Campaign Tops $2.6 Million

George E. Allen Visiting Scholars

Public Interest Law Fellowships

Virginia's Legal History
The University was saddened by the loss of Emanuel Emroch who died on July 11, 1991. A native of Richmond, he earned his Bachelor of Arts degree from Richmond College in 1928 and his Bachelor of Laws from The T.C. Williams School of Law in 1931.

Manny Emroch was a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers, a charter member and past president of the Virginia Chapter of the American Board of Trial Advocates, and a member of the Advisory Committee on Rules of the Supreme Court of Virginia. He was a recipient of the Brotherhood Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

One of the University’s most distinguished alumni, Manny Emroch was devoted to his alma mater and throughout his life faithfully served her.

Memorial contributions may be sent to the Emroch Lecture Series at the Law School in care of the Alumni Office, Sarah Brunet Hall, University of Richmond, Virginia 23173.
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Dear Friends:

This summer marks the beginning of my fifth year as dean at T.C. Williams. While the time has seemed to slip by rather quickly, we have accomplished much in a relatively short period of time. Let me take this opportunity to remind you of some of our wonderful achievements.

The year just passed was an extremely important one in the life of the Law School. We celebrated the 120th anniversary of T.C. Williams as an academic center for the training of great lawyers. We began the construction of a new legal education facility that will put us at the cutting edge of our discipline. And we continued to attract outstanding students, to support faculty achievements and introduce innovative programs.

As you know, T.C. Williams’ 120th birthday was a stunning success. Distinguished visitors, from Justice Sandra Day O’Connor to Sandy D’Alemberte, President of the American Bar Association, spoke to and spent time with students, faculty and alumni/ae. Graduates from seven decades returned to the campus for lectures, reunions and fellowship. And we recognized and said bon voyage to one of the most important individuals in the lives of law students for 40 years, Jean Morris Tarpley. This week of events was so rewarding that we plan to repeat it this year.

T.C. Williams Week, the 1991 version, will take place from October 7th to the 12th. Mark your calendars now and plan to join us for one or more of the programs, and the parties.

While you are on campus, either at T.C. Williams Week or anytime soon, please take a close look at the construction of our new building. I promise that you will be overwhelmed by the new Library, modern classrooms, dramatic entranceway and public areas — particularly by the majesty of the new Moot Court Room. The latter space will surely attract the most attention. Fashioned with five hammer-beam trusses that weigh more than 8,000 pounds each, a balcony overlooking seating for more than 200, and walls finished in wainscot, the room will take you to the English Inns of Court. That trip will be cut short by the state-of-the-art audio-visual communications system that will make the Moot Court Room one of the finest advocacy training spaces in the country. Since April, I have led several “hard hat tours” of the building. The response from those who have walked through the building has been extremely positive.

As I watch with anticipation the progress of construction, I must extend to Bill Thomas ’63, and Jim Roberts ’57, the Chair and Vice-Chair of our Campaign, the appreciation of the entire Law School community. Launched during
Alumni ascend the staircase in the library addition. The library will nearly double in size, going from 26,000 sq. ft. to 49,000 sq. ft.

T.C. Williams Week last year, the Campaign, led by Bill, Jim and their colleagues on the Law School Campaign Committee, has raised more than $2.6 million toward our goal. Though we are still in the early stages of this Campaign, we have received a number of significant commitments from alumni/ae, friends, foundations, and law firms. I am pleased to report to you that 100% of our full-time faculty and more than half of our staff has pledged to the Campaign. The broad, public portion of the effort to raise funds for the building, scholarships and programs will be mounted beginning in the fall. You will hear more about the Campaign in coming months.

While all these activities were going on, the rest of the Law School kept moving forward. Applications rose another 14% to more than 2,100. The 160 students who will begin classes this August have an average GPA of 3.3 and a median LSAT of 40. In the last five years the LSAT scores of our entering class have moved from the 59th to the 91st percentile in the national application pool. In a period of rising interest in legal education, law schools across the country have experienced an average increase in LSAT scores of three points. Our increase of eight LSAT points in the same period ranks first among all U.S. law schools. We are continuing the tradition of outstanding students at T.C. Williams.

The members of the faculty continue to distinguish themselves as teachers, scholars and providers of professional services to the bench and bar. As one example of what they have accomplished, four years ago the full-time faculty published a total of 20 books and articles. This year the faculty increased the number of published items to 53. Please read the Faculty Forum that follows to learn more about the activities of the professors who are at the core of the legal education experience at the Law School.

This issue of Richmond Law is filled with news of the wonderful things happening at your Law School. I hope that as you read the stories about students, alumni/ae, teachers and their achievements you experience the same sense of pride that I have when I look back on the past year.

[Signature]
When the University of Richmond law school opened its doors to students in the fall of 1870, the event seemed to mark the beginning of an era of increased importance for collegiate legal education in the state of Virginia. That same year, Washington College, soon to be renamed Washington and Lee, had taken over the private Lexington Law School and had made it an official division of the College. In Charlottesville, the University of Virginia's law department, under the directorship of John Barbee Minor, had recovered from the effects of the wartime suspension of classes, and enrolled 117 students, an increase of six from the previous year, and the fifth largest enrollment in the department's 27-year history.

The new law department at the University of Richmond was modelled after the successful evening law school at the District of Columbia's Columbian University (now George Washington University). It offered instruction in the late afternoon and evening for those students who wished to continue working while studying law, an option that was unavailable in Charlottesville and Lexington.

Founded amid great enthusiasm, the department boasted a three-man faculty which included the state's leading legal scholar, William Green, and two Harvard law graduates. One of these, J.D. Halyburton, had been a federal judge under both the United States and Confederate governments while the other, Jabez Curry, had served in both the United States and Confederate congresses. The new school attracted an initial enrollment of 30 which prompted one local newspaper to predict that Richmond College would some day be "the rival of Harvard in the law."

Unfortunately, this initial optimism proved to be misplaced. Students proved to be quite scarce, and within two years all of the original faculty had retired, or in the case of Curry, returned to teaching history and philosophy. Only 13 of the 30 original students were still in the program at the end of the first year, and eight of these were awarded the bachelor of laws degree. To the dismay of college officials, only ten students enrolled the following fall.

After two more years of enrollments of 17 and 18, the school suspended operations. It reopened in 1877, but when enrollment dropped to a record low of 7 in 1882, it again closed its doors.

The inability to attract students to its law program was not unique to the University of Richmond. At the University of Virginia enrollment dropped from 117 to 85 during the 1871-72 academic year, and it remained below the 100-student level for five of the next seven years, and as late as 1887, the figure was as low as 90. The situation at Washington and Lee was even more desperate. While the Law Department there never suspended operations, its low enrollments necessitated the elimination of one of the two faculty positions. After enrolling 31 students in 1870-71, its enrollment dropped as low as 14 in 1876 and did not reach 30 students again until the 1890s.

Why the diminished fortunes of the state's law schools? It was certainly not a result of a lack of interest in a career in law on the part of young Virginians. Between 1870 and 1880, the number of lawyers in the Commonwealth increased by 26% (from 1075 to 1355), a rate double that of the population of the whole. Moreover, given that the legal profession possessed a relatively high attrition rate, the number of new lawyers entering the profession was probably at least twice the absolute increase.

The most obvious answer is that would-be lawyers did not go to law school because would-be lawyers were not required to go to law school. In fact, would-be lawyers did not face many requirements at all. From a late 20th century viewpoint, the most striking aspect of the legal profession as it existed in 1870 was the ease with which one could be admitted to the bar. The Virginia Code required only that a prospective lawyer present evidence that he was of "honest demeanor," be at least 21 years old, and submit to an "actual examination" by two Circuit or Supreme Court judges to determine if he was "duly qualified." The content of the examination was left entirely to the discretion of the judge.

While in theory such examinations— conducted by a small number of judges, who by learning, ability, and prestige were in a position to maintain rigorous standards—could have been used to impose strict controls over bar membership, in practice they were not. Moreover, once the signature of one judge was attached to the license, most other judges would, as a matter of professional courtesy, sign the license without further examination of the applicant.

Results of these examinations were not recorded, making it impossible to know, then or now, exactly how many would-be lawyers passed these exams. The evidence suggests, however, that Virginia judges were rarely rigorous and that failures were very rare. A frequently repeated story involved the anxious father of a prospective attorney who asked his son how he had done...
when the son emerged from the examining judge’s chambers. The son responded optimistically, “I know I answered one question right. When the judge asked me if I knew the difference between an executory limitation and a contingent remainder, I told him no, I didn’t.” Shortly afterwards, according to the story, the judge appeared with the signed license. John Howard of Richmond claimed that his examiner asked him how he was, how his mother and father were doing, and a question of law, and then passed him on the basis of his score of 66 and 2/3.

Most judges, like most Virginians, seemed confident that men with ability would develop the skills they needed, and that those who were unsuited for law practice would soon be found out by the public. One circuit court judge articulated this very clearly when he told an applicant, “Sir, I’ll sign your license. I think you have sense enough to ask an older lawyer when you can’t understand the books, and if you are too damned a fool to do that, the public will find out soon enough.” Other judges felt free to dispense with the examination altogether, as in the case of H. R. Pollard. After earning his law degree from Columbia University in the late 1860s, Pollard, then 22, returned home to King and Queen County where he was examined by the local circuit court judge. Upon learning of Pollard’s collegiate background, the judge halted the examination and immediately signed the license.

