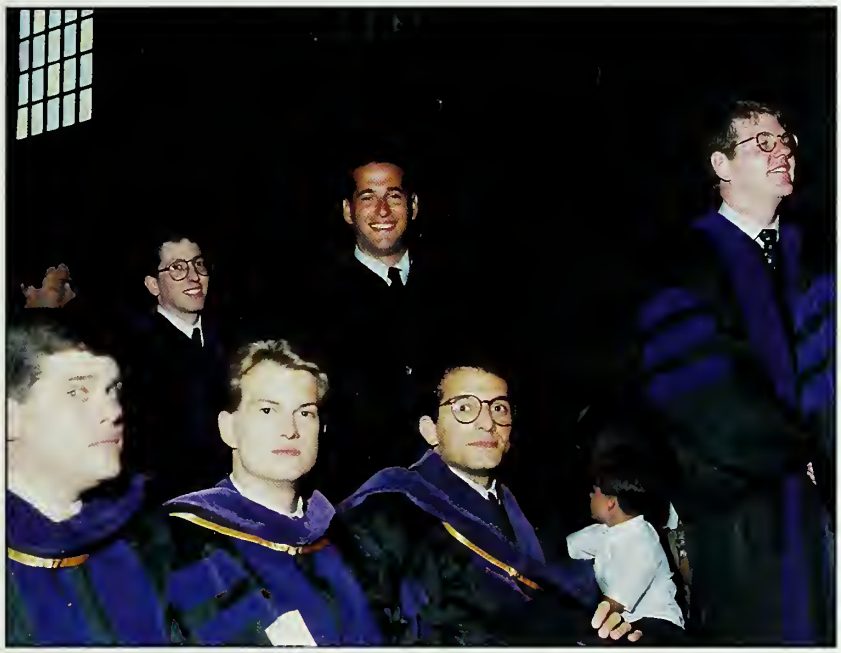
WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY JURIST

Spring/Summer 1992
Volume 22 No. 2



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Cover Photos: Graduating students and their families participate in Hooding and Commencement exercises on May 17th and 18th. (Photos by David Rosen).

DEAN'S COLUMN

Dean Robert K. Walsh

The Wake Forest School of Law community has been deeply involved in the significant work of the North Carolina Bar Association Quality of Life Task Force. The task force has been chaired by two prominent alumni, Larry Sitton and Leary Davis, and has had a member of the faculty on it throughout its endeavors, first Suzanne Reynolds and now Tom Roberts. I am particularly pleased that the editors of the Jurist have chosen the work of the Quality of Life Task Force as a focus in this issue.

The survey conducted by the task force was thorough and answered by a very substantial portion of the bar of North Carolina. After initial review of survey responses, the deans of the five North Carolina law schools were invited to a retreat sponsored by the task force. Several days of discussions at the retreat resulted in conclusions and recommendations addressed to the various institutions making up our professional community, including the law schools. One of the prime recommendations to law schools from the survey was to help students from the outset in formulating realistic expectations about the practice of law. The survey concluded that the factor that most affected an attorney's sense of well-being was the gap between expectations and reality. "Attorneys who can control their aspirations and expectations so that the gap between aspirations and achievements is large enough to be motivating but not large enough to be discouraging can attain higher levels of work and life satisfaction."

In recent years at our law school, as the very first events in what has become a multi-day orientation program, entering students are welcomed by the presidents of both the North Carolina State Bar and the North Carolina Bar Association. These talks focus on what it means to be a professional and the nature of the practice, including pressures associated with it. From orientation, each student is assigned a faculty advisor and a student group leader.

Knowing that an entering law student can absorb just so much in the first week of classes, we wait until October to hold a mandatory hour-long panel presentation that addresses quality of life issues both in law school and in the profession. As the year goes on, many law students use the services of the University counseling center and participate in programs presented by North Carolina lawyers on such related issues as alcohol and drug abuse in the profession. During the spring semester of 1991, the faculty held a seminar with a psychologist who had counseled law students to discuss how law school teaching might affect both the positive and negative stress that law students experience.

To help students form realistic expectations concerning the profession, our placement office presents annual programs by lawyers discussing different kinds of practices, e.g., large firm versus sole practitioner or small firm, public versus private practice, and practice in small communities versus large cities.

Certainly, an important message of the Quality of Life Task Force study was that lawyers have a higher sense of accomplishment if they look on their career as a profession serving people, rather than simply as a trade piling up billable hours. Our students are involved in a great number of pro bono activities that foster this view. As a recent concrete example, a student in our new Legal Clinic for the Elderly recently represented an elderly widow who was in poor health, lived alone, and was pressured for several hours by a home solicitor to buy a vacuum cleaner for $1,200. After negotiations failed, the student filed suit and recovered the full amount for the client. The student reported to the clinic director a great feeling of personal satisfaction from this work.

An issue strongly related to a lawyer's

DEAN'S COLUMN

quality of life is civility and professionalism between lawyers. Hopefully, in their presentations and as role models, the law faculty impress upon Wake Forest students that the adversarial system does not require a good lawyer to be obnoxious to properly represent clients. Hostility between opposing lawyers was cited in the survey as an important factor leading to stress and dissatisfaction with the practice of law. The Bar, Bench, and Law School Liaison Committee of the North Carolina Bar Association, which I have the honor of chairing this year, has just conducted a survey of both state and federal judges in North Carolina with respect to ideas for fostering civility and professionalism, including the law schools' role. This is the subject of an ongoing project of the State Bar, the Bar Association, and the five law schools through the annual deans' roundtable. It will probably be the subject of a future Jurist dean's column.

One concrete suggestion in this area that recently was implemented at Wake Forest was the establishment of a local chapter of the American Inns of Court. Our inn was formed by five prominent alumni, and brings together monthly prominent judges and lawyers from the immediate area with 20 of our third-year law students. The inn hosts programs concerning trial practice and professionalism. The very first program discussed whether Rule 11 sanctions should be a first or last resort in dealing with opposing counsel. The Masters of the Bench of this new inn are wonderful role models for our students. The inn is appropriately named for the late Chief Justice Joseph Branch.

Many of you have probably read Scott Turow's recent bestseller, *Burden of Proof.* The protagonist, trial lawyer Sandy Stern, discovers at the opening of the novel that his wife of 31 years has committed suicide. Toward the end of the book, Stern discovers that the root cause of the suicide took place while he was litigating in Kansas City. There follows a poignant passage:

> "This drama, all of the play, transpired entirely out of his presence. He roamed offstage in Kansas City. In the arms of his own jealous mistress, absorbed in the role he liked best, he had managed to miss the signal events of his lifetime."

We must tell our students not to miss the signal events of their lifetimes. To my knowledge, the survey results were the first to contain analyses of factors indirectly relating to career satisfaction. North Carolina's study included the effect of personal factors, such as exercise and health, hobbies and recreational activities, and, importantly, family relationships. Two years ago, we began what we believe is a very significant annual event in the life of our law school: Wake Forest Law School Family Day. This is a day-long orientation and picnic held very early in the first-year of law school to involve parents, spouses, children, and other family members in understanding the demands of law school. Mock classes and moot court arguments are held. Faculty and upper-class students discuss law school life.

Our law school's involvement with the Quality of Life Task Force is ongoing. Following the final report of the task force, it was one of the subjects of last year's faculty retreat. Professor Tom Roberts of the faculty heads the subcommittee of the task force with respect to law schools. At a recent meeting of the Bar, Bench, and Law Schools Committee, he asked that each law school appoint someone on the faculty as that law school's liaison to the task force. He has also asked each law school to draft an inventory of quality of life programs and policies to exchange with the other four law schools, so that there can be cross-pollination of ideas. Associate Dean Miles Foy is our liaison with the Quality of Life Task Force. We are developing further responses to the task force report. We solicit your suggestions.

