed, organized format. The database used for large scale cases permits easier organization of depositions, exhibits, and witness information. As a part of the document management for some cases, the firm has employed imaging capabilities. The imaging system, which utilizes optical storage technologies, has been in place for about three years. MWBB staff is capable of scanning up to 50,000 pages per week onto the optical storage disk. Document scanning and imaging permit expedient computerized access to a photo image of documents.

Specialized software allows production of graphic slides for presentations, 35mm production, production of maps and demographic data, production of flow charts, production-ready galleys for printing of newsletters and promotional materials, and even production of documents in Russian. The marketing department of the firm emp-
to the LEC's neighborhood roads. The IXCs have such highways within and between every state.

**Competitive Access Providers: Bypassing the LECs' Roads**

Competitive access providers (CAPs) compete with LECs in many major metropolitan areas to provide access services to IXCs. As discussed above, when you make a long distance call, that call is carried by the LEC from your home or business to your designated IXC. The IXC needs the LEC to carry this portion of the long distance call because most IXCs are not directly connected to residential or business customers (i.e., the end-users). In this way, the LEC provides the IXC with access to end-users, and the IXC pays access charges to the LEC for this service. These access charges account for a substantial amount of the LECs' revenue.

Not surprisingly, IXCs look for ways to connect directly to end-users and thereby bypass the LEC and avoid paying access charges. This bypass service is provided by CAPs that construct fiber optic rings around major metropolitan areas and then connect end-users (usually large business customers) directly to an IXC over these facilities. In this way, CAPs compete with LECs by providing access services to IXCs. Although CAPs typically operate in major cities where more calls are made, some CAPs have begun to operate in smaller cities. For example, two CAPs currently operate in the City of Richmond.

**Cellular Phone Companies and PCS: Highways in the Sky**

The LECs and IXCs are, for the most part, wireline carriers—that is, they transport voice and data primarily via copper wires or fiber optic facilities. In contrast, cellular phone companies are wireless carriers that transmit messages over the radio spectrum. Cellular companies, however, still need access to the wireline facilities of LECs and IXCs to complete their customers' calls. For example, when you use your car phone to make a local call, the call is carried over the airwaves to the facilities of your cellular phone company. The cellular phone company then hands this call off to the LEC, which carries the call over its wires to the called party. Federal and state regulations require LECs to interconnect their facilities with cellular providers.

Personal Communication Services (PCS) represent the cutting edge of wireless telecommunications technology. PCS is expected to include a broad range of wireless digital radio communication services that will allow person-to-person voice and data communications. For example, while waiting for her case to be called, a lawyer sitting in court in Alexandria could use her notebook computer to (1) communicate via wireless modem to a client in New York, (2) download the Wall Street Journal to examine her stocks, (3) place an order for pizza to be delivered to her house for dinner, and (4) order tickets to a basketball game using a "$10 off" electronic coupon she saw in the local electronic newspaper's sports section.

Cellular companies (and, eventually, PCS providers) also are a part of the information superhighway, as they provide "highways in the sky" over which voice and data are carried. Although they do compete with LECs for some local calls, they are not yet economically viable alternatives to traditional LEC service.

**Cable Television Operators: An Alternate Route?**

Cable television operators provide television service directly to subscribers through a cable system. In most cable systems, television signals are received at the cable "headend" (i.e., central office) from satellites and microwave transmissions. These signals are then carried from the headend directly to individual subscribers by coaxial cable and, in some cases, by fiber optic facilities. Because cable operators are connected directly to subscribers by regional-wide systems that could include fiber optic facilities, they have sought to offer telecommunications services as well as cable services.
Putting It All Together: The Information Superhighway

All of the providers discussed above are part of an interconnected information superhighway. The neighborhood roads of the LECs are connected to the interstate highways of the IXCs, and the cellular companies' highways in the sky are connected to the roads and highways of the LECs and the IXCs. This interconnectivity is similar in principle to our interconnected local and interstate highway system.

Most parts of the information superhighway, however, are not all that super. For example, the telephone line leading into your home is probably made of copper wire, which is limited in the amount and type of information it can carry. Many in the telecommunications industry believe that this copper wire must be replaced with fiber optic or other high capacity facilities so that a true “super” highway can be built, over which an almost limitless array of products and services can be offered. Put in the words of our highway metaphor, some roads on the information superhighway can accommodate only compact-size cars. If these roads were widened, they would be able to accommodate tractor trailers that could deliver all kinds of products to your door.

But how do we encourage the development of this superhighway? Many believe that the highway can best be developed by fostering competition among and between the various telecommunications providers. To do so, however, requires fundamental revisions to existing state and federal laws that have prohibited competition for much of this century. The following section discusses our existing telecommunications laws and the proposed changes to those laws.

Federal and State Telecommunications Laws

The Current Law

Under current Virginia law, like the law of many states, LECs are monopolies and no other company may transport calls over the LECs' neighborhood roads. Because LECs are monopolies, their rates are regulated by the Virginia State Corporation Commission. In this way, consumers are assured that local phone rates are just and reasonable in the absence of competition.

Although the LECs currently have a monopoly in the provision of local service, they are prohibited by federal law from providing most other telecommunications or video services. For example, under the Bell System antitrust settlement (commonly known as the Modification of Final Judgment, or "MFJ"), former Bell System LECs are prohibited from providing long distance service, and GTE-affiliated LECs are similarly constrained by a similar consent decree. Moreover, most LECs are prohibited by federal statute from providing cable television service in the areas where they provide phone service. (Although this statute has been successfully challenged in some federal courts as violating the First Amendment, it remains the law in most jurisdictions.)

Until recently, the boundaries between telecommunications and video providers remained clearly marked: LECs provided only local telephone service, IXCs provided only long distance service, and cable operators provided only cable television services. Now, however, the boundary lines are beginning to blur with the development and convergence of new technologies. For example, high-capacity fiber optic cable is able to transmit voice, video and data via light waves, thereby significantly reducing signal degradation. Fiber optic cable is especially advantageous when combined with the technology of "digitalization," which converts analog wave forms into binary code. This digitized information, when translated, reproduces signals with practically no degradation of quality. These and similar technological advancements have not only created exciting new products and services, but also have made competition in the video and telecommunications markets economically feasible.

As a result of this explosion in technology, LECs are facing threats of competition from CAPs, IXCs, wireless telecommunications providers and cable companies, and therefore want the authority to compete in the long distance and video services mar-
Again without objection from the paralegals and revision of documents is clone from the attorney hovering menacingly over a staff members directly on the screen has reduced not only the wastelands of red-lined paper, but also the stress levels of many a frustrated attorney hovering menacingly over a staff member for a last minute change at 5:00 p.m. on Friday afternoon.

With an office network system interconnecting various work stations, a great deal of flexibility exists for accessing and dealing with information without ever having to leave your desk. While I may be on the phone with a client, inputting information in a word processed document for a discovery response, a paralegal may be looking at the same screen from a different office verifying the correct addresses or phone numbers of anticipated witnesses.

The ability to handle a collection practice with which I am involved has necessitated the use of software programs to keep track of debtor and creditor payments and disbursements. With an organized data base as a starting point, a computer tracks for clients and debtors alike all monies passing through the office. The data base is a tremendous time-saver in the allowance for the merger of specific detailed information into prearranged standardized letters, greatly reducing time spent conveying information on routine matters related to the file.

Research capabilities have been greatly expanded with the technology explosion. The computer access to on-line library resources such as Michie's and LEXIS/NEXIS has simultaneously increased the likelihood of locating the existence of a relevant code section or case, while reducing the office space previously reserved for book shelves. Instead of wading through a dozen books on top of the desk, or standing over a copy machine copying cases, the bulk of work is now accomplished with keystrokes and a printer.

The ever-decreasing size and cost of today's computers has been coupled with an increase in speed and storage capacity. The emphasis for many computer users has shifted to portability. With a notebook computer able to be carried away from the office, time on a train, between court-cases, or at home can now be used to review e-mail, check client requests, or draft documents. The additional flexibility provided by phone and fax modems has put the practice of law beyond the requirement of desks, walls or any of the other traditional trappings formerly associated with the law office.

In the brave new world facing many practitioners today, the opportunities to expand one's practice are limited only by imagination and access to a phone line. The challenge will be, as has already been evident in other sectors of society, how to retain the concepts of client service and professionalism in the face of the evermore remote and impersonal contacts associated with this sterile environment.

Chuck is seated at counsel's table with his portable computer. From left to right: Bob Gillespie (Assistant General Counsel for the SCC), Tim Smith (Information Center Analyst for the SCC), Cindy Norwood (assistant to Commissioner Shannon), Commissioner Shannon, Commissioner Morrison, and Jack Lawhorne (the SCC's Director of Planning and Development).

Winter 1995
Bang of their own. The space between these diverse functions is rapidly shrinking — between computers and televisions, for example, or inter-active communication and video.

But after that next big bang, in the ensuing expansion of the information business, the new marketplace will no longer be divided along current sectoral lines. There may not be cable companies or phone companies or computer companies, as such. There will be information conduits, information providers, information appliances and information consumers.

That’s the future. It’s easy to see where we need to go. It’s hard to see how to get there. When faced with the enormity and complexity of that transition some retreat to the view best enunciated by Yogi Berra when he said: “What we have here is an insurmountable opportunity.”

In proposing to overcome this “insurmountable opportunity” and promote the development of the information superhighway, the Clinton Administration published a White Paper on Communications Act Reforms. These reforms are predicated on five fundamental principles:

1. Encouraging private investment in the information superhighway;
2. Promoting and protecting competition;
3. Providing open access to the information superhighway by consumers and service providers;
4. Preserving and advancing universal service to avoid creating a society of “have”s and “have nots”; and
5. Ensuring flexibility so that any new regulatory framework can keep pace with the rapid technological changes that pervade the telecommunications and information industries.