A national survey of bar admissions standards published in the *American Law Review* in 1881 reported that in Virginia, “Judges ask no questions of persons holding law degrees” and that the examinations given to others were “generally held privately,” “are not often strict,” and “nearly all applicants are admitted, unless grossly ignorant.” Even in the early 1890s, future Presidential candidate John W. Davis encountered a highly relaxed attitude toward bar admissions after receiving his law degree from Washington and Lee. The first judge he approached questioned him perfunctorily and then signed the necessary papers. A second judge claimed he was too busy, forcing Davis to seek out a third examiner. Davis was confident that this judge would sign his license out of courtesy to the first judge, but instead, to Davis’ surprise, he examined him rigorously, in the process exposing Davis’ lack of preparation in numerous areas. Nevertheless, he signed the license. Shortly afterwards, Davis wrote to his future wife, “Of course, it didn’t make any real difference, but I should have liked to have done better to honor the name.”

One unwritten requirement that was enforced was the restriction that the applicant be male. Although the bar admission statute referred to “any person,” both custom and the Virginia Supreme Court held that in this statute at least, “person” meant “man,” a decision that was ultimately upheld by the United States Supreme Court in *Ex Parte Lockwood*. On the other hand, blacks were never prohibited from practicing law in post-Reconstruction Virginia, although other factors obviously worked to limit their numbers. As late as 1890, there were only 38 blacks lawyers in the state, even though Black Virginians accounted for more than 40% of the state’s population.

Given this relaxed attitude toward bar admissions, it may not be so surprising that collegiate legal education had to struggle for its existence in the 1870s. By the end of the 1880s, however, the general perception of the value of law school training began to change. At the center of the root of this phenomenon was the ever-increasing number of new lawyers in the state, even though the state’s sluggish economy hardly seemed to warrant such an increase. By 1890, the number of lawyers had risen to 1650, an increase of 21%. In 1870, there had been one lawyer for every 1130 Virginians; by 1890, the number was one for every 1004. Here again, the high attrition rate from the profession masked the true dimensions of the number of new lawyers entering practice each year. It was one of the ironic consequences of the system of open admissions that characterized the Virginia bar in the late 19th century: as economic conditions worsened, law became a more attractive career. To open a store or begin farming required capital; to begin law practice all one needed were two compliant judges, and a place to hang one’s shingle.

In this more competitive environment, collegiate legal education became more attractive. The law school course, normally designed for two years, but doable in one, offered the prospective lawyer a large dosage of useful information in a relatively short time and at a relatively low cost. As the competition for legal business became more intense, particularly at the entry level, the strategy of learning by one’s mistakes became both less practical and less acceptable. By 1890, enrollment had begun to rise, in some cases, dramatically. At the University of Virginia, it rose from 90 in 1887 to 118 in 1888 to 151 in 1890. At Washington and Lee, the enrollment climbed from 23 in 1889 to 71 by the mid-1890s.

Meanwhile, the University of Richmond decided to reopen the law department. A $25,000 bequest from the estate of trustee T. C. Williams made it possible to appoint Roger Gregory as the new professor of law. Gregory was a successful, 57-year-old Prince William County lawyer who, while a student at the University of Virginia in the 1850s, had substituted for his ailing law professor, John B. Minor. When he returned to teaching more than three decades later, Gregory adopted Minor’s approach, using a combination of lectures and textbook assignments and the same curriculum used at the University of Virginia for the previous four decades. Gregory was initially no more successful than his predecessors in attracting students—the first class enrolled only 14—but the Williams bequest freed the college from the burden of paying Gregory’s salary. Enrollments did increase by the middle of the decade, however, reaching 48 in 1896.

It is important to note, I believe, that the renewed interest in law school education occurred without any change in the requirements for admission to the bar. There were, nevertheless, many lawyers in the state who believed that the existing sys-
tem of bar admissions had outlived its usefulness. The organization of the Richmond Bar Association in 1885 and the Virginia State Bar Association in 1888 was motivated in part by a desire to regulate the growing number of lawyers in the Old Dominion, and in part by the perception that the increase in numbers was producing an increase in competition which was in turn leading to an erosion of traditional professional norms. At its first annual meeting, the Virginia State Bar Association recommended to the General Assembly that it adopt a more rigid bar examination, and a new method of disciplining unethical attorneys.

The reform movement confronted solid opposition in the state legislature. The idea that anyone who wanted to practice law ought to be able to at least try was a deeply held belief on the part of many Virginians, and the state bar associations' recommendations for a more rigid bar examination were widely interpreted as an anti-competitive measure designed solely to reduce the risk of economic injury to its sponsors. The proposal was even opposed by a number of Association members who held seats in the General Assembly. Among this group, the opposition was led by state senator J. W. G. Blackstone, of the Eastern Shore. In response to a proposal for stricter standards, Blackstone announced, "I am against the bill in theory and in practice. I do not believe [that] 449 men—the members of the state bar association—who are established in their profession in the state of Virginia, shall tell an applicant he shall not come by our side, be he worthy or not." In defense of the existing system Blackstone offered a ringing endorsement of the marketplace as the proper test of a lawyer's fitness for practice. "Merit will show itself in time," he continued, "be a man the best equipped in the world, unless he have family association or some other, he will get but a small practice in the beginning. If he shows himself worthy, he will rise: and I do not think it behooves us ... to say no man shall be in our ranks unless we say so. ... If a man wants to come into our profession, let him come. If he can sustain himself he will survive, otherwise he will sink and perish."

In spite of the initial defeats, bar association efforts to tighten standards for entry into the profession continued. An 1894 report authored by Richmond lawyer James L. Anderson and University of Virginia law professor William Lile challenged the assumption that "admissions qualifications were of little consequence since both merit and incompetence could be quickly detected by the community in which the lawyer practiced." On the contrary, they argued, "the odium brought upon the profession at large by the vicious or ignorant attorney ... is too great to trust to experiment." The lax standards of the judges were decried, as were "shysters of both races." Special concern was expressed for the economic plight of young lawyers, and the report pointed to the success of the medical profession's licensing requirement, and the inadequacy of disbarment proceeding as a way to police the profession.

In 1895, by a narrow margin, the General Assembly enacted an Association-sponsored bill that transferred responsibility for examining prospective lawyers from the circuit court judges to the state's highest court, then called the Court of Appeals, "under such rules and regulations, and upon such examination, both as to learning and character, as may be prescribed by said judges." The original bill was to take effect immediately upon passage, but an amendment in the House delayed implementation until July 1, 1886. The Court of Appeals responded with rules that provided for a written examination to be held in Richmond, Staunton, and Wytheville at different times of the year while the Court was in session. The examinations were open to anyone, regardless of education or legal training, provided he was at least 21 years old, a resident of Virginia for six months, and able to produce a "Certificate of Honest Deemtor" from his local Circuit Court. Oral examinations were to be used only when the judges were in doubt about the results of the written exam. For the benefits of the examinees the Court also listed the topics and legal treaties to be covered by the examination.

The immediate response to the new rules was hardly one that pleased its supporters. Rather than encourage would-be lawyers to intensify their efforts to prepare for the upcoming examination, the new statute prompted "a mad rush of both the learned and the unlearned to escape the examination." Between the adjournment of the General Assembly in February, 1896 and July 1, when the statute took effect, nearly 200 new lawyers were admitted to the Virginia bar, prompting the editors of the *Virginia Law Register* to observe: "Hundreds of young gentlemen, afraid to run the gauntlet of the Supreme Court of Appeals, rushed pell-mell before the circuit judges, who, as a rule, threw the doors wide open, and admitted the sheep and the goats, the strong with the halt, and the lame and the blind, the qualified and the unqualified, side by side, as one great army, into the hospitable temple of the Law. We have personal knowledge of 80 to 100 law students who helped to make up the motley crowd—many of whom ... knew Law and Sanskrit with equal accuracy."

"We have yet to hear of one who was rejected in the unseemly scramble. Men who were laughing-stocks in their classes at college, so far as their knowledge of legal principles was concerned, absented themselves from their classes for a day or two, and turned up with licenses from two circuit court judges, certifying that these judges had examined them and found them duly qualified. Such procedure is a disgrace to the jurisprudence of the State, and we watch it whirling away into the past with both wonder and satisfaction."

Nevertheless, the new written examinations which were first administered on January 8, 1897 soon had their desired effect. Only 33 applicants appeared for the first two administra-
tions of the exam, and while 29 of these passed, the Virginia State Bar Association’s Committee on Legal Education praised the new examination as “sufficiently rigid to keep out the ignorant, and yet eminently practical and sufficiently easy for anyone qualified to practice.” The percentage of applicants passing varied from one administration to another, reaching a low in January of 1899 when only 4 of 22 passed. Although the statistics are incomplete, it appears that on average 75% of applicants passed the new examination in the period between 1897 and 1910.