EDITOR'S PAGE

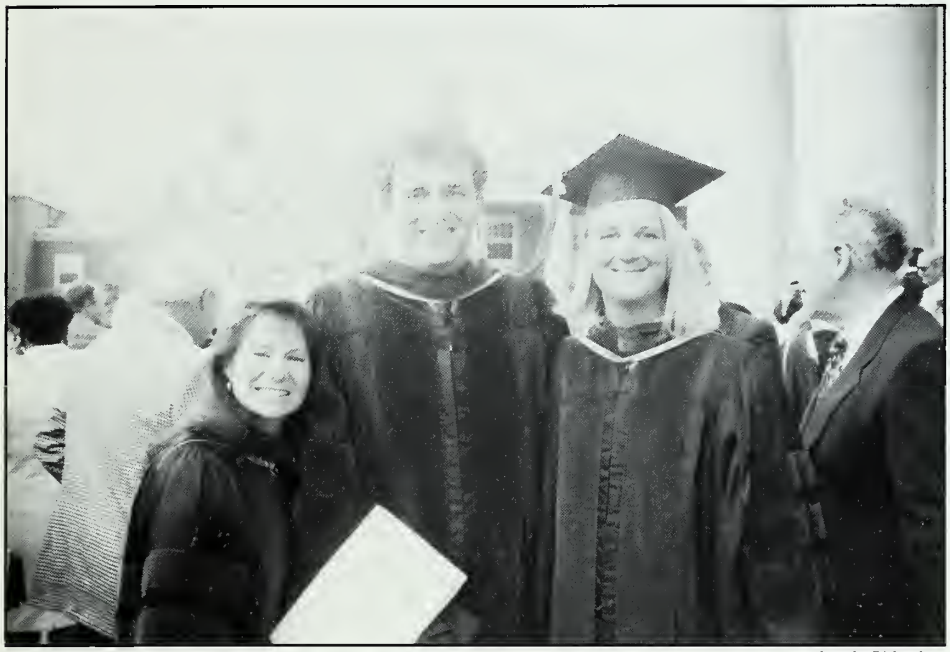


photo by Richardson

Third-year staff writers: (from left) Jocie Burns, John Green, and Paula Steinhilber.

As Karen Eady points out in her article, "Law School in Retrospect. . . Some Views from the Class of '92," many students feel that law school has exposed them to a cynical, negative side of the legal profession and of life. The students who expressed their thoughts on law school want to convince others that law school has changed only one aspect of their personality. These students urge that they can remain individuals *despite* the law school experience. Their views are commonly shared, but that ubiquitous pressure on students to exist and thrive *even though* they have been to law school may be cause for concern.

Logically, if students complain about the damaging effects of legal education, then lawyers complain about the negative consequences of practicing law. The North Carolina Bar Association (NCBA) took up law students' and lawyers' concerns when they established the Quality of Life Task Force (presently a committee). This committee's goal was to survey, study, and make findings and recommendations regarding dissatisfaction in the legal profession.

The committee report was published June 1991. But we at *The Jurist* wanted to explore this issue further, and educate our readers about quality of life in law school and the practice of law. In his column, Dean Walsh addresses how Wake Forest prepares its students to lead well-balanced professional and personal lives. Wake Forest Professor Thomas E. Roberts, member of the NCBA Quality of Life Task Force/ Committee, explains the scope of the quality of life issue and reveals some of the more surprising results of the survey. Finally, Karen Eady allows a group of third-year students an opportunity to reveal how the law school experience has affected them. I encourage you to read each of these informative articles, and hope they will broaden your perspective on quality of life issues.

On a personal note, I want to thank the dependable staff of *The Jurist,* Noel Sugg, and Linda Michalski for their time and patience in making this a successful publication. I also welcome next year's editors: Toni Sessoms (Editor-in-Chief), Chip Holmes and Adrian Lapas (Photography Co-editors), Paula Jordan (Law School News Editor), Mike McCormick (Alumni News Editor), and Susan Hudson (Class Notes Editor). I look forward to reading *The Jurist* next fall as an alumnus!

Board of editors: (from left) Mary Balthasar, Aimee Richardson, Rita Sampson, and Karen Eady.

FEATURE STORIES

Lawyers at the Breaking Point: The Bar Association Takes a Look

Tales of lawyer dissatisfaction appear frequently in legal magazines and journals. Lawyers complain they are overworked and under-appreciated. Many are stress victims, and some are "stress carriers." They have been called the "loneliest people." Conferences speak of lawyers being "at the breaking point."[1] Is lawyer dissatisfaction really that high or is it a myth? Does a diminishing quality of life for lawyers translate into a diminution in the quality of service rendered to clients? Do those who seek to join the profession know what is in store for them?

How bad off are lawyers? Like life in general, law practice is difficult. Stress is a problem common in American society, and the legal profession is no exception. But are lawyers worse off than others? Some note that the demands of practice are not new, that stress has always been there, and that one must learn to cope with the pressure. There is a suspicion that even in the past, lawyers, their families, and their clients have suffered the consequences of the inability to deal with the demands of practice. Perhaps these matters went unnoticed or were swept under the rug. Regardless of how it was in the past, today there is more openness in discussing quality of life issues. Undeniably, many of the problems are new because the face of practice is changing. We are besieged by cries of the adverse effects of commercialization, urbanization, competition, and specialization. Most frequently, we lament the growing lack of professionalism.

Recognizing that the ultimate victims of professional discontent are clients and the public, the North Carolina Bar Association decided the time had come to formally study the matter and called upon two Wake Forest alumni to head its efforts. In July, 1989, Bar Association President Larry McDevitt asked Larry Sitton, '64, to chair a Quality of Life Task Force to study the causes and degree of lawyer dissatisfaction. Members of the task force were drawn

Professor Thomas E. Roberts

from all segments of the bar across the state: large firms and small firms, small towns and metropolitan areas, the bench and law schools. After two years of work under Sitton's leadership, the task force, having issued a report and recommendations, was converted to a standing committee in June, 1991, by Bar Association President Rhoda Billings, '66. The committee is chaired by Campbell University law school professor Leary Davis, '67.

The Quality of Life Task Force conducted an in-depth survey of career and overall life satisfaction of North Carolina lawyers. Some of the more sobering findings include the fact that 24 percent would not become attorneys if they had it all to do over, almost one-half (46 percent) do not wish to remain in practice for the balance of their working life; roughly 10 percent report serious psychological or physical health problems; and one-quarter report fairly regular symptoms of depression. While 81 percent are satisfied with their life in general, other professions generally report higher overall satisfaction. In sum, compared to lawyers elsewhere, the Task Force found that North Carolina lawyers are no better off, and no worse off, than lawyers around the country.

A number of factors were found to lead to dissatisfaction. (1) There is not enough time. The tyranny of the timesheet takes its toll, and an over-commitment of hours devoted to work results. The survey revealed that, after a certain threshold is met, the more hours one works, the worse off one is in terms of both job and life satisfaction. Loss of control on the job and lack of balance in life have a major debilitating effect on one's sense of well being. (2) Professionalism and civility are declining. Commercialization, competition, and urbanization are some of the main culprits influencing this. The resulting loss of collegiality is destructive to one's sense of well being. (3) For younger lawyers, there is a lack of clarity regarding responsibilities and expectations. There is a sense that senior lawyer mentoring of newer lawyers has diminished, and that there is insufficient feedback to associates. (4) Lawyers lack public esteem. While it is good to be able to laugh at oneself, and while lawyers probably enjoy lawyer-jokes as much as everyone else, there is a downside message in those jokes. Much of what we do is not popular, and some public resentment is inevitable. Maintaining one's self esteem can be hard if the public does not hold what you do in high regard. (5) The reality of law practice often does not match the expectations new entrants had as bright-eyed, eager law students. Years ago we blamed this on "Perry Mason," and today "L.A. Law."

Lawyers need to know what works. The survey revealed that factors positively affecting satisfaction include the opportunities for growth and the intellectual challenge of the law, helping people and taking responsibility for the welfare of clients, job autonomy, a sense of balance and realistic expectations, good relationships with colleagues, and a healthy lifestyle. Financial security is an important component of well-being, but undue focus on money as the goal of practice has a negative correlation with a satisfying career and life. As income rises, the overall sense of well-being

decreases. This is most likely attributable to the need to work excessive hours to produce the higher income.