These principles were reflected to some degree in numerous telecommunications bills that were offered last year in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Most of these bills were consolidated into one package of legislation that had four key elements. First, the legislation would have permitted cable companies and other telecommunications and information providers to compete with LECs for the provision of local telephone service, and would have preempted all state laws that prohibit such competition. Second, it would have permitted LECs to offer IXC services and cable services under certain conditions by modifying the MFJ and by rescinding the federal ban on telephone company ownership and delivery of video programming. Third, it would have imposed open access and interconnection requirements upon all telecommunications providers, to help ensure a fully competitive and interconnected highway system. Fourth, it would have required all providers of telecommunications services to make an equitable contribution to the preservation of universal service.

This proposed legislation, however, was not successful, in part because of disagreement in the House and Senate over when LECs subject to the MFJ could begin offering long-distance services, and under what conditions. Many of these LECs would like to be able to offer long-distance service immediately. Some IXCs, however, believe that the LECs would have an unfair advantage because the LECs’ control of the local telephone market. These IXCs believe that LECs would “bundle” local service with

--- Riding the Superhighway: Alumni Perspectives ---

Michael Hu Young, L’82, until recently, was in practice by himself in Richmond. He has now been joined by an associate in his Monument Avenue office.

My knowledge of computers is roughly equal to my knowledge of anti-trust litigation: zero. The experience of facing a blank screen is as frustrating as making what I feel is an astute legal argument only to have the judge stare at me with a blank expression. Until recently, I likened computers to the IRS—both to be avoided at all costs. However, I grudgingly realized that dinosaurs became extinct because they could not adapt to change and, as I am still too young to be considered a dinosaur, I finally had to adapt to the world of computers so that my practice would not become extinct.

Since I have not had the time to become truly computer literate due to the fact that all my time is spent in court, meeting with clients, and running a law practice, it has been impossible for me to sit down to learn how to use all of the capabilities of a computer. For me, the advantage in using computers is in the performance of legal research. My laptop PC has enabled me to take my work home with me at night with my research on a disk. This has turned out to be a distinct advantage because I do most of my research and case preparation at night and this has allowed me to spend more time at home around my family. I have not advanced to keeping files on computer, which I understand a lot of attorneys do, but I hope these “dinosaur feet” of mine will progress that far eventually.

My secretary and my new associate, Patricia H. Munroe, are computer literate and that has enabled them to put out the work product faster and more efficiently. We also keep forms letters and sample copies of wills, divorce settlements, contracts, and the like on the computer. This has enabled us to draft these documents with greater speed and efficiency for our clients. Also a list of closed cases is kept on the computer which enables us to avoid future conflicts of interest and assists us in locating old files. We hope to utilize computerized billing in the near future.

In other areas of technology, I frequently use my cellular phone, digital pager, and voice mail. Therefore, I am able to return telephone calls promptly during trips to and from court. The key to a successful practice and to avoiding complaints to the Bar, in my opinion, is for a client to have access to his attorney.

It’s obvious, even to those of us in smaller practices, that technology is here to stay, and it has helped greatly, even in a modest way, to stream-line my practice. And even though I still work late hours and into the night at home, it is better than working those same hours by myself at the office.
long-distance service, thereby giving them an unfair advantage over the IXCs. Accordingly, the IXCs recommended that the LECs not be able to provide long-distance service until the LECs' share of the local telephone service market is reduced through competition. The cable companies argued for not allowing the LECs to offer video services. Not surprisingly, there is a great deal of money at stake in each of these markets. Various estimates have placed the annual revenues of the local telephone industry at $90 billion; long-distance industry at $60 billion; and the cable television industry at $20 billion. Thus, while many agree that the information superhighway should be constructed, there is much disagreement over who should construct it and under what conditions.

Recent state legislative initiatives have presented questions similar to the federal legislation. For example, legislation was introduced in the Virginia General Assembly last year that would have fundamentally altered long-standing telecommunications policy by granting the State Corporation Commission the authority to permit competition for local telephone service. Under current Virginia law, each local phone company is granted a certificate to provide telephone service within a certain geographic boundary, and no other company may provide local service within that area. In exchange for this exclusive right to serve, local phone companies are regulated by the State Corporation Commission. The proposed legislation would have permitted the Commission to grant certificates to other companies that would enable them to compete with the local phone company.

This legislation failed to pass for many of the same reasons the proposed federal legislation failed to pass. Importantly, the various communications providers — LECs, IXCs, and cable companies — could not agree on when competition should be permitted and under what circumstances.

The Future

Although neither the federal nor the state legislation passed, each is expected to be reintroduced again this year, and many in the industry believe that such legislation will pass within the next few years. This push towards competition, however, presents many difficult public policy questions. For example, under current law LECs have an obligation to provide service to all who request it. Thus, unlike truly competitive businesses, LECs must have sufficient personnel, equipment and infrastructure available at all times to provide service upon demand. If competition is permitted, should the LECs be required to maintain this obligation? If not, how will regulators ensure that service will be available to all who desire it? Moreover, under the current regulatory regime there is a “universal service” obligation under which the telephone companies are required to make available basic telephone service to every person, regardless of where that person resides. This obligation also includes subsidy payments of those who cannot otherwise afford basic telephone service. If competition for local service is permitted, how can we best ensure that universal service is maintained? And who will be responsible for funding this universal service obligation?

Perhaps the most interesting question involving the universal service obligation is what this obligation will encompass when the information superhighway is fully developed. One version of the proposed federal legislation would establish a joint federal and state board that would have the duty of defining the nature and extent of the services encompassed within the universal service obligation. In doing so, the joint board would be required to consider several factors, including: (1) whether a telecommunications service has, through the operation of market choices by customers, been subscribed to by a substantial majority of residential customers; and (2) whether denial of access to such service to any individual would unfairly deny that individual educational and economic opportunities.

Such a universal service obligation could significantly affect the development of the information superhighway. For example, if a majority of residents in a given area subscribe to video telecommunications service and have access to the Internet, must these same services be guaranteed to those who cannot otherwise afford them? If so, how much will the universal service obligation cost, and who will fund it? Will far-reaching universal service obligations prevent some telecommunications providers from developing new services? In sum, a delicate balance must be struck between policies that encourage the development of the information superhighway and policies that create a society of information “haves” and “have nots.”

Furthermore, in moving from a monopoly to a competitive environment, how can we best ensure a level playing field so that LECs,

### Alumni Computer Survey Results

During the fall, alumni were surveyed to determine computer usage. The study was conducted under the direction of Beverly Boone, Director of Career Services at the Law School. Over 500 alumni responded, more than half of which indicated that they had CD-ROM capability and 42% of which said they had access to electronic mail. The graphs below indicate the capability of the respondents.

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<th>Number of Lawyers in Office</th>
<th>% with Computer on Desk</th>
<th>% of Computers with 486 Processor</th>
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**WordPerfect Users**

- Version 5.0
- Version 5.1
- Version 5.2
- Version 6.0
- OTHER

**Windows Users**

- Version 3.0
- Version 3.1
- Not Identified
IXCs, cable companies, and other telecommunications providers can compete on equal terms? Should IXCs be permitted to offer local phone service in competition with the LECs before the LECs are allowed to compete with the IXCs for long-distance services? Similarly, should cable companies be able to compete with the LECs before the LECs are allowed to provide video services in their certificated areas? Difficult questions like these are part of the reason last year’s legislation did not pass. These questions must be carefully considered to ensure that the public interest will be protected and to help achieve the promise of the information superhighway.

Finally, the success of the information superhighway will depend on how well federal and state legislators — with the leadership of the telecommunications industry — address concerns over security, privacy, and system reliability. A recent report by the General Accounting Office (GAO) examines these concerns. The report notes that the information superhighway will bring with it heightened security risks and privacy concerns as a result of:

- the widespread use of common identifiers, such as Social Security numbers, to select, track, and link electronic records;
- the dramatic increase in the number of widely interconnected systems, which increases opportunities for unauthorized access;
- the growth of large data bases and the increasing sophistication of applications that allow the rapid matching of millions of records and the development of detailed computer profiles on individuals; and
- the increasing sophistication of computer criminals and their growing ability to secretly penetrate computer systems and retrieve massive amounts of confidential information.

Riding the Superhighway: Alumni Perspectives

Richard S. Rueda, L’65, is CEO of Trans Freight System, Inc. which he founded in 1978. After practicing law in Philadelphia, Mr. Rueda served as General Counsel for Shulman Transport Enterprises, Inc. until 1978. Kevin McGuinness is employed by Trans Freight and serves as Mr. Rueda’s Personal Controller.

Trans Freight Systems, Inc. is a Philadelphia based, moderate-sized transportation and warehousing conglomerate with three distinct but related aspects. We operate home delivery, over-the-road trucking, and warehousing divisions. The home delivery operation entails making deliveries of large items (furniture and appliances) to the homes of end-users of these products. It is our challenge to make such deliveries in a professional, timely manner acceptable to the end-user, while providing the department store with a reasonable price for this service.

Like most companies, Trans Freight has used computers for many years to accomplish repetitive tasks quickly and accurately as well as for storage of larger volumes of data. For the most part it was the accounting and word processing aspects of the business that most benefited from this application of technology. In the areas touched by computerization, accuracy, timeliness and productivity were all enhanced. Unfortunately, these areas only encompass a small portion of our efforts.

While Trans Freight was flourishing and our customer-base continued to grow, it was evident that a new level of competence would be required if this trend was to continue. Two years ago Trans Freight entered a new stage. A concerted effort was made to bring in a younger, more energetic management team and, consequently, a more modern way of doing business. With this influx of change came a growing realization that one area we could develop to gain considerable competitive advantage was our technological capability. With this in mind, our management team devised a three-phase computerization plan relating to operational areas of our various businesses. Phase 1 of this plan, which has already been implemented, entails utilizing a CD Rom-based mapping system in the home delivery division.