By 1910, the effect of the written examination on the size and structure of the bar had become apparent. In sharp contrast to the rapid growth before 1897, the rate of increase in the number of lawyers slowed considerably. Even with the drop off in bar admissions after the introduction of the written bar examination, the Virginia bar grew from 1650 in 1890 to 2032 lawyers in 1900. For 1910, however, the United States Census recorded only 1812 lawyers, a decline of almost 11%.

The written bar examination also proved to be a boon for collegiate legal education. In 1890, there were fewer than 200 students enrolled in Virginia law schools; by 1900, the number was 281; by 1910, it was 496. In spite of an increase in tuition and a change in policy that made it impossible to complete the law course in a single year that resulted in a temporary drop in the number of students, enrollment at the University of Virginia reached an all-time high during the 1899-1900 academic year and continued to rise during the following decade. Although Washington and Lee suffered through a period of institutional instability in the late 1890s brought on by the death or resignation of its entire law faculty, its enrollment jumped from 42 in 1898 to 150 in 1910.

At the University of Richmond, the increased popularity of the law program permitted the appointments of John B. Minor, Jr. and Edward Long as additional instructors; and in 1899, the law school established a moot court pro-

By 1900, Richmond had established itself as an urban alternative to the more traditional alternatives in Lexington and Charlottesville.

gram. Enrollments, while still modest, averaged 50 students per year between 1895 and 1905. Most Richmond students continued to study law part-time, and only a minority ever received the law degree. In the spring of 1896, for example, only 14 of the 36 enrolled students sat for the examinations, and of these, only 6 passed. The school’s tuition was the lowest in the state—$40 for the junior course, $55 for the senior course, and $70 if the two were taken jointly—and all classes were conducted in the late afternoon and evening. By 1900, Richmond had established itself as an urban alternative to the more traditional alternatives in Lexington and Charlottesville.

The linkage between a written bar examination and the perceived need for law school training are, I think, fairly obvious. Although the initial impetus for rising law school enrollment in the late 19th century may have come from a desire for an edge in a highly competitive environment, the requirement that a perspective lawyer had to be able to compose cogent, written answers to legal questions in a limited amount of time necessitated skills that one might not be able to acquire on one’s own. The results of the first written bar examinations seem to bear this out. On eleven occasions between 1897 and 1903, the Virginia Law Register collected information on the educational background of those who passed the Virginia bar examination. Of the 298 who passed, 271 (90.1%) had studied at a collegiate law school. While only 58.2% actually held the law degree, this was also an impressive figure. The written bar examination itself of course from reform of the bar admission process were Virginia’s blacks. Although some blacks did pass the bar examination, the number of black lawyers in the state declined by more than 40%, dropping from 57 in 1900 to 33 in 1910. In theory, a color-blind examination should have favored blacks since it freed them from the potentially embarrassing situation of appearing for examination before conservative white judges; however, the skills inherent in the written examination worked to their disadvantage. Public education for blacks was not a priority in late 19th century Virginia; those who did possess the necessary background were excluded from all three of the state’s law schools on the basis of their race and after 1900, they could no longer take advantage of the statutory provision exempting members of the bar in other jurisdictions from the examination requirement.

The written bar exam itself did not immediately transform the Virginia bar. There were still no formal education prerequisites; membership in the state bar association was still a matter of choice; and there was no code of ethics that applied to all lawyers. Nevertheless, the written bar examination now supplied an important precedent for reformers within the profession. The day of the essentially unregulated bar was over, and in its place, the principle of professional self-control had either a law degree or a four year period of supervised apprenticeship, the creation of a centralized board of bar examiners, the elimination of unaccredited law schools, the integration of the state bar, and the adoption of the ABA Code of Professionalism—hallmarks of the regulation of the legal profession in the 20th century Virginia were all logical extensions of the transformation of attitudes that occurred in the late 19th century.
Since 1984, the George E. Allen Chair in Law has brought to T.C. Williams a number of the most highly regarded minds in the legal community. This year, the Allen Scholars worked with Professor W. Clark Williams and his course entitled, “Special Problems in Civil Procedure - Complex Litigation.”

Each Scholar brought practical expertise in the field of Civil Procedure, and they applied that expertise to the classroom. Students were exposed to the facets of complex litigation ranging from organization and presentation of the case, to learning about complex litigation in the public sector, to judicial management of a complex case, and finally, a look at the future of complex litigation.

The Allen Scholars are gems in the academic crown of T.C. Williams. We would like to take this opportunity to introduce the Scholars to you, here.

In the Pursuit of Excellence
The 1990 Allen Scholars

Francis H. Hare Jr.

Francis H. Hare Jr. lectured on Organization and Presentation of a Complex Case. Mr. Hare is a partner in the law firm of Hare, Wynn, Newell & Newton, in Birmingham, Alabama. In addition to his law practice, Mr. Hare is Adjunct Professor of Law at the Cumberland School of Law, Samford University.

Mr. Hare serves on the Alabama Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Rules of Civil Procedure; the 11th Circuit Federal Rules Advisory Committee; and on the Board of Directors of the Manville Trust Fund for asbestos claimants. He is co-author of such treatises as Anatomy of a Personal Injury Lawsuit, Second Edition; Preparation of a Products Liability Case; Confidentiality Orders; and numerous other articles on complex discovery and protective orders.

Mr. Hare’s practice has included representation of clients across the country in many diverse types of product liability litigation involving, among others, the Ford Pinto, MER-29, Thalidomide, swine flu vaccine, and Dalkon Shield cases.

Gerald A. Connell

Gerald A. Connell lectured on Complex Litigation in the Public Sector. Mr. Connell is a member of the Washington, D.C. firm of Baker & Hostetler. He has more than 25 years of experience as an antitrust lawyer, including 21 years with the Antitrust Division of the United States Justice Department in Washington.

In charge of the Antitrust Division’s major litigation section for 12 years, Mr. Connell was lead counsel for the United States in the 130-day monopolization trial against American Telephone & Telegraph in 1981. Mr. Connell has handled private antitrust litigation involving a broad range of issues including monopolization, conspiracy, price discrimination, and refusal to deal. He is chairperson of the Antitrust Committee of the Public Utility Law Section of the American Bar Association.

The Honorable Robert M. Parker

The Honorable Robert M. Parker taught Judicial Management of Complex Cases. He is Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. Prior to going to the Bench in 1979, Judge Parker was a practicing attorney in the East Texas area. He also practiced in Fort Worth and worked a year on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C., as an administrative assistant for a member of the House of Representatives.

Judge Parker has handled virtually all of the asbestos cases in the Eastern District of Texas, including Jenkins v. Raymark Industries, one of the largest class actions involving mass tort litigation. He is past president of the Fifth Circuit Judges Association, and chairperson of the Committee on Court Administration and Case Management.

Mary Kay Kane

Mary Kay Kane, who spoke on the future of Complex Litigation, is academic dean and Professor of Law at Hastings College of Law, University of California. Professor Kane has co-authored a major treatise, Civil Procedure, as well as the second edition of eight volumes of the multi-volume treatise, Federal Practice and Procedure. She has also written numerous other articles and books on civil procedure, including Civil Procedure in a Nutshell, the third edition of which will be published this year.

Professor Kane is currently serving as Associate Reporter for the American Law Institute’s Complex Litigation Project, developing proposals for handling multiparty, multijurisdictional disputes in the federal and state courts. She is also Reporter for the ad hoc Committee on Asbestos Litigation of the United States Judicial Conference. She has established herself as a leading contributor to the wealth of literature on asbestos seeking solutions to the problems posed by complex, dispersed litigation.

In January, she was elected to a three-year term on the Executive Committee of the Association of American Law Schools.

The George E. Allen Chair in Law was endowed by his family and friends to honor this distinguished Virginia trial lawyer, founder of the highly-regarded Richmond civil litigation firm of Allen, Allen, Allen & Allen.

The Allen Chair was established in 1976 with initial gifts of his sons, the late George E. Allen Jr. ‘36, Ashby B. Allen ‘43, and Wilbur C. Allen. Their continuing support, along with the support of others, accounted for the Chair becoming fully endowed in 1988. The Allen Chair allows the Law School to invite distinguished legal scholars to spend time in residence at The T.C. Williams School of Law.
Merhige Center activities continue apace. The Merhige Center maintains its close relationship with the Environmental Law Section of the Virginia State Bar. The two organizations co-sponsored a program on standing. Speakers included: J.P. Jones, Professor of Administrative Law, T. C. Williams; David S. Bailey, Virginia Director, Environmental Defense Fund; Manning Gauch of Hunton & Williams; and John Daniel of McGuire, Woods, Battle & Boothe. An issue of particular interest was the restrictive nature of Virginia law relative to citizen suits. The restriction against citizen suits was since reaffirmed in *Environmental Defense Fund v. State Water Control Board*, No. 0824-90-2 (Va. App. May 7, 1991).

The Merhige Center was pleased to have Claire Guthrie, Deputy Attorney for the Commonwealth, lead a seminar on state enforcement policies and initiatives, including recent legislative initiatives proposed by the Attorney General’s office.

As for other Merhige Center programs this year, a contingent from T. C. Williams again travelled to Hog Island for several days of educational education on a remote barrier island. Those who made the trip included Steve Witmer ’91, Lisa Robertson ’91, and Helen Negler ’92. Leo Sneed again accompanied us as the team’s professor of biology.