The Quality of Life Committee is now at work with other organizations in the state developing programs to help lawyers respond to the problems revealed in the survey. A comprehensive statewide lawyer effectiveness program to make confidential counseling available on a broad range of problems affecting job performance has been recommended. The committee is presently at work formulating the details of how such a program might work. The five law schools in the state are working with the committee to increase student awareness of quality of life issues and to foster in students realistic expectations of what practice is like. The committee is also at work encouraging law firms to develop statements that alert interviewing students to the firm's culture in terms of such things as time expectations and mentoring programs. In addition, model policies are in the works dealing with parental leave, alternative or reduced-load work schedules, sexual harassment, and protected vacation time for trial lawyers. Despite the evidence that the workplace environment is deteriorating and that this hurts lawyers, law firms, and clients, for some, worrying about the quality of life of lawyers is a quixotic search akin to Ponce de Leon's search for the fountain of youth. The mission, however, is not impossible. Many of the problems are avoidable if timely and properly addressed.

For others, "quality of life" discussions evoke an image of a touchy-feely enterprise, full of psychobabble, and outside the bailiwick of real lawyers. The efforts of the bar, however, are directed at bottom-line concerns about efficient and wise business operations and lifestyle choices designed to secure sound representation of clients. Poorly organized, depressed, ill-motivated, or over-worked lawyers cannot perform as they should. The objective of the committee and the bar association is to see that awareness of these issues increases among lawyers and that programs of assistance become available for the benefit of the profession and the public.

*By Thomas E. Roberts**

Endnotes

* Professor of Law, Wake Forest University School of Law and member of the Quality of Life Committee.

[1] This phrase is borrowed from the report of a conference by that name conducted by the American Bar Association Young Lawyers Division in April 1991: "At the Breaking Point: The Emerging Crisis in the Quality of Lawyers' Health and Lives—Its Impact on Law Firms and Client Services."

Law School in Retrospect. . . Some Views from the Class of '92

Recently, several graduating third-year law students were questioned about their various perspectives on their law school experience. Has law school changed its students' general attitudes after being in this foreign environment for three years? Was law school what the third-year students expected upon entering law school? Has Wake Forest thoroughly prepared its law students to enter the legal profession? And, what was the most beneficial course taken at Wake Forest?

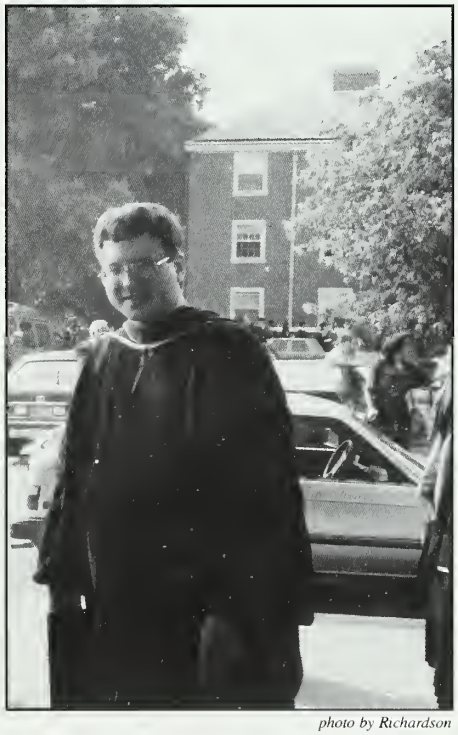


photo by Richardson

Graduating student Mark Wilson

Was law school all that you expected it to be and in what ways was it different?

According to most students, they came to law school expecting it to be hard and not the same as undergraduate school. Doug Armstrong stated that "he could not anticipate law school enough. I knew there would be competition, but I never expected squirreling of books. Someone stole my braille notes when the thief, more than likely, could not read braille. It was done purely out of meanness. Thus, in that regard, it was more than what I expected." Additionally, according to Armstrong, law school is supposed to teach students how to administer justice. He came to law school under the false belief that "the people administering justice would be just themselves. I held them to a higher standard, but since I have been here, I have learned that the people who are administering justice are often going to be unjust in the process."

Kimber Cramer stated that "law school was a lot more than what I expected. Everyone was on the ball. I thought it would be like a continuation of college, but the work never ended. I really didn't know what to expect." Likewise, Mark Wilson expressed that he had no real expectations of what law school would be like after being in the Army. He figured it would be hard work and it was. However, during his first year he found that law school fostered a lot of "unhealthy competition because of the recognition among many that class rank is important in the real world."

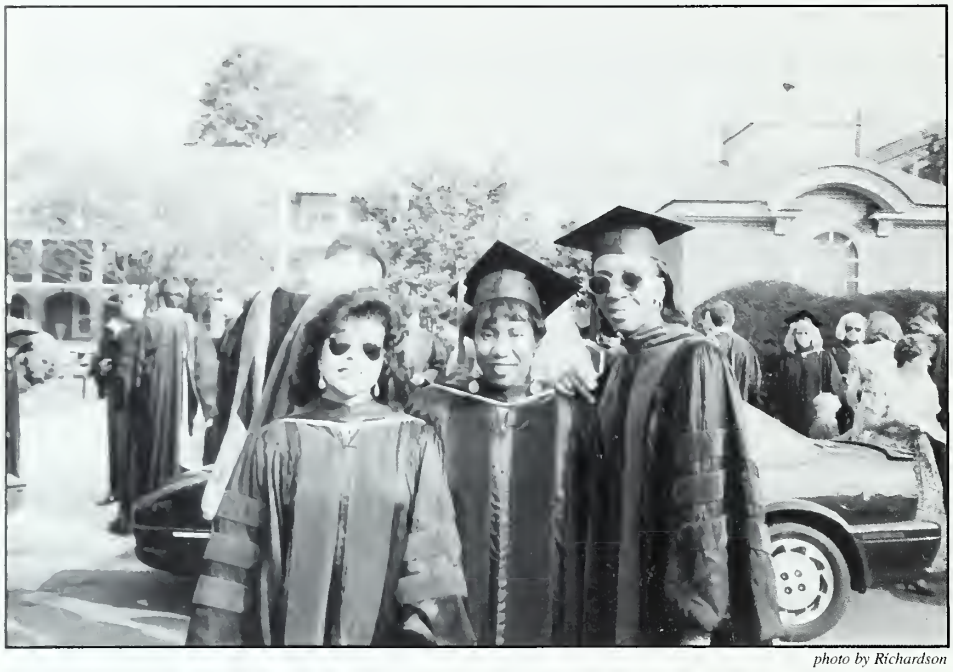


photo by Richardson

Graduating 3Ls: (from left) Stefani Lacour, Glenda Wheeler, and Rita Sampson.

Jane Johnson expressed, "I've been disappointed with the people in the law school. Some are not as ethical as I thought they would be. The profession seems unethical." Similarly, Stacey Burks stated that she expected "the honor council to be more in tune with what's going on and less likely to let people off. They should have an on-going investigation committee. The council was useless and ineffective." Burks expected the honor council to be just as thorough as most undergraduate honor councils, however, this expectation went unfulfilled.

Rose Miller "expected law school to be more interactive than it was. It was truly something you do as an individual. It was like you against your neighbor. Law school promotes a selfish approach to learning—that surprised me. I did not expect it to be that way. There is so much attention focused on how you personally are doing as opposed to the group. I don't like the ranking system for that reason; it's a negative influence on sharing. It merely makes law school an extremely competitive environment." The selfish attitudes of the students was felt by more than just Miller. Burks expected "the people to be more aware of their public duties as lawyers and less interested in their personal gain. The students did not seem to want to help anyone but themselves."

According to Rita Sampson, "I expected law school to be a politically diverse institution where there would be plenty of forums for an exchange of ideas. Instead, I found people encouraging me to follow the patterns that had been laid out. I expected a return on my investment, proportionate to my investment. However, I found it to be more like the law of diminishing returns. The more money I put into it, the further I found myself away from that $80,000-a-year job. By the time I got to my third year, I found it was too late to turn back."