In a labor intensive field such as home delivery, trip planning or truck routing is an essential aspect of the operation and, traditionally, is a time-consuming manual process. Controlling the cost of such labor is absolutely essential for survival. A system we installed just this summer is already paying considerable dividends. Previously, trip planning was performed by the driver in the morning before he left on his day’s route. A new, highly specialized CD Rom-based system now can do the planning previously required of the driver while the truck is being loaded. Our time savings from this alone is about 45 minutes per day per truck! Of course the savings do not stop at this point. The system greatly improves efficiency of the planning process. The database for this program includes every street in our delivery area including addresses and speed limits. The system takes all of the deliveries to be made in a day and does the following:

1. Chooses which deliveries should be made by which truck. This is a category that was not even attempted before the system was implemented. If delivery “1” was in truck “A”’s route, then truck “A” took the piece. Today, routing depends on what the system tells us will minimize each truck’s time on the road. We have been nothing less than amazed at the routing change this has brought about. The system works linearly from the origin point rather than territorial as is necessary under a manual system, the result being efficient routing for all the delivery trucks every day.

2. The system optimizes the trip by the driver. As well as deciding which stops will be made by which truck, it decides the order of stops, the streets to take, and produces a full color map of the route. This is the function previously performed by the drivers. The system not only relieves the drivers of this task (saving very substantial time), it does a better and more thorough job of it.

3. The system can calculate, using speed limits, known traffic conditions (i.e. stop-lights, road sizes, etc.), industry standards for times to actually bring the piece to the...
Recent attacks against the Internet demonstrate these risks. The GAO report notes that in 1988, a worm—a malignant computer program that reproduces itself automatically—invasion the Internet and denied service to thousands of people working at the nation's major research centers. The report also notes that in 1994, hackers managed to obtain the names and passwords of 100,000 people who use the Internet. To battle these hackers and ensure security on the information superhighway, sophisticated procedures must be developed and new criminal laws may be required.

These increased security risks also raise significant privacy concerns. For example, in 1993 the GAO reported that many Internal Revenue Service employees had accessed the agency's data bases to issue fraudulent refunds, or had browsed the taxpayer accounts of friends, relatives, neighbors, and celebrities. Furthermore, concerns over system reliability are raised as more and more telecommunications traffic is concentrated in fewer, high-capacity channels. For example, in June 1991 two separate telephone outages at opposite ends of the country eliminated local telephone service to 8 million people and affected emergency services. A few months later, a major customer's house from the truck, etc., resulting in an allowable range of time for the route to be completed. We have found it to be quite motivational for the drivers to understand that there is an objective standard to which their performance is compared.

In sum total, the system is already saving us 75 man hours per week. As we become more proficient in its use and the drivers become more comfortable with the workings of the system, we expect even this number, in time, to improve. In a business such as ours where the pennies must be so carefully watched in order for the dollars to flow, this kind of savings is almost unbelievable to us from such a simple installation.

Our success with the delivery-related adoption of technology has encouraged us to accelerate implementation of Phase II of our computerization plan. In our public warehousing department, we presently have in place a system which keeps track of each item's location in the warehouse and prepares a bill each month for each customer based on the storage quantity and time, etc.

The information must be input manually—a time consuming process. A new computer generated warehouse management system will be bar code-based. Each area of the warehouse and, of course, each product will have a code. When a product arrives, its code will be scanned and the system will tell the warehouseman where to locate it. The system will provide maximum utilization of space. Our consultants estimate that we are only 78% efficient in this area at present. It is our plan to have this computer-generated warehouse management system in place and functioning by the end of 1995. While a system such as this will not be, by any means, state of the art, it will put us very close to the leading edge for an operation of our size and our specialty.

The third planned phase of computerization deals with the over-the-road trucking division. We intend to implement a satellite trucking system to aid both the dispatcher and the drivers with mapping estimated arrival times, breakdown assistance and a host of other benefits. The dispatcher will know, within a five-mile radius, exactly where each truck is at all times. Obviously, this aids in control tremendously, as we will be able to literally track a truck's every move. This system will be phased in during 1996.

While the operating units are brought up to speed technologically, we are not losing sight of the administrative end of the business. Constant communication is a primary goal on this end—both between us and our external databases. We do not have specifics of implementation on this yet, but will continue to study the optional way to accomplish complete modernization in this area. — Kevin McGuinness

Charles ("Chuck") Garrathers, 1987, is an associate in the firm of Hunton & Williams, where he practices public utility law and telecommunications law. He is a 1987 graduate of TCW, and has an LLM in Legal Education from Temple University School of Law. Chuck represents local exchange companies and other telecommunications providers in proceedings before the State Corporation Commission and the Virginia Supreme Court, and has assisted in the development of federal and state telecommunications legislation.

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Well Connected: Computer, Network and Internet Resources in the Law School

Paul Birch is the Computer Services/Reference Librarian for the Law School and is responsible for the co-management and co-development (both with Ric Rondan) of the computer network and computer user assistance throughout the Law School. He also serves as a reference librarian and instructor in Legal Research. He received his J.D. and M.A. (in Library Science) from the University of Wisconsin in 1982.

When it was announced that the 1994-95 first-year class would be the first in the nation to arrive—all 170 of them—with portable computers, some onlookers may well have reacted with puzzlement. What could possibly be the benefits? What are they doing with these computers? What do computers have to do with legal education? The last question is perhaps the easiest to answer succinctly: Everything!

The resources available within the student’s computer, the Law School’s local area network and the Internet include many elements that can help the student perform more capably in school and in practice. Some of these are obvious. Every student and every lawyer needs to write. A PC, always within arm’s reach and equipped with word-processing equipment (WordPerfect 6.0 for Windows, for most), permits the student to communicate his or her thoughts with peak efficiency anywhere and anytime. However, the personal computer has become so much more than a sophisticated typewriter. It is now a research and communicating tool as well, and this is where the network and the Internet come in.

When students arrive at their study carrels in the Muse Library, the first thing they do is attach a short piece of wire from the computer to a socket that looks like a phone plug. This is the network link. When they turn on the PC, they are invited to log in to the network and become connected with the Law School and the rest of the world. The latter may sound like hyperbole. Well... it is—but less so every day as more and more people, resources and organizations (including corporations, government offices and law firms) become attached to the Internet.

Just what is the Internet (but quickly, please)? The word is really an abstraction for a worldwide complex of wires, bridges, routers, computers, rules, protocols and activities that enable people attached to one computer to communicate with people attached to other computers.

Electronic Mail

The forms of Internet communication have grown in number and sophistication, but the activity that has always been and will remain the cornerstone of the Internet is electronic mail (e-mail, for short). It might seem curious that in the waning years of the twentieth century a form of communication would emerge to revitalize the importance of the written word. For many, however, e-mail has become the perfect hybrid between the speed and ease of a telephone conversation and the permanence and detachment of a written letter.

At the Law School, the process of sending e-mail is as simple as it is powerful. The student who wants to send an e-mail message to me can simply open a program called Pegasus Mail (one double-click of the mouse), start a new message (a single mouse click) and address the message to “birch.” This is an easy address because I am in the same local area network as the sender. To the rest of the world, I am reachable at “birch@uoflaw.urich.edu.” (Feel free to write?) If he or she wants to send e-mail to the President, “president@whitehouse.gov” would be the correct Internet address but, apart from that, the process is absolutely identical.

What does all of this have to do with legal education or law practice? Imagine these scenarios:

- The student becomes a member of a family law listserve, a mailing list discussion group through which a sender’s message is forwarded to several hundred other members spread around the world (practitioners, professors and students), who can likewise respond to the entire group. Discussion can be both informative and stimulating. Listservers also provide their members a way to identify experts and colleagues in a chosen field.

- The student uses e-mail to comment on a hypothetical question or to answer a mid-term exam question, also administered via e-mail.

- Students collaborate on the creation of a course outline via e-mail, reducing unnecessary meeting time. The text of e-mail messages can easily be incorporated into word processor documents.

- It is also possible to mail entire word-processed documents as attachments which can be extracted from the mail message and read, printed or edited on the recipient’s word processor. This way, the Law Review office can, in a matter of seconds, send an entire article (footnotes and all other editorial features intact) to the printing company in Georgia.

- Less directly related to the educational process, but worth mentioning nonetheless, is the significant number of students who are using e-mail to keep in closer touch with their parents or, in at least one case, college-age children.

One feature of the Pegasus mail package, notice boards, is a public messaging tool which has become heavily used for communication within the Law School. Here, the Associate Dean can remind students of an impending deadline, a student can sell a bicycle, or a faculty member can advise students about a clerkship opportunity. Notice boards have been established for each first-year class allowing discussion of issues and hypotheticals to extend beyond the time and place designated for regular class sessions.

Legal Databases

The two major legal databases, LEXIS and WESTLAW, have been available to students for over a decade. In 1990, both companies began issuing individual passwords and software for home access to their services (limited, as always, to academic research). A more recent innovation has been the use of an Internet connection to these resources, as an alternative to the conventional modem/telephone line approach. This means that students connected to the network in their carrels can use LEXIS or WESTLAW without a telephone connection and can integrate their research directly into their...
writing with the "cut and paste" ease afforded by Microsoft Windows software.

**Usenet Newsgroups**

Usenet is a discussion medium, the equivalent to a global bulletin board system. Virtually all topics of human interest—serious and silly—are represented in the several thousand topic areas (known as "newsgroups") available through a newsreading program accessible to the student's PC. In addition to a handful of law-related groups, there is much of value here to users interested in obtaining background information on a subject related tangentially to one's legal studies or the business of a client. For example, a faculty member involved in drafting a new constitution for Albania might well be interested in reading the newsgroup soc.culture.albania.