On the island, I lectured on the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act, the Coastal Primary Sand Dune Protection Act, the Clean Water Act-404 (wetlands), zoning and land use, and the Fifth Amendment’s taking clause. These lectures were augmented by field lectures on wetland delineation and related biological subjects.

As always, our hosts from the Nature Conservancy were most gracious. Ms. Farlow’s Eastern Shore cooking has remained constant. Abundant quantities of soft shell crabs, crab cakes, oysters, clams, and oyster fritters were consumed along with the finest Accomac County wines.

In February, the Merhige Center co-sponsored the moot court team’s participation in an environmental law competition at Pace University. Participating for T. C. Williams were: Martin R. Crim ’91; Mark B. Holland ’91; and Suresh L. Krishman ’92. The competition addressed individuals’ and corporate criminal liability under the Resource Recovery and Conservation Act. The team members were named best oralists in the preliminary round and advanced to the quarter finals. The team was barely eliminated from the semi-finals. Over 50 law schools participated in the competition.

Also this year, students were encouraged to take on environmental projects. Students co-authored or assisted with the research for papers on water rights of local governments, wetlands, the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act regulations, and the Wilderness Act.
May 11th. A warm, hazy Saturday marked an early summer and a commencement ceremony at The Robins Center. There The T.C. Williams School of Law graduated its 121st class. For the second time in the Law School's 121-year history, the ceremony was held separate from that of the undergraduate divisions of the University.

The Robins center swarmed with a gathering of more than 1900, including parents, family members, alumni, and other friends, all in attendance to witness the conferment of 188 juris doctor degrees.

Addressing this year’s graduates was The Honorable Sam James Ervin, III, Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit. Chief Judge Ervin spoke to the graduates about the tremendous potential of young lawyers. He also spoke on the need for professional ethics; for greater devotion of time to pro bono work; and for a deeper devotion to community and to family. Following his speech, Chief Judge Ervin was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by the University. For the second time in the history of law commencement ceremonies, degrees were awarded by legacies to their family members. Samantha Testa received her degree from her brother, Dr. R. Leonard Vance '75; Charles Moreau received his degree from his wife, Stacey Williams '90; Player Butler Michelson received her degree from her father, Donald Butler '70; Robert R. Merhige IV received his degree from his grandfather, the Honorable Robert R. Merhige Jr. '42; Joy Robinson received her degree from her husband, Mark Robinson ’89; and Brett Geisler received his degree from his father, Jerry Geisler '59. The awarding of degrees by legacies illustrates the continuity in the history of our institution.

Following the Commencement Ceremony, a reception was held for the graduates, their family and other friends.
Below is a list of several of the awards and prizes given to some of the outstanding members of the Class of 1991:

— The J. Westwood Smithers Medal —
Lisa Landry
Established in honor of Professor Emeritus J. Westwood Smithers who retired in 1979 after more than 40 years of service to the University of Richmond Law School, this award honors the member of the graduating class who has the highest cumulative grade point average.

— The Charles T. Norman Award —
David Jude George
Selected by the faculty as the best all-around graduating student.

— The Nina R. Kestin Award —
Victor Humberto Narro
Awarded to the student, as selected by the faculty, who has contributed most significantly to the School, the community, and the legal profession.

— The Edward W. Hudgins Memorial Scholarship Award for Character Leadership —
Roberta Maria Mowery
Established in 1976 by Edward M. Hudgins in memory of his father, an alumnum, Trustee of the University of Richmond, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Virginia, 1947-1958.

— Michie Company Award —
David Jude George
Highest grade point average at end of first year.

— Cudlipp Medal —
David Jude George
Highest grade point average at end of second year.

— Hornbook Award —
Lisa Landry
Highest grade point average at end of third year.

— William T. Muse Torts Award —
James Houston Thompson
William A. Truban, Jr.
Lectureship Established in Honor of Austin Owen ’50

An endowed lectureship was established at the Law School in honor of Austin E. Owen ’50 who retired from the Virginia Beach circuit court bench in December. The Austin E. Owen Lecture was established by Judge Owen’s daughter, Judith O. Hopkins WC’74. The surprise announcement of the lectureship was made in January during the Virginia Beach Bar Association’s annual dinner, where Judge Owen was being honored on the occasion of his retirement.

The Austin E. Owen Lecture will be held annually in September to kick-off the academic year at T.C. Williams. Prominent lawyers, judges, and legal scholars will be invited to campus to deliver an address. Guido Calebresi, Dean of Yale Law School, has been invited to be the inaugural speaker. Dean Calebresi is a distinguished educator at the nation’s top law school. The lecture will be followed by a reception and a special lunch for Judge Owen, the speaker, and special guests.

More information regarding the details of the Austin E. Owen Lecture will be available in August.

Law School Campaign

The Law School has received a number of recent Campaign gifts from alumni/ae, friends, foundations, and law firms. The following is a list of donors since January: Judith O. Hopkins WC ’74 to establish the Austin E. Owen Lectureship; Sara R. Wilson ’78 to support the building and the Law Fund; W. Birch Douglass III ’68 for the building and the William T. Muse Scholarship; the Elis Olsson Memorial Foundation for the Elis Olsson Memorial Foundation Scholarship; the Virginia Environmental Endowment to fund a visiting professor to teach environmental law; the U. S. Department of Education for a clinical program; the law firms of Mays & Valentine, Hunton & Williams, and McGuire, Woods, Battle & Boothe to support the building; and Olin R. Melchionna ’74 to support the Law Fund.
## Community Investment

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Each year The T.C. Williams School of Law receives support from law firms which have made a commitment to do their part to ensure the next generation continued quality in legal education.

The Law Firm Scholarship Program was established at T.C. Williams in 1980 to promote annual and endowed scholarships. This program has enjoyed considerable growth over the past nine years. To date, nearly 40 law firms sponsor scholarships, making it possible for us to attract and retain the best and the brightest students.

The law firms listed here have made a community investment in the future of T.C. Williams and the legal profession. We cannot say enough about the help they provide. What we can do is publicly thank them and acknowledge their support, foresight, and appreciation of the quality education provided by our school.

Once again, thank you.
Okianer Christian Dark was a presenter for the mini-workshop on Legal Writing Across the Curriculum and before the section on Prelegal Education and Admission to Law School at the Annual AALS meeting in Washington, D.C. in January, 1991. She was a workshop leader on Leadership and Multiculturalism at Virginia Union University in February, 1991. Professor Dark was a Regional Finalist for the 1991-92 White House Fellowship Program, and she was profiled in the February, 1991 issue of National Bar Association Magazine. Professor Dark recently published "Catchin' an Attitude About Respecting Persons of Difference" in 2 Benjamin E. Mays Monograph Series 41, Indiana, Pennsylvania: Indiana University of Pennsylvania Press, 1990. In the fall semester, Professor Dark will be visiting at American University School of Law, Washington, D.C. She will be on sabbatical in the spring, 1992.


Joseph D. Harbaugh spoke to the Annual Meeting of the Virginia Trial Lawyers Association on "Making and Meeting Negotiation Offers" and chaired the Practicing Law Institute's Negotiation Workshop. He recently presented negotiation seminars to lawyers in Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Putting his negotiation theories to test, Dean Harbaugh served as Special Master in a complex environmental dispute (RF&P Railroad Co. v. Clarke, et al., U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Virginia), assisting the nine parties to reach settlement on all issues before embarking on costly discovery or trial. In an unrelated area, Dean Harbaugh spoke to the ABA Conference on Attorney Specialization on the role of the Association in the certification of lawyers in the wake of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Pest v. Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission of Illinois (1990).


Ann C. Hodges spoke on "Legal Aspects of Hiring and Firing" at the Personnel Law Update for the University of Richmond Management Institute. Professor Hodges also gave a talk about Employment Law to a class of high-school age students from St. Christopher's and from St. Catherine's schools, in Richmond.

Joyce Manna Janto recently assumed presidency of the Virginia Association of Law Libraries. In July, she moderated a program on the topic of cost of supplementation of looseleaf material at the American Association of Law Libraries Annual Meeting in New Orleans.

Peter N. Swisher has just completed his treatise Virginia Family Law: Theory and Practice which is scheduled for publication by the Harrison Company late this summer. Professor Swisher's co-authors on this book are Lawrence D. Diehl, a Hopewell attorney; and James R. Cottrell '77, from Alexandria.


Paul J. Zwier directed the National Institute for Trial Advocacy (NITA) Program in Advocacy which was held at the University of Richmond on March 13-15. Professor Zwier also conducted an in-house deposition program at Sherman & Sterling in New York, and Brown & Bain in Palo Alto, California. He will be a team leader for NITA, both in the southeast regional program in Chapel Hill, North Carolina and in the national program in Boulder, Colorado. Professor Zwier recently published "Due Process and Punitive Damages," Utah Law Review, 1991. Professor Zwier and his wife, Marlene, have a new baby girl, Erin Rebeca, born July 14, 1990. Erin is their third child.
T.C. Williams continues to spark interest in the field of legal education. Admissions are at an all-time high, we are constructing what will be one of the finest law school buildings in the nation, and we are attracting a number of Harvard graduates to our faculty. Meet Samuel N. Levin and Jerry Menikoff.