Erica Copen found law school to be "totally different from anything experienced in her past. I had heard horror stories about law school because I had worked for the New Hampshire Bar Association before coming to law school. Yet I found myself enjoying it thanks to Wake Forest faculty who were so supportive. Initially, I saw law school as the longest three years of my life, but in the end, looking back, it was actually the fastest three years of my life. In addition, the work was not as hard as I expected. It was a series of challenges, but once I got to the threshold of each it wasn't that bad." Copen further articulated that she spoke with Wake Forest alums before coming to Wake Forest in order to gain more insight as to what to expect from law school. Based on the enthusiasm of the alums, she felt Wake would be a good choice. Overall, Copen has enjoyed her three-year stay at Wake.

Do you feel as though Wake has thoroughly prepared you to enter the legal profession?

According to most, Wake Forest has prepared them just as well as any other law

photo by Richardson

Graduating law students process down the quad.

school. However, most noted that special emphasis should be placed on the thoroughness of the Legal Research and Writing program offered at Wake Forest. This program has helped more than any other course since it is considered one of the most practical courses offered in the law school. Armstrong believes that "Wake is far ahead of other law schools with regard to its writing program."

Similarly, Wilson expressed that he feels as prepared as he could be in terms of actual practice. The attitudes that develop about levels of preparedness to enter the legal profession change over time. First year it is good, but second and third year it is a little bit different. According to Wilson, "[t]he real world is a lot different than law school, more demanding. But I feel prepared to handle it. Wake's a good school." Likewise, Miller explained that thanks to Wake's writing program she got a job after her first year that has turned into a permanent position upon graduation. She thanked Professor Susan Montaquila for helping her enhance her writing skills.

photo by Richardson

Professor Debbie Parker, director of the legal research and writing program, with Leila Rassekh.

Which class, if any, do you feel was the most beneficial in preparing you to enter the real world?

The general consensus was that Legal Research and Writing along with the Clinic Program were the most valuable courses offered at Wake Forest. These courses deal with practical aspects of the law as opposed to mere theory propounded in the classroom. According to Copen, "my clinic experience along with my judicial externship gave me an opportunity to see how the law works in the courtroom. I learned from both the good and the bad lawyers. If you apply yourself in those programs, you can learn so much."

According to Wilson, Civil Procedure, Criminal Procedure, and Evidence which he studied under Professor Rhoda Billings were the most valuable courses he took while at Wake Forest. Wilson stated that "Billings was most beneficial because she's an outstanding teacher. I used what she taught me right away my first summer at a firm in Greensboro. I knew immediately how to write a complaint." Thus, unlike those who took their practical writing and clinic experiences into the real world, Wilson soon learned that the academic content of civil procedure was extremely useful in the real world.

Has law school changed your perspectives on life in general, or are you the same person you were when you started this process three years ago?

There was a consensus that law school tends to make one more cynical than he was before entering this institution of higher learning. According to Armstrong, "I'm the same person, but I have a more cynical outlook on life. Where I have always been a positive person, I'm quicker to point out the negative now."

According to Miller, "I am the same. I have learned not to let law school restrict my level of creativity. Law school tends to restrict creativity and that's not the way the world is. Often creativity is the one element that makes you or breaks you, especially if you're going to be a trial attorney. Thus law school has not changed me in that respect." Conversely, Wilson has found that law school has changed "the way I think about things which in a way is a good change. I've learned to think like a lawyer —if that's good. I'm no smarter or better as a human being, but I do know more as a law student. I now find that I look beyond the surface of things even more than before I came here. I look at what's holding up what people say. I'm more questioning."

Cramer expressed "I've grown up and learned a lot about myself. People mature at different times in their lives and I did so in law school. Law school helped me regain my perspective on what's important in life. It's not important where a period goes in a cite."

Of the third-year students who were contacted, all enjoyed their experiences at Wake Forest, and learned from each and every experience. None left Wake Forest bitter about coming here. They merely were enlightened to different aspects of the legal community that may persist as they continue in the legal profession, such as unethical attorneys, squirreling of materials, selfishness, and cynicism. They all, however, gained the invaluable experience of Legal Research and Writing, which is one of the most relevant courses taught at Wake Forest. I wish my classmates much success as they enter the real world, and I am sure that a lot of their attitudes, in retrospect, may change even more after another three years in the legal profession.

By Karen E. Eady, a third-year student from Chesapeake, VA.

LAW SCHOOL NEWS

A.E. Dick Howard: "The Changing Face of the US Supreme Court"

photo by Holmes

Professor A.E. Dick Howard

Standing room only was available in the courtroom just minutes before Dean Walsh introduced Professor Dick Howard to speak on the changing face of the United States Supreme Court. The topic seemed particularly relevant, just days after the Court announced it would rule on Pennsylvania's restrictive abortion law.

Howard is recognized as one of the nation's foremost constitutional law scholars. In 1977 he was appointed the White Burkett Miller Professor of Law and Public Affairs at the University of Virginia School of Law. Prior to this appointment, he was a fellow of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C. He also was a United States Supreme Court law clerk for Justice Hugo Black. Professor Howard holds a B.A. from Richmond, an LL.B. from Virginia, a M.A. from Oxford, an LL.D. from James Madison, and an LL.D. from Richmond.

Howard serves as a counselor to the governor of Virginia, and during the seventies he helped draft a new state constitution. He has assisted with constitutional reform in Brazil and Eastern Europe. For the last few United States Supreme Court nominations, he has been the PBS commentator. Recently he returned from Hong Kong where the basic law defining the relationship between Hong Kong and China after 1997 is being written.

Howard holds a special place in the hearts of three members of the faculty at Wake Forest. Professors David Logan and Miles Foy had classes with Howard. Professor George Walker has studied under Howard and been a fellow researcher. Howard is also the godfather of one of Professor Walker's children.

The last year can be seen as one of the "defining moments" in the history of the United States Supreme Court. According to Howard, what we are witnessing now is the emergence of a working Rehnquist court, a court expected to be both conservative and controversial. The significance of this emergence is that there hasn't been a clear majority on the Supreme Court since the Warren court. This shift began during the Reagan administration. But the turning point wasn't until Justice Brennan stepped down, as Brennan was seen as the last field marshal for the liberals on the Court.

We can look forward to shifts in philosophy and principles in six different ways. First, the Rehnquist court is expected to be more deferential in reviewing conditions regarding federal programs and money. Support comes from *Rust v. Sullivan,* 111 S. Ct. 1759, 114 L. Ed. 2d 233 (1991), where the Court upheld prohibitions by federal administrators on doctors receiving Title X funds under the Public Health Service Act from engaging in abortion counseling as a method of family planning.

Second, the Court will be less concerned about drawn-out cases to encourage finality to litigation. As a result, habeas corpus will be less accessible. For example, the Court has already displayed rising impatience with capital punishment cases.

Third, there will be an interest in federalism, leaning toward the states. The Court has decided recently that it will not read a federal statute to interfere with a basic state function unless Congress makes its intention of applying the Constitution unmistakably clear. The Court will therefore presume that a federal statute does not apply to the states. A few days ago the Court made it easier for states to get out of consent decrees.

There will be more leeway for both state and federal government officials to do their jobs. The tendency of the Warren court was to distrust public officials. The Warren court assumed that if somebody was granted power, a good chance existed that he or she would abuse it. The Rehnquist court will be more lenient. In a recent prison rights case, the Court ruled it would not find an Eighth Amendment violation unless prison officials demonstrated a "delib-

erate indifference to basic human needs." This high standard makes it more difficult for prisoners to bring these types of cases. See *Wilson v. Seiter,* 111 S. Ct 2321, 115 L. Ed. 2d 271 (1991). The Court will also be more respectful and sympathetic to the needs of law enforcement, making police officers' jobs easier. For example, the Court broadened the automobile exception to the Fourth Amendment so that if police officers have reason to search a package inside an automobile, they don't need probable cause to believe there is contraband or criminal evidence elsewhere in the car.

Finally, we'll see less social engineering under the Rehnquist court than that which became popular under the Warren Court, and a preference for the legislature or other bodies to handle social issues. The Court has decided that it is not unconstitutional under the Eighth Amendment to execute a mentally handicapped or youthful offender. While dissenters Brennan and Marshall would prefer an examination into social and scientific data, the majority prefers a more democratic attack, a "probe into evolving states of decency." Therefore, what the people think is more important than what scientists think. This can be determined by looking at both legislative intent and the way juries decide cases. The Court will thus look at the legislature more to decide policy, leaving judicial review as the exception.