**World-Wide Web**

As the internet has grown and developed, a succession of media for making resources available and viewing those resources have emerged. Of these, World-Wide Web (WWW—the abbreviation that's harder to pronounce than the words it abbreviates) currently predominates. How does it work? Let's suppose that somebody possesses some information—maybe a collection of treaties in computerized form—they would like to share with the world. With access to a WWW server, he can write an internet-accessible "homepage" that indicates the precise location of each treaty and serves as a menu for those wishing to access them. He can set it up so the user can search a database for words contained in the treaties and arrange for the copying or e-mailing of found documents back to the user. Not only is it possible to share text-based information, but full-color graphics and sounds can also be placed on a WWW homepage for others to see and hear. Moreover, homepage authors can and do include links on their homepage to other WWW servers containing related resources.

On the other side of the transaction, the WWW user runs a piece of software generically known as a "browser." At the Law School, we tend to use a browser called Cello, developed by Thomas M. Bruce at Columbia Law School's Legal Information Institute. Cello and similar programs (most notably Lynx, Mosaic and Netscape) let the user type in a known internet address known as a Uniform Resource Link (URL) where a homepage or other internet resource can be found. Viewing the retrieved item, the user will typically notice that certain words or images on the homepage are highlighted. These markings are known as "hypertext links." By clicking the mouse on such a link, the user is connected to the designated resource. A Law School student organization, the Richmond Law & Technology Association (LTA), sponsors an excellent example of a law-oriented WWW homepage. Locally, its chief function is to inform the public about LTA events (see: Klau's article on LTA, this issue). In addition, the LTA Homepage has compiled a wide variety of resources from other sites, and functions very effectively as a launch pad for accessing them. Within a few clicks from the homepage, one can find links to:

- An announcement of the LTA's forthcoming Symposium on Community in Cyberspace;
- The text of the recently enacted federal crime bill;
- A searchable database of SEC filings;
- A page instructing users about e-mailing the Law School for admissions information;
- A promotional/informational homepage maintained by the Washington law firm Venable, Bauder, Howard & Civitelli (along with several other law firm homepages).

Interested readers who have access to the internet and a WWW browser are invited to look in on the LTA homepage by specifying the address "http://freenet.vcu.edu/science/lawtech/lawtech.htm."

Creating a WWW homepage is a task only slightly more complex than using a word processor, and is becoming easier with the introduction of new software to assist the authoring process. The screen images one can compose rival the printed page in attractiveness and flexibility of format (fonts, page layout, graphics, etc.)—a far cry from what users of the internet had to contend with a few short years ago. The ease and power of WWW actually enables anybody with access to a server to become an independent electronic publisher. In fact, the Law School's forthcoming Journal of Law and Technology will premier in 1995 as an electronic publication via WWW, and we look forward to taking other opportunities to be providers of resources over the internet.

**CALI Instructional Exercises**

Not an internet resource, but one of the most directly legal education-oriented features of the Law School network is the set of instructional exercises distributed by the Center for Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction (CALI), a consortium of law schools interested in devising ways to use the computer as a law teaching tool. Written by law professors throughout the U.S., over eighty of these programs (covering a wide range of the law school curriculum) are available over the network. Many of these are interactive and amazingly Socratic. The student is asked to answer multiple choice or fill-in-the-blank questions relating to a hypothetical situation posed onscreen and must defend (or back away from) his or her answer as the "professor" issues a series of challenges to the original answer. These exercises have proven popular. Some fac-

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ulty members have required their completion; others have recommended them. In many instances, students have discovered them on their own and found them a worthwhile supplement to the casebook.

One semester into our first year it is possible to make only a tentative appraisal of our experiences with a 100% networked class. At the same time, for planning and admissions purposes, it has been necessary to decide whether or not to continue the program into a second year, and we have decided to do so. It is evident to us that having a networked portable computer close at hand is most beneficial to the law student and lawyer. By comparison, our former approach of limiting computer access to a lab on the first floor of the Library seems equivalent to a law firm requiring its attorneys to walk down the hall to use the telephone.

We are also in the process of examining issues of support and training. Most incoming students have considerable experience using word processing software. A growing number arrive with some degree of internet experience. The network and internet tools we use (especially Pegasus Mail) have proven very easy to learn. Even so, it is reasonable to expect that in the coming years we will be admitting some students who lack experience or self-confidence with computers in general. Identifying and reaching these students can be difficult, especially since staffing of Law School computer activities is limited to two individuals (Ric Rondan, our Network Administrator, and me). We are discussing various approaches to help bridge the gap: demonstration-instruction on videotape, more small-group seminars and one-on-one experiences are among the suggestions being considered. Two forces have proven enormously helpful in motivating people to use our resources and seek assistance when needed. All of the faculty members teaching first-year classes deserve a lot of credit for using the e-mail and notice board facilities for communication and discussion outside of the classroom. This has motivated virtually all students to become involved and ask questions. Student members of the Law & Technology Association have worked very diligently in holding regular office hours to help students use these tools and to assist or refer those with computer problems. These efforts have helped to make this first year a solid foundation for the developing Law School network culture.

Of the technological revolution taking place in the industrialized world, Martin Bangemann recently wrote, "All revolutions generate uncertainty, discontinuity—and opportunity." Nowhere is this more true than at the T.C. Williams School of Law.

In January 1994, three students met for lunch the Christmas holiday to discuss the idea of starting a student organization at T.C. Williams that would deal with law and technology. In that first lunch at Phil's, we wondered how many other students were interested. On a very practical level, we questioned our own time commitments—we were, after all, first-year students. We also wondered what such a group would do.

Subsequent meetings fleshed out the blueprints of what would come to be known as the Richmond Law & Technology Association (LTA). The group would bring people to campus to discuss new issues that would highlight the growing field of "technology law." Eventually, we would provide assistance to our classmates when they had questions about their computers. We would show them how to take advantage of the powerful network programs at our disposal on the campus network. We would, in short, explore the technology of law and the law of technology.

As classes resumed, the LTA held its first meeting. More than 20 people attended that first meeting, and the numbers of interested students has not stopped growing since.

Soon thereafter, I contacted Shari Steele, the Director of Legal Services with the Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) in Washington, DC. EFF is a civil liberties organization for the on-line community. Founded by Mitch Kapor (author of Lotus 1-2-3 and former CEO of Lotus, Inc.), this organization seeks to protect the rights of computer users both in court and in Congress.

Shari indicated that she would be willing to lecture on "Civil Liberties in Cyberspace." With the help of the Dean's office, we were able to get the word out to alumni, and through the use of bulletin board systems (BBS) in Richmond and various e-mail contacts, word soon spread that Shari would be coming to campus.

More than 70 people attended that first lecture. Attendees included operators of bulletin boards in the area, computer professionals, lawyers, law students and faculty members. The response was overwhelmingly positive.

This year, the LTA staffed "office hours" for T.C. Williams students. On a volunteer basis, members of the LTA provided assistance 18 hours per week. Because first-year students were required to own notebook computers this year, attendance in the first month was fairly steady.

Leonard Presberg, an LTA Vice President and former columnist for Byte Magazine, gave a series of lectures at the beginning of the semester on computer basics. As many as 70 students from the first year class attended the lectures during which students were taught how to use e-mail, how to navigate the confusing (but enriching) world of the Internet, and other beneficial skills that will help make Richmond students more computer-literate than almost any other

**Technology:**

The Student Revolution of the Nineties

*by Richard P. Kau, L'96*

Richmond Law
law students in the country.

The LTA's big project for the 1994/1995 academic year is our Spring Symposium. As the popular press has started to carry more and more stories of online abuses, an issue arising with surprising frequency has dealt with the idea of an online community.

Addressing this very issue, the LTA has scheduled two law professors (one from George Mason and one from William & Mary) to speak about Vice President Al Gore's recent proposal for an Information Superhighway (the National Information Infrastructure); a National Press Club award-winning journalist who writes a weekly column on the Internet to speak about his experience of being sued for libel for something he wrote on the Internet; a representative from EFF to speak about the alarming increase in "cybercrime;" and a group of community activists from greater-Richmond who will discuss how they are using technology to further their activist efforts. CLE credit will be awarded to attorneys who attend this conference, and early indications are that attendance will be high. (For more information, contact the LTA at the number below.)

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Last summer I worked for Shari Steele as a law clerk at EFF. Shari put me in touch with Erik Heels, a third-year student at the University of Maine. Erik had become well-known in the Internet community for compiling a 400-page catalog of all legal resources available on the Internet. Titled "The Legal List," this catalog has been mentioned in The New York Times, The National Law Journal, Business Lawyer and other publications.

Erik had started an organization very similar to mine, and we discovered many common interests in the technology law arena. A series of connections put us in touch with Student Lawyer, the American Bar Association's magazine for law students. Someone at Student Lawyer had heard about the LTAs and wanted to write an article on our efforts. After a lengthy discussion with Student Lawyer's editor Sarah Hoban, it was decided that Erik and I would write the article ourselves. Sarah, after reading a draft of our first article, suggested that we write other articles about law and technology. A few phone calls later, the "Online" column was born.

Erik and I now co-author a monthly column for law students on issues relating to law and technology. The magazine is sent to 60,000 law students each month, and the response from law students and law faculty around the country has been nothing short of amazing. Our first column generated over 20 e-mail replies in just one week.

The revolution was generating momentum beyond our expectations. The e-mail that we received from students at law schools all over the country convinced Erik and me that a forum was necessary for discussing these issues; one possibility was what is known as a "discussion list." Discussion lists are the e-mail equivalent of conference calls. You subscribe (no fee is involved, it just requires you to send an e-mail message to subscribe to the list), and then any mail sent to the list is distributed to all subscribers. What follows is a series of discussions, by e-mail, among people interested in a common topic.

In November, Erik and I created a discussion list for law students interested in law and technology. In less than two weeks, the list boasted 200 subscribers. The subscribers come from 12 countries, 56 universities, and companies like Mead Data Central, West Publishing, Dun & Bradstreet, Price Waterhouse, IBM, Hewlett-Packard and others. Obviously not all subscribers are law students; a number of lawyers joined, because, as one told me, "I am here to tell other veterans they are coming: the young, the bright, the computer literate - armed with enough technology and know-how to beat our old - if we don’t get off our own and grab the weapons for survival in the info-age."