Sam Levin earned his bachelor’s degree from Harvard College, where he majored in history and literature. He was a Harvard Scholar and a Dean’s List student. Following graduation and being awarded an International Rotary Foundation Fellowship, Mr. Levin crossed the Atlantic to England, where he studied European Community Law, English Legal History, and Philosophy of Law at Oxford University. It seems Mr. Levin made an excellent account of himself; he earned an M.A. in Jurisprudence and was graduated with Honors.

The next step for Mr. Levin was a return trip to the States, and to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he entered Harvard Law School. Three years later, having surmounted the challenge of law school and written a thesis on takeover defenses, he was graduated from law school. With Honors.

Mr. Levin has practiced real estate and corporate law with emphasis on acquisitions, divestitures, and financing. He has been an Associate in Mergers & Acquisitions for Shearson Lehman Brothers, Inc.; Vice President of Mergers & Acquisitions at Revlon Group, Incorporated; and Director of Acquisitions for The Westport Company. Mr. Levin is currently Executive Vice President of Kenmare Capital Corporation, a private investment firm in New York City. He will be a visiting professor and teach Corporations.

Jerry Menikoff is also a graduate of Harvard University, where he earned Bachelor of Arts, Master of Public Policy, and Bachelor of Legal Letters. As an undergraduate Mr. Menikoff was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and was graduated magna cum laude with a degree in mathematics. At law school, Mr. Menikoff was ranked in the top 10% of his class, was Case Editor for Harvard Law Review and received the Harvard Law School Award for Exceptional Promise. He was graduated magna cum laude.

Following graduation, Mr. Menikoff clerked for the Honorable Irving R. Kaufman, Chief Judge of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. Mr. Menikoff went on to work in the tax department of the New York City law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison; and later, for the tax department of Dewy, Ballentine, Bushby, Palmer & Wood.

After successful work in the legal profession, Mr. Menikoff took on the challenge of medical school, earning an M.D. from the University of Washington-St. Louis. Mr. Menikoff will teach Tax.
The plans for Law Week '91 are in the works. Like last year, this promises to be a memorable celebration with six days of events.

The activities will begin on Monday, October 7, with a special lunch for alumni/a who were graduated prior to 1954. This group of alumni has been designated “The Columbia Society” and will be honored during a lunch at Columbia Hall which housed the Law School from 1908 until 1953.

On Tuesday, October 8, there will be a Breakfast Lecture on campus featuring Sam Levin, a visiting professor who will teach corporation and tax.

On Wednesday, October 9, the Legal Forum will sponsor a lecture on the topic of “The Lawyer/Lobbyist.” The speakers for this lecture will be announced.

The Annual Scholarship Dinner will be held on Thursday, October 10, the 121st anniversary of the founding of the Law School. This year's special guest is Oliver Hill who will become the fifth recipient of the William Green Award for Professional Excellence. The other recipients of the William Green Award include: the Honorable Harry L. Carrico, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Virginia; the Honorable Robert R. Merhige, Jr. '41, U.S. District Court Judge; and the Honorable Sandra Day O'Connor, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

On Friday, October 11, the Barnett Golf Tournament will be held at The Crossings. Tee times will begin at 8:30 a.m. The Fall Gathering will be held Friday from 5:30 p.m. until 8:00 p.m. in the Ballroom of the Omni Hotel, downtown.

On Saturday, the General Alumni meeting will be held in new Moot Court Room in the Law School at 10:00 a.m. Dean Harbaugh will be the featured speaker. This meeting will be followed by the Alumni Brunch which will begin at 11:00 a.m. Tours of the new building will be given after the brunch. The J. Westwood Smithers Tennis Tournament will be held on campus Saturday afternoon beginning at 1:00 p.m.

The classes of '41, '46, '51, '56, '61, '66, '71, '76, '81, and '86 will gather for a special reunion reception and dinner. This event will be held in the Tyler Haynes Commons on campus. More information about these reunions will be sent to members of these classes.

A brochure covering all of the details for Law Week '91 will be mailed to all alumni/a in September.

The Law Fund Wraps-Up Fiscal Year 1991

At the close of the last fiscal year, Tony Troy '66 handed his Law Fund chairmanship to Michael Ballato '80. Mike has taken confident command of his duties and has come through his first term with high marks. Due in large measure to Mike's diligence, the Law Fund raised more than $100,000 and outsored all divisions of the University in participation with a knock-out 40%.

The regional phonatons in Richmond, Roanoke, Hampton Roads, Northern Virginia, and the Peninsula once again played a part in the scholarship fund-raising efforts. For all their work recruiting alumni/a volunteers, we owe a debt of gratitude to Dale Webb '86 in Roanoke; Tom Snyder '78 in Virginia Beach; Pia Trigiani '83 in Falls Church; and Ralph Goldstein '64 in Newport News. With the help of alumni/a like these, our programs are guaranteed success.

This year's spring phonatons were staffed with the help of a number of students from the Student Bar Association. Our thanks also go out to them, our future alumni/a.

At this writing, plans for next fiscal year are being finalized. Our primary goal is outreach to our alumni/a for support. Our school's growth and excellence come with a price, and to help students offset the financial aspect of excellence, the money we raise annually goes directly to aid the students.

Thank you for your generosity this year, and we hope to count on you next year.
The Law School Association has 15 directors and four officers who represent the entire alumni/ae body. The board's composition is geographically diverse and includes representatives from Atlanta, Roanoke, Norfolk, Norton, Tazwell, Leesburg, Fairfax, Falls Church, Palm Beach, D.C., Richmond, Arlington, and Accomac.

The strength of the Law School Association depends on the enthusiasm and interest of the Board. According to Brian Thomas, Director of Alumni/ae and Development, the Law School Association has never been more actively involved. Brian points out that two years ago the board was expanded from nine to 15 directors. This allows for greater involvement on the part of the alumni and ensures greater representation. The Board meets twice a year and acts in an advisory capacity to the Dean and other administrators.

Says Dean Harbaugh, "I can always count on the members of the Law School Association to give me feedback that is so critical in making decisions regarding the future of the Law School. Their advice and ideas have been a tremendous help to me."

The Law School Association is pleased to announce the election of its officers and five new directors:

Aubrey M. Daniel III '66 is a partner in the Washington, D.C. firm of Williams & Connolly. He received his undergraduate degree from the University of Virginia. After graduating from T.C. Williams, Aubrey practiced with the Richmond firm of Minor, Thompson, Savage, White & Smithers for one year. He was a U.S. Army Captain in the Judge Advocate General's Corp from 1967 until 1971. He joined Williams & Connolly in 1971.

Garrison duPont Lickle '80 is managing partner in the firm of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts in Palm Beach, Florida. Gary earned both a B.A. in economics and M.B.A. from Rollins College. He is Chairman of the Audit Committee for the U.S. Trust Company of Florida, N.A.; Secretary of the Frederick and Patricia Supper Foundation, Inc.; President and Director of the Buccaneer Condominium Association; President of Aircraft Systems, Ltd; Executive Vice President of Renwil Corporation; and President of Peetmoss Corporation.

Judge Reid M. Spencer '51 is a General District Court Judge in Norfolk. He graduated from Richmond College in 1948 and has been involved with the University for many years. His son Chris graduated from T. C. Williams in 1982.

George R. Varoutsos '74 was reappointed as a director. He lives and practices in Arlington. He graduated from Richmond College in 1970. Upon graduating from law school, George clerked for U.S. District Court Judge Oren R. Lewis. He then joined the firm of Varoutsos, Koutoulakos, Arthur & Dolan. George opened his own practice in 1976.

Beverly Boone, Placement Director, was re-elected as Treasurer, and Brian S. Thomas, Director of Alumni and Development, was re-elected as Secretary. O. Leland Mahan '64 will serve a two-year term as Past President.

Kenneth R. Weiner '73 is a partner in the Fairfax firm of Weiner, Weiner & Weiner. He received his undergraduate education at the University of Maryland.

Judge Edgar L. Turlington, Jr.'59 was elected Vice President. Judge Turlington graduated from Richmond College in 1954. He is a judge in the 13th Judicial District, Civil Division. Judge Turlington has been a member of the Law School Association Board since 1989.
PAD Auction Raises Funds for Public Interest Fellowships

The Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity held its second annual scholarship auction in February. This year's auction was held to raise money to fund two public interest fellowships. Professor Michael A. Wolf was the emcee. He was assisted by Karen Miller '91 and Esther Windmuller '92.

Many goods and services were donated by faculty, staff, and students. Such items included: lunch with Professor Bryson at Phil's; a tennis match with Professor Bacigal; gourmet dinner for four prepared by Professor Nancy Collins; a pure bred black lab with papers; a trip for two to a Baltimore Orioles game, including transportation, snacks, and steamed crab dinner, compliments of Professor Bob Shepherd; typing a 20 page paper including footnotes, donated by Nancy O'Brien and Ann Scott; and a weekend at Dean Harbaugh's ocean front beach house in Long Beach, North Carolina.

More than $4,630 was raised at this event. Two summer fellowships will be awarded. PAD has named these fellowships in honor of Jean Morris Tarpley.