This term we can look forward to an erosion in the *Roe v. Wade* decision. Although the media predicts that Roe will be overturned this summer, Howard believes that the change will be more gradual. Howard sees important decisions coming in the areas of church and state, school and race, hate speech, as well as a renewed interest in property cases that was lost during the New Deal era.

By Michael J. McCormick, a first-year student from Thorn Hill, Ontario, Canada.

ABA President Discusses "The Challenge of Civil Justice Reform"

On Monday, March 2, Wake Forest University Law School students, administrators, and faculty had the opportunity to hear Talbot "Sandy" D'Alemberte discuss the challenges the profession faces in civil justice reform. Wake Forest was honored to host D'Alemberte, who was elected President of the American Bar Association (ABA) for the '91-'92 year at its annual meeting last August.

D'Alemberte's remarks to the Wake Forest audience addressed the proposals and speech delivered by Vice President Dan Quayle at the Atlanta ABA meeting. D'Alemberte first focused on Quayle's proposals. One proposal was that the legal profession expand its use of alternative dispute resolution. D'Alemberte stated that while most of Quayle's proposals were worthy ideas, few could be implemented without a proper commitment of resources. Legislators' proposals cannot be taken seriously by lawyers unless legislators allocate resources, like training and evaluation, to back up those proposals.

Another problematic proposal was the "fairness rule," whereby losers in civil litigation pay the winner's costs. While this rule may deter frivolous litigation, it may also chill the inception of legitimate claims. D'Alemberte stated that such a rule could only be implemented in a limited way.

The last proposal discussed by D'Alemberte regarded putting limits on the recovery of punitive damages. D'Alemberte emphasized that punitives are a special kind of damages, and that experimentation with them could have negative effects.

The second half of D'Alemberte's remarks rebutted the speech given by Quayle to the ABA. Quayle stated that lawyers are responsible for America's loss of competitiveness with foreign markets. D'Alemberte said that the opposite was true; actually, lawyers serve American business interests more and American individuals less. Lawyers need to concentrate more on helping the middle class and poor meet their legal needs rather than catering to the business world.

Quayle also asked, "Does the United States really need to have 70 percent of the world's lawyers?" D'Alemberte answered that although this country has a lot of lawyers, this country's middle class and poor still have unmet legal needs. This leaves open a vast market for legal services in America.

D'Alemberte also answered Quayle's question by stating that other countries do not keep the legal profession open to as many as would like to enter it. For example, Japan's bar only admits less than one percent of the population. Only a fixed number of people are allowed to become lawyers. America's legal profession is not run like a trade union. Our profession is and should remain open to encourage newcomers to enter the field of law.

D'Alemberte ended his remarks by stating that few of the statements made by Quayle amounted to anything more than lawyer-bashing. But, cautioned D'Alemberte, lawyer-bashing is a sign that the public feels disconnected from the legal profession. This disconnectedness is the real existing challenge for legislators and lawyers.

By Aimee N. Richardson, a third-year student from Bonita Springs, FL.

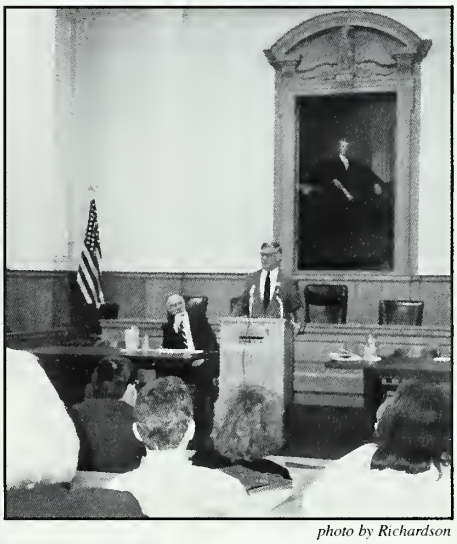


photo by Richardson

Students listen to ABA President "Sandy" D'Alemberte speak.

Have Environmental Laws become too Intrusive on the Rights of Property Owners?

On Tuesday, April 7th, the Wake Forest Federalist Society presented Dr. Michael Greve of the Center for Individual Rights (CIR). Greve is the co-founder and executive director of the CIR, a conservative public interest law firm in Washington, D.C. CIR promotes individual liberties by providing pro bono legal services primarily in cases involving economic regulation, freedom of speech, and libel law.

Greve's lecture concentrated on the conflict between constitutional property rights and environmental protection regulation. Recently, an inevitable collision has occurred between these two areas of the law prompted by the differing trends in environmental law and property law.

In environmental law, regulation is increasingly intruding on property owners' rights. The environmental regulation of the 1970s primarily concerned the biggest of the pollutors, which usually meant the larger property owners. Recent regulation such as the Clean Air Act, however, regulates the smallest of pollutors, and therefore touches many of the smaller property owners.

In constitutional law, the trend is toward a revival of property rights. For example, higher judicial scrutiny once was given to legislation that concerned personal rights, but not property rights. Now such high scrutiny is being applied in property rights cases. More specifically, the takings clause of the Fifth Amendment, which Greve feels was the most ignored clause in all of the Bill of Rights between the 1930s and the 1970s, has been making its comeback. The takings clause guarantees that "private property [may not] be taken for public use without just compensation." Historically, only when the government physically invaded an owner's property, for example through governmental road construction, would a taking be found in which compensation was required. Indirect takings through governmental regulation were found not to be significant enough to require compensation. But in a 1922 U.S. Supreme Court case, *Pennsylvania Coal Co. v. Mahon*, the Court did note regulation that "went too far" would be recognized as a taking that required compensation. The problem was, of course, determining what regulation "went too far."

In 1987, the U.S. Supreme Court, in deciding two takings clause cases, essentially revived the takings clause. In *Nollan v. Cal. Coastal Comm.*, the Supreme Court held that a requirement by the Coastal Commission that an owner of a beach lot grant an easement for public use before the Commission would issue a requisite permit constituted a taking under the takings clause of the Fifth Amendment. Because the government was taking the property for public use, the property owner deserved to be compensated by the government. Otherwise, the individual property owner would be the one bearing the costs for the public enjoyment of his property. In *Nollan*, the Court also noted that they would apply careful scrutiny with takings clause cases in the future. The other 1987 case, *First English Lutheran Church v. County of L.A.*, involved a temporary county flood plane regulation that prohibited certain buildings from being rebuilt after the buildings were destroyed by floods. The Supreme Court, without reaching the ultimate merits of the case, decided that there could be a regulatory taking even if the regulation was temporary and even if the regulation sought to protect public health and safety.

In the present term, the U.S. Supreme Court granted certiorari in three cases involving the takings clause. The first case which was really a Fifth Amendment due process case was dismissed on procedural grounds because certiorari was found to be improperly granted. The second case, *Yee v. City of Escondido* (1992), was a rent control case in which the owner of a mobile home park was constrained by strict California rent control regulations. Under the regulations the park owner was not given any discretion in choosing tenants and thus had to rent to anyone. The park owner was also prevented from ever raising the rent and had to let a departing tenant choose the new tenant who would replace that departing tenant. In a 1987 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals case, the court, in analyzing a similar rent control scheme, held the regulation to be a physical taking of the park owner's premises. The Supreme Court in *Yee*, however, decided such a regulation was not a physical taking, but that it might be a regulatory taking. The Court, however, declined to rule on the regulatory taking issue because there was a procedural defect in the case.

The third case, *Lucas v. S.C. Coastal Council*, is still pending in the Supreme Court. In *Lucas*, the plaintiff bought two vacant beach front lots on which he intended to build. South Carolina passed the Beachfront Management Act which prevented new construction on the lots, as well as reconstruction of any houses that were destroyed by storms. The plaintiff's lots are now essentially worthless (although Greve did point out that Lucas still has to pay taxes on these lots).

Currently, there are no principles in this area of the law for the courts to follow to determine what government action would constitute a taking that would warrant compensation. Possibly, the Court could determine the action that would constitute a taking by looking at the scope of the governmental action on the individual owner's property. For example, if there is a total deprivation of property, as there was in *Lucas*, then it would be a taking for which compensation would be required; however, if there is only a partial intrusion by the government, then it would not be a constitutional taking that would warrant compensation.