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The revolution sweeping the campus spawned yet another opportunity. This last opportunity may be the most ground-breaking yet: T.C. Williams now has a second scholarly publication.

While in DC at EFF, a couple of classmates who were also working in DC contacted me about starting a law journal for law and technology. We met once a week for the last six weeks of the summer, identifying possible problems and evaluating the feasibility of starting a journal. We contacted some attorneys and professors who are well-known in the technology law field and the initial reaction was positive: most agreed that there was a need for a good journal dealing with technology law, and all agreed that Richmond was an appropriate location for such a project.

I met with Dean Harbaugh at the beginning of the semester. Realistically, we expected to require 12-14 months to produce our first issue. Not expecting the extraordinary support we received immediately from Dean Harbaugh, we moved the timetable up almost six months and targeted our first issue for April of 1995. That would mean we would take it from concept to publishing in less than seven months, but it seemed possible.

A group of eight of us formed to prepare a formal proposal. If the journal was to exist, it would need faculty approval. And we had not yet revealed the most striking feature of the journal: that we would be the first student-edited scholarly law journal in the world to publish exclusively electronically. The advantages to using the medium were many: the ability to use hypertext links (like LEXIS and Westlaw) to related materials on the Internet, little to no cost, no turn-around time in publishing and greater control over the content of the journal (errors could be fixed after publication, additions could be made, and discussions could take place in real time about the subject matter). However, the first part of Bangemann’s phrase confronted us: revolution breeds uncertainty as well as opportunity. Would the faculty go for it? Would they endorse an unproven method of publishing?

After hundreds of hours of work, our proposal was ready and we went to the faculty meeting ready to cogently defend our idea. With a minimum of discussion, the faculty enthusiastically supported the idea and unanimously approved the proposal.

Our next step is to build the rest of the staff; we added second-year students in January and will add first-year students in May. We have commitments for articles for the first issue and are already working on securing authors for our second issue. Discussions over the last 2 months with the LEXIS service have brought us close to an exclusive arrangement with the service that would provide the journal with a computer, printer and software (as well as access to LEXIS Counsel Connect).

I cannot imagine a better environment or one more conducive to exploration as well as study than that here at T.C. Williams. The Law School, and in particular the faculty and administration, has allowed each of us associated with the LTA and the Journal to ride the crest of the "technology wave" and to be not only a part of the future, but to help create that future. It's tremendously exciting to be at a school that provides opportunity and encourages creativity.

Richard Klau

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Fall Gathering plays to a full house with alumni, students and faculty filling the Moore Entrance Hall, the Camp Atrium, the Mirarchi Gallery and the Davis Faculty Study.

**Fall Weekend**

Following the exciting Austin Owen Lecture on Thursday, Fall Weekend went into high gear with the Fall Gathering held here at the Law School on Friday, October 14. Because the weather was initially bad, attendance was expected to be low, but law alumni were not to be outdone by a little inclement weather. Over 500 alumni attended the annual event which was held throughout the Law School in the many entertaining areas afforded by the newer sections. Once again law alumni from almost every class enjoyed a sumptuous spread (including an enormous dessert table in the fire-lit Carle Davis Faculty Study), the music of ABSOL (a.k.a. St. Boatwright’s Society on the Lake), and the pleasure of seeing friends and classmates. By 7:00 p.m. the weather had cleared and younger alumni spilled out onto the Willard Moody Plaza to catch up and to talk with professors.

It was a gala way to begin the weekend, and many alumni, after meeting old friends, went out to dinner to continue sharing memories of their times here at T. C. Williams.

**Columbia Graduates**

The Law School Association once again kicked off the Reunions parties by hosting a luncheon for Columbia Graduates who were celebrating their reunions. This year the luncheon, held in the Carle Davis Faculty Study, celebrated an additional occasion.

Dean Harbaugh was very pleased to announce that Mary and Harold Flax, L’49, were celebrating their 45th wedding anniversary. Mr. Flax was joined in a toast to his wife and their years together by Dean Harbaugh and the members of the Board.

**Class of 1959**

The Class of 1959 celebrated their Reunion at the home Senator Joe Benedetti and his wife Sallie Belle on Grove Avenue. Among those attending were newly-weds, Judge Ed Turlington and wife Lee, W’81, L’86, who took advice good-naturedly from Judge Peyton Farmer and wife Jean, among others. For such distinguished company, it was a pretty lively party and a great success.

**Class of 1964**

Paul and Sue Barbery hosted the Class of 1964 at their lovely home in Midlothian. The Barberys had quite a crowd including Boyd and Pat Collier and Ken and Christine Wheeler and probably the greatest percentage from out of town, among them Bruce and Priscilla Beam from Washington (Bruce served as Chair of the Reunion), Judge John Folkes from Gloucester, Leeland and Cecelia Mahan from Leesburg, and Ebb and Gayle Williams from Martinsville, just to mention a few.

Mrs. Tarpley and “her boys.” Jean helped the Class of ’69 celebrate their 25th Reunion in the home of Gene and Linda Desvernine. Pat Lacy, Reunion Chair, (l.) and Gene Desvernine (r.) share the couch with Jean.

**Class of 1969**

Paul and Sue Barbery host the Class of 1964 party at their home in Midlothian.

Class of 1969 probably one of the liveliest parties was the one comprised of “Mrs. Tarpley’s boys” from the Class of 1969. Hosts Gene and Linda Desvernine didn’t have many quiet moments with a crowd of over 30, and the party got off to a great start with the arrival of special guests Jean and Jim Tarpley who came to help the Class of ’69 celebrate its 25th Reunion. Dean Muse must have had his hands full with both sections of that class. Chair Pat Lacy and his committee deserve quite a hand for arranging a very successful 25th Reunion.

**Allie Miles, wife of Whitlow Miles, L’52, (l.) visits with Mary and Harold Flax, L’49, who celebrated their 49th wedding anniversary at the luncheon. Bob Jones L’33, (r.) talks with Dean Harbaugh (with his back to the camera).**

**Sen. Joe Benedetti (second from l.) and his lovely wife Sallie Belle (r.) host the Reunion for the Class of 1959 in their home on Grove Avenue. Helping to celebrate the Reunion are Marilyn (l.) and John Smart (c.) and Dean Harbaugh.**
The Class of 1979 celebrated its Reunion at the home of Margaret Bacigal and her husband, Ron. Both Margaret and Ron are on the faculty at the Law School and thoroughly enjoyed getting together again with members of the Class of 79. The party, organized by Chair Ken Whitescarver of Fredericksburg, had a good crowd and great food.

Class of 1984

The Class of 1984 held their party in the Sarah Brunet reception room here on campus. The party, organized by Lynne Blain and Mark Esposito, was a family affair, and the kids playing out on the patio seemed to be having as good a time as the adults. Everyone enjoyed catching up on what’s happened since law school and several went on to dinner afterwards.

Class of 1989

Michael and Laura Lafayette hosted the largest Reunion party at their new home in Glen Allen. Over 50 alumni from the class of 89 met to share memories and talk careers. Michael himself commented on the closeness of the class and recalled his experience at T. C. Williams with great fondness saying that he had many close ties with his Law School classmates.

Philadelphia Reception for the Dean

Dick and Zoe Rueda hosted a spectacular reception for Dean Harbaugh in their beautiful home in Gladwyne, Pennsylvania, on October 25. Dick, L’65, chose to hold an evening reception for Philadelphia-area alumni rather than a luncheon at his firm, Trans Freight Systems. Alumni attending ranged in age and class year from Dick’s fellow class-mate Ralph Mirarchi, L’65, a member of the University’s Board of Associates, to recent graduate Teresa Miguel, L’94, an Assistant District Attorney for the city of Philadelphia. Dean Harbaugh shared with the alumni, most of whom had not been back to campus for some time, news about the Law School and about the exciting programs offered by the Law School. Dick, a member of the Law School Association Board of Directors, and Zoe also shared their own excitement about the Law School and the University.

A Family Affair

In October, Timothy L. Barnes, L’78, was installed as the President of the Trial Attorneys of New Jersey on October 14, 1994. The evening was of special significance to the family as Timothy’s father, William O. Barnes, Jr., was a founder and Past President of Trial Attorneys and past Honoree of the Trial Bar Award. Timothy and his dad are the first father and son to be Presidents of Trial Attorneys of New Jersey. Helping to celebrate was brother Jefferson T. Barnes, L’87. Mr. Barnes and sons Timothy and Jefferson are members of the firm of Barnes & Barnes.

Young Graduate Honored for Service

Kyle Skopic Stensrud, L’87, has been recognized by her undergraduate alma mater, the University of Delaware, as its Outstanding Young Graduate of 1995. Kyle became involved in working with hospices when she was an undergraduate and received a grant to study at the London School of Economics and examine the St. Christopher’s Hospice. She designed a model for evaluating volunteer participation which allowed hospices to comply with federal regulations. This model is now being used nationwide. Currently, she drafts wills and answers legal questions for terminally ill patients and provides pro-bono assistance to AIDS patients. In addition, she chairs the Fairfax County Child Abuse Prevention Commission and works with the Fairfax Bar Association’s High School Mentor Program. Kyle is Assistant County Attorney for Fairfax County, Virginia.
The Austin Owen Lecture, which has quickly become a Richmond tradition, was delivered this fall on Thursday, October 13, once again kicking-off the Law School's annual Law Weekend. The Hon. Joseph W. Bellacosa, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court of the state of New York, delivered the Third Annual Austin Owen Lecture to a standing-room-only audience in the Law School Moot Courtroom.