Admissions Update

by Michelle L. Rahman

The Law School received a record 2108 applications this year; an increase of 14% from last year, and an increase over a five year period of 101%.

This year's applicant pool consisted of 56% from outside the state and presented credentials of an average LSAT of 33 and GPA of 2.93. From this pool were selected a total of 438 (21%) to the entering class, whereas last year we accepted 22% of those applying.

Our competitive admits this year are the strongest group ever admitted to the Law School with credentials of an average LSAT of 40 and an undergraduate GPA of 3.3 with 65% from Virginia. Additionally, we have 50 students confirmed for our Admission By Performance Program which began May 20th. This group has credentials presenting an average LSAT of 35 and GPA of 2.74.

Summer Law Fellowships Awarded To Six Students

by Beverly D. Boone

Six University of Richmond law students received summer grants from various organizations. Two students received funds through the Virginia Law Foundation IOLTA Public Service Fellowship program to work with public interest legal employers in Virginia who do not have funds to pay for summer clerks. Sara Heath '92 will work with the Richmond Bureau of Social Services and Bradley Tharp '92 will work in the Harrisonburg office of Blue Ridge Legal Services, Inc.

The Old Dominion Bar Association (ODBA) established a summer internship program to introduce minority law students to the practice of law. One Richmond student, Joseph Key '93 accepted an ODBA internship and will be working with Charles Chambliss in Richmond.

Phi Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity sponsored an auction to raise money for two public interest summer fellowships named in honor of retired Director of Admissions, Jean M. Tarpley. The recipients of the Jean M. Tarpley Public Interest Fellowships are Shireen Jayatilaka '93, who will work with The Center for Women's Policy Studies in Washington, D.C., and Brian Pitney '92 who is spending the summer with Southern Environmental Law Center in Charlottesville. A new student organization formed this year, Public Interest Law Association (PILA), took pledges from students, faculty and staff to give a day's pay so that a student could be paid for work with a public interest organization. Lisa Hunter '92 was this year's PILA recipient. She will be working in Virginia, with Southwest Virginia Legal Aid Society.
Public Interest Law Association
by Andrea Hall '93

Hardly a day goes by that we don’t hear about the homeless or the environment. Earth Day celebrations were once again held nationwide this April. Debates are raging on college campuses about whether one is “politically correct.” And lawyers are by no means immune to this. “Social consciousness” is growing at law schools across the country, evidenced by the increased interest in public interest summer work.

In fact, there are so many students who wish to work for public interest organizations that there usually is not enough funding available. The cost of a legal education is increasing rapidly and students rely on a summer income to offset some of these costs. Unfortunately, the desire to assist the traditionally underrepresented does not outweigh most students’ loans.

Groups have sprung up at many law schools across the country to deal with this problem and this year, the University of Richmond added its name to this list of public interest students groups. The Public Interest Law Association (PILA) was formed in January. There are currently 50 students involved. Spearheaded by Andrea Hall '93 and Pete Musgrove '92, PILA’s main goal is to raise money for summer public interest fellowships. After only four months, the group was able to award one summer stipend.

During the first week of April, a “Give-a-Day” drive was held. Students, faculty, and staff were encouraged to pledge one day of their summer salary to assist a student working in the public interest. The group received pledges ranging from $10 to $300, for a grand total of over $2600. This money will be collected next fall and will go towards the fund for the summer of 1992.

To culminate the “Give-a-Day” week, a barbecue was held on Friday, April 5th. Proceeds from the event went to fund this summer’s stipend. John Walk '80 and the J'Tones performed, with special guest Professor Michael Allan Wolf. Other entertainment was provided by third-year students Richard Kennedy and Muriel Paschal. In the future, the group hopes to get more alumni involved, with events such as a 5K race or a golf tournament.

The second major goal of PILA is to coordinate a pro bono project for students. Last year, the faculty approved a plan for a voluntary pro bono program, but was unable to be implemented due to the need for an administrator. Beginning this fall, the University of Richmond’s will be one of the first student-run pro bono programs in the country. Within the first two weeks of classes, students who have completed their first year of law school will be able to sign up for one of three local organizations and donate between 20 and 50 hours within one semester. Students completing the minimum number of hours will receive special recognition at graduation. The hope is that once students participate, they will continue throughout law school and this will carry over into their careers. At least one new organization will be added to the program per year, and students working for public interest organizations during vacation periods in other towns will also be able to receive recognition.

PILA has received tremendous support from the faculty, administration, and students, as well as many local alumni. Eventually, the group hopes to grow into an umbrella organization coordinating all public interest activities within the Law School, making the University of Richmond known as a law school committed to the public interest.
News received by July 1, 1991.

Dean Harbaugh talks with Bruce MacFarlane '34 after the Breakfast Lecture.

1937

Harold B. Yudkin has retired from the practice of law and is writing a manuscript on history which may be finished in approximately a year.

1950

Joseph P. Rapisarda was recently elected president of the Local Government Attorneys of Virginia, Inc., a professional association of attorneys representing the cities, counties and towns in the Commonwealth, as well as those attorneys in private practice who specialize in local government matters.

1961

S. D. Roberts Moore Jr. was among the four recipients of the 1991 "Alumni of the University of Richmond Award for Distinguished Service." This award recognizes alumni from each division of the University who have made a significant impact at the University and in their communities. Mr. Moore is a partner in the Roanoke, Virginia firm of Gentry, Locke, Rakes and Moore, where he has been for 30 years. While in law school, Mr. Moore was a member of the McNeill Law Society, served as Vice President of the student government, and was a member of the Student Council. He was also a member of Delta Theta Phi. He has been involved with the University in many ways and for many years. Mr. Moore served on the Board of Trustees from 1985-89, and he is currently President of the Roanoke Alumni Chapter.

1962

A. Lewis Allen, president and owner of Hampton-based Allen Management, Inc., has been elected president of the Econo Lodges of American Franchisee Association.

Ralph B. Rhodes has been elected Treasurer of the Franklin County Bar Association.

1964

R. Kenneth Wheeler has been named counsel for the Richmond law firm of Durrette, Irvin, Lemons & Fenderson.

William A. Young Jr., of Williams, Mullen, Christian & Dobbins, has been elected secretary of the Better Business Bureau of Central Virginia, Inc.

1965

Allan S. Buffenstein, a partner with the firm of Hirschler, Fleischer, Weinberg, Cox & Allen, has been named leader of the firm's Workout/Reorganization/Bankruptcy Group combining expertise in bankruptcy law with the firm's business, real estate and litigation sections.

Claude E. Setliff has a new grandson, Joseph Michael Kennedy, born in Charlottesville on February 25, 1990.

H. Franklin Taylor III was inducted into the National Softball Hall of Honor as a Commissioner. Mr. Taylor has served the Amateur Softball Association for 22 years while practicing law in Richmond. The Taylor's oldest child, Hayward, graduated from UVA and entered T.C. Williams in 1989.

1966

Francis M. Fenderson Jr. has become a shareholder and director with the law firm of Durrette, Irvin & Lemons, P.C. Mr. Fenderson will assist with the management of the firm's business and commercial practice. The name of the firm has been changed to Durrette, Irvin, Lemons & Fenderson, PC.

1968

G. Blair Harry has been appointed District Court Judge for the City of Suffolk, Virginia.

William K. Slate II, former executive director and chief operating officer of the Virginia State Bar, was recently re-elected to the American Judicature Society Board of Directors at the Society's annual meeting in Chicago. He is currently a visiting professor at Seton Hall University in Newark, New Jersey.

1969

Gerald F. Daltan has been elected President of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit Bar Association.

1970

John S. Barr has been elected president of the Richmond law firm of Maloney, Yeatts & Barr.

1972

Charles F. Witthoeft has been named a director in the Richmond law firm of Hirschler, Fleischer, Weinberg, Cox & Allen.

1973

Bruce E. Dozier has been named Vice President and General Counsel of American Life Insurance Company, based in Wilmington, Delaware.
American Life, a subsidiary of American International Group, Inc., does business in some sixty countries worldwide. Mr. Dozier’s practice is in international and corporate law.

Frank T. McCormick has been promoted by Lawyers Title Insurance Corporation. He is now senior vice president and regional manager in charge of the company’s Mid-Atlantic and Central States Region.

1974

William D. Bayliss has joined the Richmond law firm of Williams, Mullen, Christian & Dobiggs. Mr. Bayliss is a member of the Virginia Association of Defense Attorneys, and a member of the Defense Research Institute.

1975

Thomas L. Murphey has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Chesterfield-Colonial Heights Bar Association.

1976

Frank Overton Brown Jr. has been elected as a fellow of the American College of Trust and Estate Counsel.

Shirley L. Hennessy is now practicing with the firm of Englisby, Barnes & Hennessy at Chesterfield Courthouse.

Gary W. Kendall, a partner in the Charlottesville firm of Michie, Hamlett, Lowry Rasmussen & Tweel, P.C., has been appointed to serve on a special task force to review and recodify the Virginia Workmen’s Compensation Act. The task force was established by the Virginia 1990 General Assembly.

Richard H. Matthews, formerly practicing under the name of Glanzer & Matthews is now a member in the Virginia Beach law firm of Pender & Coward. Mr. Matthews has represented clients in the areas of commercial litigation, employment law, and municipal law.