Greve argued that adopting this principle would, however, not be effective. First, this principle would conflict with the existing physical invasion cases where the actual degree of deprivation is irrelevant. The test in these cases was whether there had been an actual physical intrusion by the government. Also, there is an inherent logic flaw in declaring compensation if there is a

100 percent deprivation, but not if there is only a 95 percent deprivation. This sort of regulation invites the state to regulate to the point just below the total deprivation level. The ultimate effect of such regulation is that the state is allowed to get its public environmental legislation at the expense of the individual property owners.

Greve suggested three viable principles for the courts to use in determining what constitutes a taking requiring compensation by the government. First, the Court should implement a nuisance exemption in which the state does not have to provide compensation where there is a governmental taking to abate a nuisance. For example, the regulation at issue in *Lucas,* the Beachfront Management Act, had a provision that prohibited building walls along the beaches because of the danger of possible erosion of nearby beaches. In such a situation, because a wall would be a nuisance, no compensation would be required for the governmental taking of the owner's rights to build walls along the beaches. No similar rationale was given in the *Lucas* case for banning the building or reconstruction of houses. Greve additionally suggested that a nuisance should be defined according to the common law definition, and that the standard of review should be careful scrutiny.

A second workable principle is for the Court to give the state government enormous latitude within the scope of its police power to determine what regulations that state wants. There are two approaches to this principle. First is the California rule in which the regulation is either made within the scope of the state's police power and thus is a valid taking not requiring compensation, or the regulation is not within the police power of the state and the remedy is to completely strike down the legislation, as opposed to awarding compensation. The second, and more popular approach, allows the state to regulate whatever it wants. But if the state takes property that is determined not to be a nuisance, then the state must compensate the property owner.

Finally, the Court should adopt the *Armstrong* principle which comes from a 1960 case, *Armstrong v. U.S.* The *Armstrong* principle states that public burdens should not be borne by certain individuals alone, but should instead be borne by the public as a whole. By following this principle, the individual property owners would not have to bear the costs for public economic regulation. Instead, they would be compensated by the government for their property that has been taken for the public good.

In conclusion, Greve summarized his main concerns with current environmental regulations and how the recognition of property rights can actually help future environmental legislation. With current environmental regulations, individual property owners, not the pollutors, bear the regulatory costs. With the nuisance exception, the pollutors will actually be the ones paying. This exception would put the environmental emphasis on the pollutors which is where it belongs.

Another problem is that current environmental interest legislation is not getting the same treatment that all other governmental interests receive. In a democratic society, all governmental interests must be weighed against each other to determine which governmental programs the public feels are most important. With the individual property owners, as opposed to the government, paying for public environmental legislation, such legislation is passed without consideration for its cost. As such, the eventual result is that the good, effective environmental legislation is not weeded out from the bad, ineffective environmental legislation; unconstrained public political actors are having a free-for-all in the environmental area.

If environmental legislation is treated the same as all other legislation, environmental legislation will also then be balanced and weighed against other environmental legislation. What the public sees as the most important environmental legislation will be balanced against what the public is willing to pay for it. Only at that time will the best, most cost-efficient, and most effective environmental legislation be passed and implemented. The political actors would then be forced to stay on budget because it would be the public as a whole paying the costs for environmental legislation, instead of individuals who are owners of property. Recognizing property rights will force the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to not merely consider costs, but to actually bear them as well. Following these principles would lead to paying for environmental protection the constitutional way.

The Federalist Society is a national organization of lawyers and law students committed to the furtherance of conservative ideas and philosophies. The presentation by Greve was the first in what the Wake Forest chapter of the Federalist Society hopes will be a long line of debate oriented presentations on topics of social, political and legal interest to the Wake Forest community.

By Ann Maddox, a second-year student from Hobbs, NM and Haywood Barnes, a first-year student from Wilson, NC.

Law Review Hosts Financial Institutions Symposium

The Wake Forest Law Review conducted its sixth annual business law symposium at Graylyn Conference Center on March 27th. The symposium, "Financial Institutions: Regulations and Legal Challenges in the 1990's," featured 11 banking industry experts, including bankers, regulators, professors, and lawyers.

The keynote speaker was Wayne Angell, a governor of the Federal Reserve. Angell, who began serving on the Federal Reserve Board over six years ago, is the senior member of the board. He stated that America's banks should keep more capital on hand as a cushion for bad times. The incentive for banks to maintain high levels of liquid assets has been reduced by the presence of federal deposit insurance which serves to eliminate the threat of bank runs. Angell, however, conceded that higher capital standards cannot be achieved overnight. Rather they should be increased steadily in the future. During a break in the conference, Angell had an opportunity to comment to reporters that he believes the country's economic recovery depends heavily on the recovery of the housing market. He also followed up on concerns addressed in his speech that the increase in banking regulations might end up strangling banks. He stated that "we must reverse this thrust for more regulation. If we use. . .more and more regulation, we all will pay."

The afternoon began with remarks by Timothy Ryan, the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision. As the nation's thrift regulator, Ryan is a member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and of the Resolution Trust Corporation. After closing 700 institutions with $350 billion in assets since 1989, Ryan said the end is in sight for the savings and loan cleanup. "We're almost finished with the job. We're in the eighth inning," he said. "But I won't say we're ready to start the ninth inning because I'm deathly afraid we'll go into extra innings." His optimistic comments were tempered by some bad news. The country still has more banks, thrifts, and credit unions than it needs. In addition, the banks and thrifts are constrained by outdated laws and are in danger of being further constrained by a new set of rules meant to punish the industry for the thrift fiasco. Ryan gave North Carolina's depository institutions high marks. "I wish everybody was like North Carolina. It's a very stable group of institutions, most of them—a vast majority of them—well run, serving the community-banking need."

John L. Douglas, the former General Counsel of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, currently a partner with the Atlanta firm of Alston & Bird, addressed the issue of deposit insurance reform.

Marion A. Cowell, Jr., the Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of First Union Corporation, discussed the Community Reinvestment Act and how it relates to this era of bank consolidation. The act is used to analyze how well banks are serving the needs of their communities. The act can be a major stumbling block to a bank's plan for consolidation if the regulators are not satisfied with the bank's commitment to local lending needs.

The day's moderators were C.C. Hope, Jr. and John G. Medlin, Jr. Hope is a director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Resolution Trust Corporation, and Chairman of the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation. He has previously served as Vice Chairman of First Union National Bank of North Carolina, as President of the American Bankers Association, and as Secretary of Commerce for the State of North Carolina. Medlin is the Chief Executive Officer of the Wachovia Corporation and Chairman of the company's principal banks. He was selected by *Financial World* magazine as Chief Executive Officer for the Decade of the Eighties among Southern Banks and as Chief Executive Officer of the Year for 1990 among banks in the nation.

Other speakers included H. Rodgin Cohen—partner with the New York law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, David G. Epstein— partner with the Atlanta firm of King & Spalding, Keith R. Fisher—partner of the Boston firm in Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky & Popeo in their Washington D.C. office, Jonathan R. Macey—Professor of Law at Cornell Law School, and Geoffrey P. Miller—Professor of Law at the University of Chicago Law School.

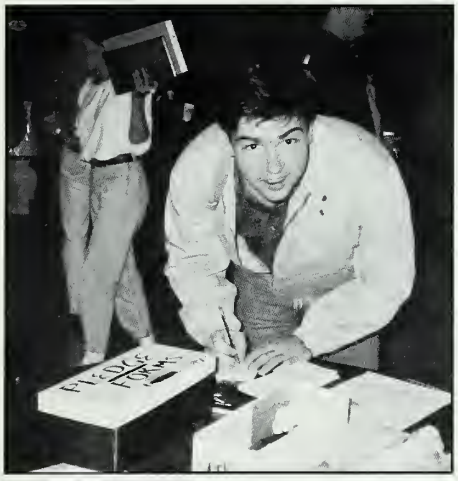
In addition to local media covering the symposium, CNBC F&M aired Wayne Angell's address over their national financial cable channel.