Judge Bellacosa, who received his B. A. in English from St. John's University in 1959, and his LL.B (J.D.) from St. John's in 1961, served as Law Secretary to the Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of New York's Second Judicial Department and as Chief Clerk and Counsel to the New York Court of Appeals. From 1970-1975, Judge Bellacosa had a distinguished career as a legal educator when he was a Professor and Assistant Dean at his alma mater. He began his judicial career in 1985 when he was appointed the Chief Administrative Judge of the Courts of the State of New York, and served in that position until he was appointed to his present position by Governor Mario Cuomo in 1987. Judge Bellacosa is the present Chair of the American Bar Association's Section on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar and is an elected member of the prestigious American Law Institute.

Judge Bellacosa began his remarks, entitled "Revisitation of the Nature of the Judicial Process," with a quotation from Aristotle which expressed the ideal of the judicial process: "Justice is the highest of all the virtues," and an anecdotal story of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes' response to a retiring judge who told him on his ascension to the bench: "Do Justice," to which Justice Holmes replied, "Justice! All we do here is apply the rules of the game." The measure of judicial success must be, Judge Bellacosa countered, somewhere between.

After listing the three categories of cases they hear, Judge Bellacosa then described the judicial process of the New York Court of Appeals. "We're not knights errant looking for causes to decide," he continued, "but must decide only those cases that people bring before us...and we must never assert personality over the institutional value of the governing body." He said he is constantly amazed with the respect in which our judicial process is held, but stated that that respect has been earned and built up over time and must be maintained by those who participate in the legal community.

He closed his remarks with a second quotation from Justice Holmes: "The ultimate measure of success is not the power, or the prestige, or the prominence or the place that one achieves, but the striving with a trembling hope to achieve one's ideals everyday." Judge Bellacosa concluded that if each member of the legal community commits himself to meeting the needs of our jobs and those we serve a little better each day, he or she will be "striving with a trembling hope to achieve our ideals" and will perpetuate our system of justice while continuing to improve it.

After a standing ovation, Dean Harbaugh thanked Judge Bellacosa and called him a "partisan for justice."

The Austin Owen Lecture was established in 1991 in honor of the Hon. Austin E. Owen, L'50, by his daughter, Dr. Judith O. Hopkins, W'74, and by his son-in-law, Dr. Marbry B. Hopkins, III, R'74, who, with Mrs. Owen and several members of the family, attended the lecture.

From left to right: Dr. Marbry R. Hopkins, III, R'74; Dr. Judith O. Hopkins, W'74; Judge Bellacosa; Mrs. Austin E. Owen; Dean Harbaugh.
The Honorable Constance Baker Motley Receives the Green Award

The T. C. Williams Annual Scholarship Luncheon was held on November 2, 1994 for more than 130 scholarship donors and recipients. The luncheon, which began in 1982, honors the donors, both individual and corporate, and the recipients of the scholarships these donors have established. It is also the occasion when the Law School awards the William Green Award, named for one of the founders and first faculty members of the Law School, to a member of the profession who has brought distinction to the legal profession through his or her practice of law. This year the T. C. Williams School of Law was most proud to present the Green Award to the Hon. Constance Baker Motley.

In 1966, President Lyndon B. Johnson nominated Judge Motley to the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. When confirmed by the Senate, Judge Motley became the first African-American woman appointed to the federal judiciary. In 1982 she became Chief Judge and served in that capacity until 1986 when she assumed the status of Senior Judge.

Judge Motley began her long association with the NAACP while still in law school, but later joined the staff as Associate Counsel. In addition to representing civil rights issues before state and federal courts throughout the United States, Judge Motley also argued ten cases before the U. S. Supreme Court and won nine, each of which was of key importance in securing equal rights for African-Americans and helped to bring about the legal death of discrimination in this country. For many years, Judge Motley served as the principal trial attorney for the NAACP and was one of the lawyers who helped write the briefs for this country's leading desegregation case, *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954.

In 1964, Judge Motley became the first African-American woman to serve in the New York State Senate and, in 1965, became the first woman to serve as the President of the Borough of Manhattan. When she ran for the office the next year, she was the first candidate to win the endorsement of the Republican, Democratic and Liberal parties.

Upon accepting the Green Award, Judge Motley focused her remarks on the man who had stood as a role model for her throughout her career, former Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall. She spoke eloquently of his own struggles to see justice provided for all peoples and of the principles he fought for and which governed his life, much as they had hers. Judge Motley concluded her remarks to a standing ovation.

Interestingly, Judge Motley was assisted in receiving her medal by Oliver White Hill, a former Green Award recipient who had just been selected to receive the ABA's 1994 Thurgood Marshall Award. Mr. Hill, a classmate of Justice Marshall's at Howard University, was also a part of the litigation team in the *Brown v. Board of Education*. In addition, he was instrumental in helping retired U. S. Supreme Court Justice Lewis F. Powell, then a fellow practitioner in Richmond, guide the state of Virginia through the changes resulting from that decision.

Previous recipients of the Green Award:

1987 The Hon. Harry L. Carrico
   Chief Justice, Virginia Supreme Court

1988 The Hon. Lewis F. Powell, Jr.
   Assoc. Justice, U. S. Supreme Court

   U. S. District Court, E. D. VA

1990 The Hon. Sandra Day O'Connor
   Assoc. Justice, U. S. Supreme Court

1991 Oliver W. Hill, Esq.
   Lawyer and Civil Rights activist

1992 Dean Erwin N. Griswold,
   Dean Emeritus, Harvard Law School

1993 The Hon. John W. Butzner
   Judge, U. S. Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit

Judge Motley is congratulated by former Green Award recipient and longtime colleague and friend, Oliver White Hill. Judge John Butzner (second from right), Dean Herbaugh (r.) and President Emeritus, Dr. George M. Modlin, Chancellor Emeritus, add their congratulations.
Our New LSA Directors

George D. Varoutsos, R'70, L'73, President

The Board would also like to express its deep appreciation to its retiring members who have served on the Board since 1992 and have demonstrated commitment and leadership throughout their tenure. Retiring are Verbenia Askew, L'80; F. Andrew Carroll, III, L'77; Lee Melchor Turlington, W'81, L'86; and William M. Ryland, L'79.

Peter D. Eliades received his B.A. from the Washington & Lee University in 1981 and his J.D. in 1984. He is with the firm of Marks & Harrison in Hopewell, VA where his practice concentrates on workers' compensation. He had formerly been with Eliades & Eliades for ten years. Peter is President of Southside Virginia Legal Services and Past President of Young Lawyers Conference of the Virginia State Bar. He also serves as the Assistant Commonwealth Attorney for Prince George County and, on occasion, as Special Prosecutor in Dinwiddie and Petersburg.

Kevette B. Elliot received a B.S. from Virginia Union University in 1982, a Masters of Taxation from Virginia Commonwealth University in 1986, and her law degree in 1989. She is in private practice in Richmond and practices civil law, primarily in the areas of personal injury, commercial collection, real estate, bankruptcy, will, and domestic relations. She is a member of both the Virginia State Bar and the District of Columbia Bar and is licensed to practice in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. She served on the Executive Board on the committee “AIDS! IT'S NOT ILLUSION,” and currently authors a feature in the Metropolitan Business Guide.

Michael Huyoung received his B.A. from the University of Virginia in 1979 and his law degree in 1982. He is in private practice and focuses primarily on criminal work, both domestic and civil. Michael is a member of the Virginia Trial Lawyers and the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers and has participated in the Minority Recruitment Project Pre-Law conference and served as Chairman of the Speaker's Bureau for the Richmond Area Trial Lawyers Association. He has served as a judge in Moot Court competitions at T.C. Williams and the College of William & Mary and is on the Board of Directors for the Hatcher Memorial Baptist Church Gospel Jail Ministry.

Olin R. Melchionna, Jr. received his B.S. from Hampden-Sidney College in 1970, his J.D. in 1974 and his LL.M. in Taxation from NYU in 1975. He is a named partner with the firm Wetherington, Melchionna, Terry, Day & Amnar in Roanoke, VA. His practice is primarily estate planning, administration and taxes. He is a member of the National Association of Bond Lawyers and an Accredited Estate Planner. In Law School he was a member of the McNeill Law Society and an editor of the University of Richmond Law Review. He is the Director of the Foundation for the Roanoke Valley, Chairman of the Roanoke College Planned Giving Advisory Board, Former Director of the Roanoke Symphony Society, Co-founder and Former Director of the Southwest Virginia Opera Society, and Former President and current member of the Roanoke Valley Estate Planning Council.

Mary Lynn Tate received her B.A. from the University of Richmond in 1973 and her law degree in 1976. She is a named partner with the firm Tate, Lowe & Rowlett in Abingdon, VA. She is in litigation with an emphasis on business and medical matters. She is, among others, a member of the American Judicature Society; a Fellow, The Roscoe Pound Foundation and a Fellow, the International Academy of Trial Lawyers. Ms. Tate is a former Commissioner and Former Chairman of the Washington County Service Authority and nominated for the Virginia Supreme Court by the Virginia Trial Lawyers Association in 1989. In Law School, she served on the National Moot Court Team and was SBA Vice President as well as Governor, Fourth Circuit, ABA Law Student Division. She is a former member of the University of Richmond Board of Associates and a former President of the Ninth District Democratic Women.
Lynda Frost was one of twenty-eight scholars of twenty nationalities selected to attend and present research at the fourth annual Summer Workshop on International Organization Studies, co-sponsored by the Academic Council of the United Nations and the American Society of International Law. The topic of the workshop was “Internal Conflict and the World Community: Self-Determination, Security, and Human Rights.” In October, Prof. Frost spoke on “The Prosecution of War Crimes in the New World Order” at Millersville University in Pennsylvania. In December, she presented research on her work with the Miskito Indians of Nicaragua at the American Society of International Law regional meeting on “Tribal Sovereignty: Back to the Future?” held at St. Thomas University in Miami.