Louis A. Mezzullo, a partner in the firm of Mezzullo & McCandlish, was inducted as a Fellow of the American College of Tax Counsel, a national association of tax attorneys. Membership in the college, by invitation only, is extended to tax lawyers who have taught or practiced for at least 15 years, maintained high standards of excellence, performance, and demonstrated an exceptional degree of professional commitment.

1977

Robert L. Flax has been appointed to the Workers Compensation Task Force of the Legislative Affairs Committee of the Metro Richmond Chamber of Commerce.

George W. Moore has been promoted to Vice President in the trust department of Sovran Bank, N.A.

Steven and Lynn Stone pose with their children, Marcia, Deborah, and George.

1978

Alexandra E. Divine and Cary B. Bowen ’77 were married on September 29, 1990 and are sharing a law practice in Bon Air and Richmond.

Margaret M. Foti has become counsel to the Newark, New Jersey based law firm of Stryker, Tams & Dill. Ms. Foti is a litigator who will concentrate in public utilities and environmental law. She was previously secretary to the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities, a deputy attorney general with the New Jersey Attorney General’s Office (Divisions of Law and Criminal Justice) and a special agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

John Cole Gayle Jr. has become a member in the Richmond law firm of Freed & Haskins, P.C., which has changed its name to Freed, Haskins & Gayle, P.C. He will continue to engage in the general practice of law. Mr. Gayle’s practice emphasizes product warranty law and other civil litigation matters.

Frederick R. Kozak is now with the Richmond law firm of Maloney, Yeatts & Barr. For the past six years Mr. Kozak has served as an Assistant Attorney General for Virginia. His practice will emphasize construction, commercial and employment litigation.

John T. Midgett has become a member of the firm of Crenshaw, Ware & Martin. Mr. Midgett will continue to concentrate in the areas of estate planning, trust administration, and real estate law.

Ned M. Mikula has been elected president-elect of the Chesterfield-Colonial Heights Bar Association.

Kenneth E. Powell, a partner in the law firm Hazel & Thomas, P.C. in Richmond, has been appointed by Lt. Governor Don Beyer to the Board of Directors of the Virginia Economic Bridge Initiative. This group will assist Southwest Virginia firms in utilizing, diversifying, attracting, and marketing their capabilities and services to Virginia, national and international markets. Mr. Powell is Chairman of the Richmond Business/Tax Section of Hazel & Thomas.

1979

John M. Claytor has been named a director and an equity owner in the law firm of Duane & Shannon P.C.

Stephen B. Deaton has been elected Commonwealth’s Attorney for Charlottesville.

P. Christopher Guedri has been named an associate in the Richmond law firm of Allen, Allen, Allen & Allen. Mr.
Guedri will concentrate on personal injury litigation.

Wayne T. Halbleib has become counsel to the firm of Mays & Valentine practicing in the field of environmental law with special emphasis on hazardous materials management. Mr. Halbleib was a former SARA Title III Administrator for the Virginia Department of Waste Management, and Assistant Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Craig L. Rascoe, CPA, has joined Cherry, Bekart & Holland, CPAs as the Partner-in-Charge of the tax practice in the Richmond office. He will also be responsible for supporting the tax needs of Cherry, Bekart & Holland's nine Northern Region offices.

J. Thompson Shrader has been elected Treasurer of the Amherst-Nelson Bar Association.

1980

Stephen E. Baril has been elected President of the Chesterfield-Colonial Heights Bar Association.

John D. Epps has been named a shareholding partner in the law firm of LeClair, Ryan & Joyce.

C. Thomas Green III of Hirschler, Fleischer, Weinberg, Cox & Allen, is a member of a new group, Workout/Reorganization/Bankruptcy, formed by the firm. Mr. Green’s practice is in the areas of business, reorganization and bankruptcy law.

Michael E. Ornoff has been named an associate in the Norfolk office of Rilee, Hirschler, Fleischer, Weinberg, Cox & Allen.

Roseleen P. Rick has been named a partner with the Richmond law firm of Hirschler, Fleischer, Weinberg, Cox & Allen. Ms. Rick is a member of the real estate section and is president of Commercial Real Estate Women (CREW). Ms. Rick worked for the Virginia Housing Development Authority prior to joining the firm in 1985.

Evelyn E. Small has been named a partner with the Richmond-based law firm of Mays & Valentine in their tax practice group.

John R. Walk, with the firm of Hirschler, Fleischer, Weinberg, Cox & Allen, has been named co-chairman of the firm's litigation section managing 22 litigation attorneys. Mr. Walk's main area of practice is general commercial litigation, including estate and trust, real estate and land use.

1981

W. F. Drewery Gallalee has joined the Richmond law firm of Williams, Mullen, Christian & Dobbins. Mr. Gallalee is a member of the Defense Research Institute.

Frank D. Hargrove Jr. is an account executive in the A. W. Hargrove Insurance Agency, Inc. Mr. Hargrove was previously with the law firm of Mays & Valentine.

Paul G. Izzo has joined the law offices of R. Shawn Majette and Joseph R. Winston '78. Mr. Izzo, who specializes in elder law, estate planning, and taxation, is a former tax policy analyst for the Virginia Department of Taxation.

David E. Nagle has been named a partner in the law firm of Hazel, Thomas, P.C. Mr. Nagle works in the areas of labor and employment law.

Stephen A. Vickers has become a partner with the law firm of Arrington, Schelin, Herrell & Vickers. Mr. Vickers was associated with the firm’s administrative law department, primarily in matters relating worker’s compensation and Social Security disability. Mr. Vickers will supervise the firm's litigation department.

1982

Cynthia V. Bailey has been named to the new position of senior environmental attorney by James River Corporation. Ms. Bailey formerly was director of Virginia's Department of Waste Management. Prior to joining the Department of Waste Management, Ms. Bailey served as assistant attorney general from May 1982 through June 1986. Ms. Bailey is a member of the Virginia State Bar and serves as vice chairman of the Environmental Law Section.

W. Todd Benson has joined Press, Jones, Waechter & Stoneburner, P.C. in Richmond, as an associate after serving as assistant county attorney for Henrico County for the past five years. For three years he has served as Acting Director of the University of Richmond’s Robert R. Merhige Jr. Center for Environmental Studies. Mr. Benson is an elected local official, currently serving the first of a three-year term as a member of the Hanover/Caroline Soil and Water Conservation District Board. For the past few years Mr. Benson has represented Henrico County in several key environmental and land-use issues, including the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act and the licensing and permitting of the County’s new wastewater and proposed water treatment plants. In 1990 he successfully led efforts to secure scenic river designation for a portion of the Chickahominy River.

Nan L. Coleman is a principal in her new firm, Coleman & Massey, P.C., in Roanoke. Ms. Coleman was formerly a partner with Woods, Rogers & Hazelgrove, in Roanoke.

Nancyellen K. Smithers has been promoted to general counsel and assistant secretary by Albright & Wilson Americans, Inc., a chemical division of Houston-based Tenneco, Inc.

Mott is the managing attorney for Jeffrey H. Krasnow & Associates.

Kurt J. Pomrenke, a partner in the Abingdon and Bristol firm of White, Elliott & Bundy, recently spoke at the 39th Annual Meeting and Educational Conference for the National Association of Legal Secretaries in Philadelphia. His topic was “Counseling Employees, Troubled and Troublesome.” He is also coeditor of Employment Lines, a bimonthly labor and employment law newsletter, distributed to businesses in a five-state region.

Christopher C. Spencer has been named a partner in the law firm of McGuire, Woods, Battle & Boote in their Richmond office. Mr. Spencer is a litigation lawyer.

1983

Patrick O. Gottschalk has been named a shareholder and director of the firm of Hazel & Thomas, P.C. Mr. Gottschalk is in the Richmond office of Hazel & Thomas and is a member of the firm’s Business/Tax section where his practice concentrates on corporate transactions and international inward investment.

G. Carter Greer and his wife, Rebecca, had a daughter, Katherine Celeste Greer on May 15, 1990. In November, 1989 the Richmond Trial Lawyers Association named Mr. Greer an honorary member as a result of his case: Booth v. Robertson, 236 VA 269 (1988).

Victoria V. Humphreys announces the birth of her daughter, Meredith Lee, on April 10, 1990.

1984

Marianne Nelms Macon, an associate with the law firm of Sands, Anderson, Marks & Miller, has been elected Chair of The Worker’s Compensation Section of The Virginia Association of Defense Attorneys.

Brewster S. Rawls has been named an associate with the law firm of Rilee, Cantor & Russell in their Richmond office.

Laurence E. Skinner has been named a partner in the law firm of Hunton & Williams. Mr. Skinner represents electric utilities in contract negotiations with independent power suppliers.

1985

Paul M. Black has joined the Roanoke law firm of Wetherington & Melchionna as an associate and will practice in the areas of commercial and business litigation, creditors’ rights and bankruptcy. Mr. Black has served on the executive council of the Bankruptcy Section of the Virginia Bar Association and has contributed articles on bankruptcy practice to the University of Richmond Law Review and the Virginia Lawyer.