By Elizabeth A.B. McMorrow, a third-year student from Sudbury, MA.

photo by Rosen

The distinguished panel of financial institutions experts.

A Wake Forest Success Story: "Fixing The World Through Student Funded Fellowship"



"Our happy pledger," Russ Kenyon—a second-year student.

OK. I'll admit it. I can't single-handedly fix the world tomorrow and it bugs me. I can't do it for two reasons. First, I am ill-equipped. Second, the law school experience has blurred my perception of where it is broken. The social injustices I witnessed growing up motivated me to enter a profession that I thought would enable me to help those who cannot help themselves—those who can't afford to or those who just don't know any better. You know stupidity when you see it. Tradition and honest ignorance are harder beasts to tackle. Student Funded Fellowship (SFF) is one solution. It provides the basic tool for action—money—and allows an idealist like myself to fix the broken parts he or she sees.

Most of the public service organizations in need of legal aid cannot afford to pay even minimal living expenses to summer employees. In North Carolina, there is only one attorney for every 12,000 poor citizens. By comparison, there is one lawyer for every 750 people in the state's general population. The need for legal services goes unmet as financial obstacles force more and more law students who would otherwise seek public interest work into firms. Students are further discouraged by the misconception that public interest work is limited to Legal Aid Societies. In fact, the "public interest" field involves almost every area of law, from property to taxation. The SFF is designed to place students into the public interest and service positions where they are so badly needed.

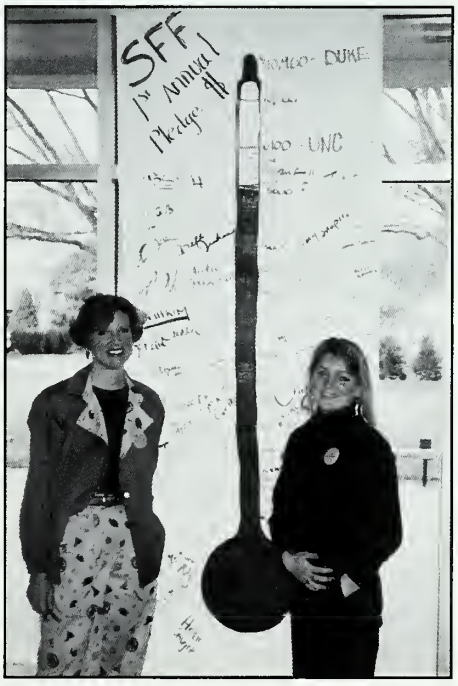
The SFF program relies primarily on the voluntary contributions of students and faculty. During the pledge drive, they were asked to "work a day for the public interest" by contributing one day's earnings to the SFF. The pledges, which are collected in the summer, are supplemented by the National Association of Public Interest Law (NAPIL). Grantees are selected by a board comprised of one representative from the faculty or administration, the Placement Director, one past grant recipient, one PILO member, and one elected representative from each of the first, second, and third-year classes. The application procedure is anonymous and relies on a student vote, which ranks the particular job/project descriptions, and an essay written by the applicant. The specific essay requirements insure that grant recipients have a sincere desire to work in public service, as well as demonstrable experience in public interest work.

Our first annual pledge drive took place during the week of March 16th, and the success was overwhelming. We received $6,763.25 in pledges and donations from 143 student and faculty members. The average pledge for 1Ls was $35.86; 2Ls, $55.70; 3Ls, $28.64; and faculty, $82.63. To give you an idea of how fantastic these results are, consider Duke who raises about $11,000 a year. They have roughly twice as many students, have been doing it for almost a decade, and receive a substantial donation from their administration. Consider also UNC who raised $6,100 last year. We have 200 fewer students and still beat them by over $600. We should be proud of the support Wake Forest's students and faculty have given to what we hope will be an important annual project.

We are all aware of the unequal distribution of legal services in our country. It is important that the law school community support our colleagues who want to use their legal skills to fix some part of our broken society. By doing so, we recognize our civic and professional responsibility to ensure legal representation to those who cannot otherwise afford it. Students at law schools around the nation, including Duke and UNC, have followed their visions with the help of SFF to provide aid in areas such as environmental protection, consumer justice, civil rights and civil liberties, immigration policy, local and federal government, and the plight of the homeless. The opportunities for public interest work are limitless, and we are only now beginning to develop sources of funding to support them.

I may not ever be able to fix the world, but it is a goal that promises incremental accomplishments, each a goal in itself. The SFF is just one solution to the problems that concern us all. The scales of justice are skewed against the weak and the poor and one of our goals as citizens and professionals should be to balance them. I think the students and faculty here have demonstrated that we are committed to doing our share for society. My sincerest thanks go out to all of you.

By Lanee Borsman (SFF Co-chair), a second-year student from Emerald Isle, NC.



SFF committee members Terri Legrand (left) and Lanee Borsman (right).

Law Students Stay in Shape

When we first came to law school, we were warned that the stress may lead us to substance abuse. Instead, many of us have relieved our stress by taking advantage of the exercise facilities available here at Wake Forest.

The year-old Benson Center houses a fitness center in its basement. Third-year law student, Kevin Lake, described the facilities there as "probably better than any fitness clubs in Winston-Salem." The Benson fitness center is free to students. Even though it is conveniently located on campus, the fitness center is not any more crowded than private clubs during the peak hours.

The equipment at the Benson Center is top-quality and new. There are several treadmills, stationary bikes, and stairmasters. Circuit training machines are also available for toning and building muscles. The Benson has circuit training machines for every major muscle group and some minor ones.

Lake stated that most newcomers to the fitness scene at Benson are accompanied by friends who show them the ropes. However, the fitness center personnel are available to show students how to use the equipment.

Law students have also been active in Wake Forest intramural sports. "Death Rowe," the women's team, has been particularly successful in softball and basketball. The men put together eight different intramural basketball teams. Other law students played intramural tennis, water polo, and coed softball.

The Wake Forest campus is used in other ways by law students promoting personal fitness. Kimber Cramer, a third-year student, and Russ Kenyon, a second-year student, are often seen roller blading down the campus roads. Ken Craig, a third-year student, regularly jogs with three or four other law students. Many students go for peaceful walks at the nearby Reynolda gardens.

While law school can be quite stressful, Wake Forest provides numerous opportunities to relieve that stress in productive, healthy ways.

By Mary F. Balthasar, a third-year student from Buffalo, NY.

Levin Wins Zeliff Competition

Each spring the Student Trial Bar hosts the Zeliff Trial Bar Competition. This event promotes the development of trial advocacy skills of students from the second and third-year classes. The competition is dedicated to the memory of the late Cynthia J. Zeliff, a Wake Forest alumnus who excelled at the art of trial advocacy.

This year the final round of the Zeliff Competition was held at three o'clock p.m. on February 26th. The Honorable William Z. Wood, Jr. presided over the event. The plaintiff, John Garza, was represented by third-year student Steve Levin. The defendant, Specific Electric Company, was represented by second-year student Mike Young.

photo by Rosen

2L competitor Mike Young cross-examines Mary Alice Dixon.

The problem involved a negligence action instituted by the plaintiff. Mr. Garza, a licensed electrician, was injured while working on a product called the TR-1497. The TR-1497 was a large electrical box manufactured by the defendant. Mr. Garza was severely shocked when he accidentally touched the live electrical lugs underneath the TR-1497. The basis of Mr. Garza's action was that the TR-1497 was defective because of its unreasonably dangerous design.

The plaintiff's argument was based on two points. The first point was that it was a common practice for electricians to work around live electricity. The second point was that the defendant could have installed a protective guard over the lugs for a minimal cost.

The defense argued that the plaintiff did not act in a reasonable fashion. This contention was based on the fact that the plaintiff ignored warning signs posted on the TR-1497. These signs directed electricians to turn off the power before trying to access the box.

photo by Rosen

Steve Levin presents his side to the jury.

After closing arguments, Judge Wood decided in favor of the plaintiff. He commented that both competitors were fine advocates. The first prize of $500 went to Levin for winning the competition. The second prize of $250 went to Young for his commendable efforts in the competition.

By Jocelyn M. Burns, a third-year student from Ellicott City, MD.