Dean Joseph Harbaugh has been named to the American Bar Association Commission to Review the Accreditation of Law Schools. Chaired by Minnesota Supreme Court Justice Rosalie Wahl, the Commission includes high-ranking officials of the ABA, members of the federal and state judiciary, and leaders of the academic community. The Commission will examine the questions surrounding law school certification at a time when the process is under widespread scrutiny by the courts and members of the profession. Dean Harbaugh also was a featured speaker at the annual meeting of the Virginia Association of Defense Attorneys and presented a CLE program entitled “Controlling Negotiation Outcomes” to the Richmond Bar Association.

Michael J. Herbert recently published the 1994 Pocket Part for Virginia Jury Instructions (West Publishing Company) and the 1994 Supplement for the Uniform Commercial Code (Little, Brown & Company). He is completing work on Understanding Bankruptcy (Matthew-Bender Company).

Ann Hodges spoke to the University College Student Chapter of the Human Resource Management Association on the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 and published an article on Employment Rights of Women with Cancer in Lex Claudia, the journal of the Virginia Women Attorneys Association. She also spoke on Alternative Dispute Resolution and the Americans with Disabilities Act to the ADA/ADR Working Group of the Dispute Resolution Coalition on Aging and Disability, a coalition of representatives from national aging, disability, dispute resolution, and law-related organizations.

Rodney Johnson published an article in the University of Richmond Law Review, “Recent Developments in Wills, Trusts & Estates Law,” and was appointed by the president of the Virginia Bar Association to a committee to study financial exploitation of the elderly, requested by the 1994 General Assembly (HJR 84). He also helped draft legislation to be introduced in the 1995 Session of the Virginia General Assembly dealing with (a) distribution of tangible personal property in certain testate cases, (b) non-ademption of specific gifts following sales by agents, (c) reduction of personal representatives’ surety bonds in certain cases, (d) spousal rights of non-domiciliaries in Virginia realty, and (e) the Uniform International Wills Act. And last, he completed the Portland and New York Marathons.

Kathe Klare received the national “Making a Difference” award from the Federation of Families for Children’s Mental Health in November. She received the award in recognition of her work on behalf of severely emotionally disturbed children at the Law School’s Mental Disabilities Law Project Clinic. The results of her work with over 250 families and their children has caused the system to change and has improved services for many other parents and children. Robert Cohen, Director of the Virginia Treatment Center for Children said, “...she has developed an approach that not only assures that children and families receive services, but also helps law students to understand how to negotiate with the child service system without immediately resorting to the traditional adversarial stance that so often characterizes legal representation.”
Michael Allan Wolf’s recently published entries for Justices David Davis, James Clark MacReynolds, and George Sutherland in *The Supreme Court: A Biographical Dictionary* (Garland, 1994). Professor Wolf serves on the state’s Enterprise Zone Task Force and testified before the Virginia Senate Finance Subcommittee on Economic Development concerning proposed amendments to the state's enterprise zone program. In December, when the President announced those cities chosen as federal Empowerment Zones, Professor Wolf was quoted in several national newspapers and was featured on National Public Radio’s “All Things Considered” program.

Paul J. Zwier taught IBT in Venezuela last summer and supervised the placement of T.C. Williams students with law firms and businesses in Venezuela. He continues to serve as a member of the Program Directors Executive Committee for NITA (the National Institute for Trial Advocacy) and taught programs in Trial Advocacy, Depositions, Motion Practice, Negotiation, and ADR around the country throughout the year. He was also a member of a panel and, in November, contributed to the written materials for ACCA (the American Corporate Counsel Association) Program on In-House Ethics, a CLE program for in-house counsel held in Washington, D. C.

**Student Corner**

Those alumni who have read the most recent issues of the Student Corner will not be too surprised by the fact that this Student Corner is dedicated to the evolution of *Juris Publici*, the Law School’s student newspaper. Last year, like a phoenix rising from its own ashes, *Juris Publici* was resurrected through the dedicated efforts of many individual students, particularly those of Michael Guanzon and Sean Everheart. As second-year students, Guanzon and Everheart maximized the limited support provided to them by the Student Bar Association and, using their own computer hardware and software, returned *Juris Publici* to circulation after a long hiatus. According to Professor John Paul Jones, the paper had been in a terminal state for several years before this unexpected recovery.

Following the recent purchase of its own computer hardware and software and aptly utilizing renewed financial backing from the Student Bar Association, *Juris Publici* has assumed a constant and visible role in the life of T.C. Williams. Today, the Law School student newspaper boasts a staff of nearly forty students including editors, writers, layout staff and an advertising coordinator. In response to overwhelming student interest, the paper is currently published at a rate of approximately four issues per semester.

The main purpose of this article is to inform T. C. Williams alumni about the maturation of *Juris Publici*, and to provide an opportunity to receive a free sample copy of the newspaper. Free introductory copies will contain specific information on how alumni can subscribe to *Juris Publici* at a low rate of ten dollars per year. The funds from these subscriptions will be used to finance the postage and printing of the extra copies for subscribers. According to the Editor-in-Chief and third-year student, Sharon S. England, alumni will be able to read interesting articles dealing with student competitions, controversies surrounding honor code revisions, recent developments in the legal clinics, and a host of other issues that impact the life of the Law School on an almost monthly basis.

At virtually every alumni function over the last year, I have been approached by alumni who have expressed interest in obtaining copies of *Juris Publici*. Until recently, the newspaper had not achieved the sturdy foundational support that is required for a regular subscription process. It is with a great sense of satisfaction that the T. C. Williams student body and the *Juris Publici* staff would like to offer a means whereby alumni can stay abreast of the true issues and daily stories that dominate student life at the law school.

To obtain a free copy of *Juris Publici*—along with the accompanying subscription information—please complete and return the form below:

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Mail to:

*JURIS PUBLICI*
T. C. Williams School of Law
University of Richmond, VA 23173
40's

Jack Paul Fine, '49, was recognized by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. in the top 100 for sales.

50's

Robert K. Coats, '50, has relocated his office to Courthouse Commons after 16 years of law practice in Richmond and 27 more in the Lakeside area. He has seven children and now only expects grandchildren.

Delmar L. Brown, '51, has been named secretary of Elk Hill Farm Inc., a Goochland residential educational treatment program for young men.

Gerald Press, '58, has joined the firm of Sands, Anderson, Marks & Miller as counsel.

60's

Carle F. Germelman, Jr., '60, became a grandfather on November 18, 1994. His grandson's name is Matthew Edward Ward Germelman.

Robert Davis Gleason, '60, the Republican State Committeeman, was reappointed to the Pennsylvania State Republican by state GOP Chairman Ann Arstine. He has served continuously under the last six Republican State Chairmen and has the longest service on the State Leadership Committee.

William A. Young, '64, has become a member of the firm of Spinella, Owings & Shaia, where he practices law with special emphasis on civil litigation.

J. Patrick Keith, '65, has formed the law firm of Keith & Hall in Bon Air.

Roderick B. Mathews, '66, has been re-elected to the American Judicature Society's Board of Directors. He is Senior Vice-President and Corporate Legal and Government Affairs Officer for Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Virginia Inc. in Richmond.

W. Birch Douglass III, '68, has been named a vice president of the Hanover Tavern Foundation. He is a partner in McGuire, Woods, Battle & Boothe.

William L. Dudley Jr., '68, was named Secretary of the Conference of Local Bar Associations of the Virginia State Bar.

70's

Charles F. Witthoeft, '72, has been named Executive Vice President in the firm of Hirschler, Fleischer, Weinberg, Cox & Allen.

J. Stephen Buls, '73, has joined Spotts, Smith, Fain & Rawls as a partner and concentrates on creditors' rights, bankruptcy and commercial litigation.

John Knight, '73, has received a distinguished service award from the Local Government Attorneys of Virginia for professional performance and contributions to local government law. He was the first recipient of the Public Service Award for an Outstanding Deputy or Assistant Attorney. He is a deputy county attorney for Henrico.

David S. Mercer, '73, has joined the Alexandria office of the law firm of Mays & Valentine. He also has been inducted as a charter member of the Community Associations Institute College of Community Association Lawyers.

A. Davis Bugg, Jr., '75, has formed his own law firm, Rumsey & Bugg.

Colin Gibb, '75, has been sworn in as a Circuit Court Judge for the 27th Judicial Circuit. He and his wife, Jan, have two children, Emily and Robert.

Katrin Belenky Colamarino, '76, was promoted in 1993 to Division Counsel/Global Finance Operations & Technology Unit at Citibank in New York City. She has been listed in Who's Who of American Women in the 1987-88, 1989-90 and 1991-92 issues. She has a daughter, Rachel, age 18, who is studying in Jerusalem and will attend Barnard College at Columbia University in the fall of 1995.

Lewis T. Stoneburner, '76, has joined Russell, Cantor, Arkema & Edmonds as a director.

Mary Lynn Tate, '76, has been inducted as a fellow of the International Academy of Trial Lawyers.

Thomas W. Williamson, Jr., '76, has been named President-Elect of Schwartz, Ellis & Moore in Arlington.

Barry N. Frank, '77, and his wife Cynthia announce that Sheli Fuige Frank was born on July 31, 1994. She joins her older brother Rad, age 13, and older sister Robyn, age 2.

James F. Stults, '77, married Elizabeth Butterworth, 189 on September 17, 1994.

Rodney Glover, '78, has been named the head of the firm of Gardner, Carton and Douglas in their Washington D.C. office.


JoAnne Lewis Nolte, '79, has become an associate in the firm of Durrett, Irvin, Lemons & Bradshaw. She will practice regulatory and insurance law.

Kenneth E. Powell, '78, has been named a vice president in the Richmond office of Legg Mason Wood Walker Inc.

Brian I. Buniva, '79, has been named vice chairman to the Richmond Bar Association's Environmental Law Section.

John V. Cogbill III, '79, has been appointed to the Metropolitan Richmond Chamber of Commerce.

John Cole Gayle Jr., '79, has been appointed by Governor George Allen to the Motor Vehicle Dealer's Advisory Board.