Judith L. Rosenblatt is now a partner with the firm of Anderson, Lee & Norris, P.C. Ms. Rosenblatt is a civil litigator with an emphasis in domestic family practice and asbestos. She has been appointed by the Virginia Beach City Council to the Fellowship Committee; is a director of the Virginia Beach Bar Association; treasurer of the Virginia Beach Democratic Committee, a member of the Anti-Defamation League Regional Executive Committee; and a member of the United Jewish Federation Budget and Allocations Committee.

1986

Mary Kathryn Burkey has joined the firm of Mays & Valentine in their Richmond office. Ms. Burkey will practice in the firm’s real estate group.

Thomas A. Cooper has joined the Richmond law firm of Durrette, Irvin, Lemons & Fenderson, as an associate.

James C. Cosby has been named an associate with the Richmond law firm of Maloney, Yeatts & Barr. Mr. Cosby will concentrate his practice in business and commercial litigation.

Kenneth C. Hirtz has been named as an associate in the Richmond law firm of Sands, Anderson, Marks & Miller. Mr. Hirtz will practice in the area of tort litigation.

Gary A. Kalbaugh Jr. will be joined by Robert M. Tuck ‘86 and William J. Pfund ‘86 as directors for the Richmond-based law firm of Kalbaugh, Tuck & Pfund.

Steven J. Keeler has become a partner in the law firm of LeClair, Ryan & Joynes, P.C. Mr. Keeler practices in the areas of tax, commercial law and estate planning.

Martha E. Withrow has been named an associate with the Norfolk office of Rilee, Cantor & Russell.

1987

Leisa Kube Ciaffone and Gerry Ciaffone have a new daughter, A. Gabriel Ciaffone, born April 29, 1990.

Cheryl D. Watson has become associated with the firm of Mundy, Rogers & Frith in Roanoke. Ms. Watson will be engaged in the firm’s general trial practice with particular emphasis on domestic relations and personal injury and medical malpractice cases.

Nancy C. Dickinson has opened an office in Lebanon, Virginia for the general practice of law, including real estate transactions, wills and trusts, domestic relations, criminal law, traffic offenses, and corporate law. Ms. Dickinson was recently appointed to serve as a special prosecutor for criminal cases in Russell and Dickenson counties. She was previously employed as Assistant Commonwealth’s Attorney in Chesterfield County.

Eric H. Ferguson has been elected as President of the Franklin County Bar Association.
Virginia E. Hench has accepted a Graduate Teaching Fellowship at Temple University School of Law in Philadelphia, where she will pursue an LL.M.

Julie McClellan has joined the Roanoke law firm of Woods, Rogers & Hazelgrove as an associate.

Michael G. Phelan has been named an associate with the Richmond firm of Rilee, Cantor & Russell. Mr. Phelan will concentrate in litigation and bankruptcy.

1988

Robert L. Cox Jr. has become associated with the firm of Rilee, Cantor & Russell. Mr. Cox has been law clerk to the Honorable Elizabeth B. Lacy of the Supreme Court of Virginia, and he will now practice in the area of bankruptcy law.

Laura L. Dascher has been named an associate with the law firm of Rilee, Cantor & Russell. Ms. Dascher will concentrate in the areas of divorce, premarital planning, custody, adoption and juvenile law.

Debra J. C. Dowd, with the firm of Hirschler, Fleischer, Weinberg, Cox & Allen, is a member of a new group, Workout/Reorganization/Bankruptcy, formed by the firm. Ms. Dowd's practice is in the areas of business reorganization and bankruptcy law.

Raymond L. Hogge Jr. is associated with the law firm of Williams, Kelly & Greer. Mr. Hogge was Lead Articles Editor for the University of Richmond Law Review, and a member of the Omicron Delta Kappa National Honor Society. He served as Judicial Clerk for the Honorable Robert G. Doumar, United State District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia. He concentrates his practice in labor and employment law.

Jennifer C. Johnson has been named as an associate in the Richmond law firm of Sands, Anderson, Marks & Miller. Ms. Johnson will practice in the areas of worker's compensation and tort litigation.

James J. O'Connell III has opened a law office at 1001 East Main Street, Heritage Building, in Richmond.

1989

John G. Apostle II has become associated with the firm of Greenstein, Delorme & Luchs, P.C. and practices in the areas of creditors' rights and commercial litigation.

Attison L. Barnes III has joined the law firm of Hazel & Thomas, P.C. as an associate in the litigation section of the firm's Alexandria office. Mr. Barnes clerked for the Honorable W. Curtis Sewell of the United States District Court, Eastern District of Virginia, in Alexandria.

Elizabeth L. Butterworth has joined the firm of McGuire, Woods, Battle & Boothe, as an associate in their Richmond office. Ms. Butterworth will work in the firm's litigation department.

Debra L. Desmore has been named a member of the Richmond law firm of Smith & Miller. Ms. Desmore will practice in the areas of domestic relations, debtor and creditor law and civil and criminal litigation.

Sharon A. Lorah, with the firm of Hirschler, Fleischer, Weinberg, Cox & Allen, is a member of a new group, Workout/Reorganization/Bankruptcy, formed by the firm. Mr. Lorah's practice is in the areas of business, reorganization and bankruptcy law.

1990

Peter V. Chiusano has become associated with the Norfolk law firm of Willcox & Savage. Mr. Chiusano will be working in the business practice group.

Thomas J. Dillon III has been named an associate with the Richmond law firm of Hirschler, Fleischer, Weinberg, Cox & Allen.

William J. Dinkin has joined the firm of Hazel & Thomas, P.C., as an associate in the administrative law section of the firm's Richmond office.

Kenneth M. Doss is an associate at Casarino, Christman & Shalk in Wilmington, Delaware. Mr. Doss works primarily in insurance defense and workers' compensation litigation.

Jim Bounds '92 is welcomed home by the Law School Community at a reception. Jim, who is a captain in the Marines, left for Saudi Arabia in November and returned in April. He is pictured here with his wife, Patti, and son, Danny.

Wendy Brower Gayle has joined the firm of McGuire, Woods, Battle & Boothe as an associate in their Richmond office. Ms. Gayle will practice in the firm’s tax department.

Robert Peter Kline is an associate with Ron Turo, Esquire, in the General Practice of Law.

Jeanne H. McCready works at the Senior Law Center for Tidewater Legal Aid. Ms. McCready's clients are senior citizens or homebound clients.

Andrew P. McRoberts has been named an associate with the Richmond law firm of Hirschl, Fleischer, Weinberg, Cox & Allen.

Olivia L. Norman has joined the firm of McGuire, Woods, Battle & Boothe as an associate in their Richmond office. Ms. Norman will work in the firm’s litigation department.

Michael P. O’Bresly has joined the firm of McGuire, Woods, Battle & Boothe as an associate in their Richmond office. Mr. O’Bresly will work in the firm’s litigation department.

Susan F. Vaughan has been named as an associate in the Richmond law firm of Sands, Anderson, Marks & Miller. Ms. Vaughan will practice in the areas of real estate, family, and corporate law.

1992

Penelope Thornton has been elected as Virginia Mini-Regional director, mid-east region, for the national Black Law Student Association. Ms. Thornton attended a BLSA Conference in Compton, California, in March.

1993

Janice Rugari was one of 12 students selected from law schools around the country as a legal intern for the U.S. Army in Germany. She will work with criminal cases.

**In Memoriam**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of Death</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Howard K. Cunningham '48</td>
<td>June 5, 1991</td>
<td>Richmond, Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Fleet Dillard '37</td>
<td>December 7, 1990</td>
<td>Tappahannock, Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emanuel Emroch '31</td>
<td>July 11, 1991</td>
<td>Richmond, Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benjamin G. Hanson Sr. '50</td>
<td>May 31, 1991</td>
<td>Richmond, Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>William L. Kell '39</td>
<td>September 17, 1990</td>
<td>Ashland, Kentucky</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. Winston Montague '23</td>
<td>June 28, 1991</td>
<td>Richmond, Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Hon. James H. Montgomery Jr. '42</td>
<td>December 27, 1990</td>
<td>Richmond, Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eugene K. Street '68</td>
<td>December 31, 1990</td>
<td>Grundy, Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael D. Tayloe '89</td>
<td>June 23, 1991</td>
<td>Norfolk, Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fred H. Timberlake '38</td>
<td>December 27, 1990</td>
<td>Lubbock, Texas</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Hon. H. Ratcliffe Turner '49</td>
<td>January 15, 1991</td>
<td>Columbia, Virginia</td>
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</table>
Dear Joe,

I arrived at the border June 19th! It is awesome, spectacular, the mountains are absolutely magnificent. I’ll try to get a picture. The mountains have been beautiful, apart from a few days along the way. The weather has been beautiful except the night on Lake Louise last night. I visited Valley today! The drive there was wonderful. It was a beautiful day, but I didn’t see any waterfalls along the highway in full view, even through a binocular. I wonder if there were any. Pictures can record, now words express the wonder of it all!

I send thanks to all who played a part in making this great trip. I send best wishes to all.

Moving on, 1993.

Massive Mt. McKinley in a frozen winter. Winter extends for 5-7 months in interior Alaska.

J & H Sales, 1520 Karluk, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

POST CARD

TO: Joseph O. Harbaugh
From: T.C. Williams School of Law
University of Richmond
Virginia 23173

Alaska, USA