William H. Parcell III, '79, has been named an associate with the law firm of Phillips, Webb & Wallerstein.

80's

John D. Epps, '80, of LeClair, Ryan, Joynes, Epps & Franne of Richmond has been named secretary of the Virginia Association of Defense Attorneys.
Robert Chambliss Light, Jr., '80, has been appointed by Governor George Allen to the Virginia Workforce 2000 Advocacy Council. He is an attorney-at-law with Nationwide Mutual Insurance in Lynchburg, Virginia. He recently received his CPCU and CLU.

John M. Carter, '81, has been elected Vice President, General Corporate Counsel, at Lawyers Title Insurance Corp.'s national headquarters in Richmond.

Stuart W. Blain, '82, has been promoted to Senior Vice President at Central Fidelity Banks Inc.

A. Richard Thorsey, '82, is practicing in Northern Virginia in his firm of Thorsey & Roane, P.C. His wife, Elizabeth is a graduate of Sweetbriar College and has an executive search firm. They have two children, Laura Britton, age 5, and Katherine Louise, age 18 months. They live in Reston.

John D. Whitlock, '82, has been named secretary to the Better Business Bureau of Central Virginia Inc.

Neil C. Bonney, '83, has expanded his practice of Neil C. Bonney and Associates with the addition of four attorneys. The firm represents federal and state employees before the Merit Systems Protection Board, Equal Employment Opportunity and various grievance procedures.

Carolyn P. Carpenter, '83, has assisted in forming the firm of Carpenter, Woodward & Wagner. She will specialize in legal services for small businesses and other professionals.


Lucia Anna Trigiani, '83, has joined the Alexandria office of the law firm of Mays & Valentine. She also has been inducted as a charter member of the Community Association Institute College of Community Association Lawyers.

Barrie Sue Burnick, '84, is employed by Electronic Date Systems Corporation and is currently working on projects in Sydney and Adelaide, Australia. She expects to return to the states in April.

Henry S. Carter, '84, has become a shareholder in the firm of Schaffer & Cabell.

Patrick O. Gottschalk, '84, has been elected as the new Chairman of the Henrico West Business Council and been appointed to the Metropolitan Richmond Chamber of Commerce. He is also a secretary of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association's Board of Trustees.

Mary Phillips Usry, '84, has joined the law firm of Hairfield, Morton & Allen as an associate. She specializes in domestic relations, real estate and general litigation. She has two children, Andrew Phillips, age 7, and Maria Sutton, age 5.

W. Christopher Currie, '85, has opened a law office in Henrico County, where he will have a concentration in family law and private placement adoptions.

Michael P. Chifollo, '86, is a Captain in the USAF JAG Department practicing in the area of government procurement law. Married to the former Melissa Endara, they have three children - Eric, Paul and Matthew.

Dawn B. DeBoer, '86, has joined the law firm of Mays & Valentine in Richmond, where she concentrates on domestic relations and general commercial litigation.

Thomas Gustin, '86, has joined the firm of Neil C. Bonney and Associates.

Donna Joyce Hall, '86, was elected President of the Tidewater Bankruptcy Bar Association for 1994-1995. She is an associate in the firm of Mays & Valentine in Norfolk.

William Tyler Shands, '86, has become a shareholder in the firm of Schaffer & Cabell.


Malcolm P. McConnell III, '87, has been appointed Adjunct Professor of Law at the T. C. Williams School of Law where he will be teaching Virginia Civil Procedure in the spring 1995 semester. He also has been named by the Virginia Continuing Legal Education Foundation to serve as editor of a new project to publish a handbook on Virginia Medical Malpractice Law. He practices law with the firm of Cotter, Fiscella & McConnell where he specializes in medical malpractice defense. He and his wife, Virginia Griffiths McConnell, '88 have a four year old son, Malcolm.

Mark S. Paulin, '87, began with OAG in 1994 in the real estate and construction section. He lives in Richmond with his wife Cindy, and children Lauren, age 6, and Alex, age 3.

Carl R. Schwertz, '87, has become a director in the law firm of Duane & Shannon. He will practice in the areas of insurance defense litigation and products liability.

Kyle Skopic Stensrud, '87, has been recognized by her alma mater, the University of Delaware, as its Outstanding Young Graduate.

Susan K. Stoneman, '87, has been named a vice president of the Richmond Chapter of the American Society of CLU & ChF.

Karen Lado Loftin, '88, was married to Rex Keller Loftin on June 21, 1991. She has a step-daughter, Ashley, age 9, and a son, Kevin, born June 19, 1994. She is a managing partner in the law firm of Vaught & Loftin.

Virginia E. Griffiths McConnell, '88, has been appointed Executive Director of the Virginia Outdoors Foundation. The Foundation is a land trust, chartered by the General Assembly. Ginni has been the Preservation Easement Coordinator for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources for the past six and a half years. She and her husband, Malcolm McConnell, '87, have a four year old son, Malcolm.

Sharon Maitland Moon, '88, has been named President of the Young Lawyers Conference of the Virginia State Bar.

John G. Apostle, III, R'84, '89, is now an Associate Counsel for Signet Banking Corporation. John's practice will continue to be focused on Commercial Litigation matters.

Brian S. Dietrich, '89, has formed the new law firm of Dietrich & Young, P.C. with offices located in Havertown, Delaware County and East Nantock, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth Butterworth, '89, married James F. Stults, L'77, on September 17, 1994.

Kenneth G. Wilson, '89, has married Debra S. Nochimson, '90. Debra is halfway through a Master's in Library Science at Catholic University. Ken and Debra reside in Alexandria.
90’s

John B. Oestreicher, ’90, has a son born in June 1994 and his name is Matthew.

Brian R. M. Adams, ’91, has joined the firm of Spotts, Smith, Fain & Rawls as an associate.

Joanne Force, ’91, joined the Navy after graduation and was commissioned in the Judge Advocate General’s Corps. After a successful tour of duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, she has been ordered to the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy, as Assistant Staff Judge Advocate. She will be the first woman lawyer assigned by the Navy to a combat vessel.

Jane R. Lateer, ’91, has joined James River Corporation as Manager, Employee Benefits Plane.

Eileen N. Wagner, ’91, has assisted in forming the firm of Carpenter, Woodward & Wagner. She will specialize in services to people in disputes with educational institutions.

Bradley D. Wein, ’91, and his wife Vicki, had their second son, David Harrison, on September 16, 1994. David joins his brother, Marc Jonathan, who was born on November 19, 1992.

Susan L. Whitlock, ’91, has been elected as Commonwealth’s Attorney for Louisa County.

Raymond L. Doggett, Jr., ’92, is the Assistant Attorney General in Civil Litigations

Melissa A. Hobbie, ’92, has been named an associate in the firm of Phillips, Webb & Wallerstein.

William O. Quirey, Jr., ’92, has become associated with the law firm of Durette, Irvin, Lemons & Bradshaw. He has been clerk to Judge Robert L. Harris, Sr., and had been with the Virginia State Bar Special Committee studying the “Virginia Code of Professional Responsibility.”

Laura A. Thornton, ’92, has joined the Chesterfield law firm of Edward D. Barnes & Associates, and concentrates on family law and litigation.

James M. Wilson, ’92, has joined the firm of Grogan & Ayers.

Brian J. Goodman, ’93, joined the law firm of Williams, Mullen, Christian & Dobbins as an attorney practicing banking, real estate, bankruptcy and creditor’s rights law. He was a law clerk for Judge Douglas O. Tice, Jr.

II.T. Amton L. Gwaltney III, ’93, married Heather Cinnamon on January 1, 1994 in Richmond. He attended Airborne training at Fort Benning, Georgia and will travel to assignment as trial counsel for the 19th Theater Army Area Command in Taegy, Korea.

Hayward F. Taylor, IV, ’93, married Melissa S. Mulock, 93, on March 5, 1994. Hayward and Melissa have joined his father, H. Franklin Taylor, III, ’65, to form the firm of Taylor, Taylor & Taylor, Inc.

Kyle C. Leftwich, ’93, has joined the firm of Marks & Harrison as an attorney.

L. Allan Parrott, Jr., ’93, has become an associate with the firm of Kaufman & Canoles in its Norfolk office. He resides in Virginia Beach with his wife, Audrey.

Larry W. Caudle Jr., ’94 has joined the firm of Mays & Valentine in Richmond, where he specializes in insurance and surety defense and construction litigation.

Lynn Morris Kachel, ’94, has joined the firm of Williams, Mullen, Christian & Dobbins as an attorney practicing corporate and securities law.

A. Brent King, ’94, has joined the firm of Williams, Mullen, Christian & Dobbins as an attorney and will work in the corporate department.

Do You Have Information About Yourself or About An Alumni/ae Event?
If you have information you would like to share, are aware of an alumnus/a who has done something particularly noteworthy or would like to report an alumni/ae-related event, please send the information to Richmond Law at either address below and include photographs whenever possible:

E-mail: BRUST@uofrlaw.urich.edu

Regular mail:
Attn: Diane K. Brust
Law Development and Alumni Programs Office
T.C. Williams School of Law
University of Richmond
Virginia 23173

In Memoriam

Charles E. August ’49
John A. Dinapoli ’50
James T. Knight ’24
The Honorable Marcus H. Long ’50
Hunter W. Martin ’46
Gerald T. Massie ’76
Alexander Z. Matzanias ’64
John David Meade, Jr. ’75
The Honorable Llewellyn S. Richardson ’27
Julian E. Savage ’49
The Honorable John A. Snead ’47
Ara L. Sumney ’40

Winter 1995
Emanuel Emroch Lecture  

Allen Chair Speakers:

Professor Alexander Capron  February 16
Dr. Elizabeth Loftus  March 23
Professor David Orentlicher  March 30
Dr. Daniel Callahan  April 1

Alumni Board  May 13
Commencement  May 13
Fall Gathering  October 6