National Trial Team Ranked Among Top Eight in Nation

Dean Walsh likes to say that while many consider Miami University of Ohio to be the cradle of great football coaches, he considers Wake Forest University to be the cradle of great litigators. Wake Forest's National Trial Team has proved that remark true. The National Trial Team consists of two competition groups. Jeff Lisson (3L), Chris Fox (3L/MBA), and Keith Burns (2L) comprise one group. The second group is made up of Kim Stevens (3L), Chris Lane (3L/MBA), and Chuck Brusso (3L). Steve Berlin, an attorney with Petree Stockton, and Professor Wilson Parker coach these two successful groups. All members and coaches should be congratulated for the hard work they displayed in the regional trial team competition.

The group of Jeff Lisson, Chris Fox, and Keith Burns won the regional competition, and went on to compete at the national competition in San Antonio, TX. These team members represented Wake Forest University's excellent trial advocacy programs well. The team knocked out many of the other 22 law school teams to make it to the quarterfinals of the competition. The team was challenged by the University of Virginia, Cardozo School of Law, and Northwestern on their way to the quarterfinals. They eventually lost to Washington University of St. Louis. Our congratulations go out to the National Trial Team for placing among the top eight teams in the country for the fourth year in a row.

By Aimee N. Richardson, a third-year student from Bonita Springs, FL.

photo by Holmes

Chris Fox, Jeff Lisson, Coach Steve Berlin, and Keith Burns—members of the National Trial Team (from left).

photo by Holmes

Chuck Brusso, Kim Stevens, and Chris Lane, also competing members of the National Trial Team (from left).

Clinic Students Argue Before US Court of Military Appeals

The students in the traditional clinical program were given a unique opportunity this semester. Through Associate Dean James Taylor, Jr., the students had the chance to submit an amicus curiae brief to the U.S. Court of Military Appeals.

The case before the Court is that of *United States v. Graff*. Through this case, the Court is presented with a question of great constitutional importance: whether due process constitutional guarantees require that military trial and appellate judges be appointed for fixed terms of office. Ann Friesen and Diana Palecek worked together to write an amicus brief on behalf of the Appellant, Ronald D. Graff. Graff contends that military trials before judges without fixed terms of office are a denial of due process. Mark Becker and Paula Jordan wrote an amicus supporting the opposing view of the United States government.

Airman Graff was tried by a general court-martial in accordance with the Uniform Code of Military Justice and was convicted on numerous counts. The most serious of these convictions was three counts of conspiracy to commit espionage.

The amicus brief prepared and submitted on behalf of the Appellant was written under the advisement of Professor I.B. Covington. This brief focused on the lack of protection against command influence on military judges. The brief argued that such influence would be reduced if military judges served for fixed terms of office rather than at the will of the tribunal.

Professor Ronald Wright acted as advisor for the brief submitted on behalf of the government. This amicus supported the government's argument that the current system of selecting and assigning military judges best supports the special needs and interests of military service, and does not rise to the level of a due process violation.

Following the filing of the briefs with the Court, Professors Covington and Wright requested that the students be allowed to give oral arguments before the court. Their request was granted. On April 7th the clinical students and advisors traveled to Washington, D.C. to present oral arguments.

On behalf of the Appellant, nine amicus curiae arguments were made, three by law students. Diana Palecek argued as the representative of Wake Forest for Appellant, along with students from Columbus School of Law and Indiana University. Limited to five minutes, Ms. Palecek focused her argument on the lack of adequate procedural safeguards within the military judicial system designed to prevent command influence.

Only two amicus curiae arguments were made on behalf of the government. Mark Becker represented Wake Forest in support of the government's position, arguing that tenuring military judges would not eradicate improper influence. Both students were eloquent in their presentations and represented Wake Forest University in an impressive manner.

By Paula Jordan, a second-year student from Timmonsville, SC.

photo by Sessoms

Paula Jordan, Diana Palacek, Ann Friesen, and Mark Becker argued before the U.S. Court of Military Appeals (from left).

Moot Court Teams Enjoy Successful Year

photo by Holmes

Tamura Coffey, Kimberly Speiden, Professor George Walker, Caryn Chittenden, Barbara Smith, and Robert Cook—members of the Jessup Moot Court Team (from left).

On the wall adjacent to the chief justice's desk in the Moot Court office is a 1987 article from the New York Law Journal. The headline reads "Wake Forest: The Mean Moot Court Machine." The success of this year's moot court teams put an exclamation mark on that statement.

In the fall, Wake Forest organized four teams to compete in three different competitions. The Benton Information Law and Privacy Team won best brief and advanced to the finals before losing to Villanova. Wake Forest University was a quarterfinalist and best brief recipient in the Southeast regional bracket of the National Moot Court Competition. The final fall team, the Jessup International Law Team, advanced to the international round by winning the Southeast regional competition and received the award for best brief.

The success of the fall teams was a tough act to follow. The spring teams, however, responded to the pressure by sending three teams beyond the preliminaries.

In mid-March, Regina Robinson Boss, Lynn Self, Jayson Sowers, and Professor Sue Grebeldinger travelled to New York City to submit briefs and make oral arguments in the Wagner Labor Law Competition. This year's problem concerned the scope of state regulation of collective bargaining in the construction industry. The predominant issue was whether federal preemption prevented the states from acting in areas of "special" interest. Advancing to the quarterfinal round, the Wake Forest University team competed against law schools from Benjamin Cardozo, Florida State, and Willamette Universities.

On March 26-28th, the Albany Law School hosted the Gabrielli National Family Law Moot Court Competition. In spite of cancelled flights, blown tires on airplanes, cockroach-infested rooms, cold and flu, the Gabrielli team of Daniel Bullard, Bruce Jacobs, and Judith Wroblewski reached the finals of the competition before losing to Villanova.

The competition's issue revolved around the term "parent" in a statute granting custody petition rights solely to parents. The core dispute was between a separated lesbian couple who had conceived a child through the artificial insemination. Counsel for the child's natural mother argued that "parent" encompasses only biological or adoptive parents. The appellant argued that "parent" is not confined to biological ties, but encompasses those who act in the capacity of a child's parent.

Despite the problems associated with getting to the event, the team received substantial compliments while competing. During the quarterfinal round, Bullard and Jacobs argued for the appellant against the University of Bridgeport. In declaring Wake Forest University the winner, one of the judges stated he had come into the round with a preconceived notion of what the law should be, but after oral arguments had changed his mind. He noted that only rarely does an oral advocate change a judge's mind, and that before that round it had never happened to him. The same praise was given by the judges in the semi-final round after Wroblewski and Bullard defeated first-ranked Tulane. In unanimously declaring Wake Forest the winner, the judges stated that they would be proud to hear members of the team argue in their courts after law school.

The team, coached by Professor Buddy Herring, received substantial help from Professors Billings, Covington, Foy, Grebeldinger, Logan, Reynolds, and Rose. In reaching the finals, Wake Forest argued against teams from the University of Bridgeport, University of Connecticut, Dayton University, and Tulane University (twice). This is the first time Wake Forest has reached the final round of this competition.

The Jerome Prince Evidence Team performance was also outstanding. In early April, Wake Forest sent the pure southern team of Doug Banks, Mark Draper, and Zane Leiden to compete in the national evidence competition hosted by Brooklyn School of Law. Thirty-three teams argued two issues at the competition. The first issue was whether or not implied assertions are hearsay under Federal Rule of Evidence 801. The second issue concerned the use of private client privilege in the corporate context.

Although judges were not allowed to know where the teams were from, they generally did not have a problem identifying Wake Forest as a southern team. According to Leiden, between their accents and comments like, "Judge, that's like a dog yappin' at your heel" the Brooklyn judges consistently concluded that team members were not from the New York area.

The Prince team argued against teams from Brooklyn Law School, Campbell, and Seton Hall before losing to Tennessee in the quarterfinal round. The team did the best of any previous Wake Forest team in recent memory. The team associated much of their success to the preparation which coach Professor Rhoda Billings and the faculty gave during their practice rounds.

The success of both the fall and spring teams is a continual story for the Wake Forest Moot Court Board. These achievements along with inter-school competitions, such as the Stanley Moot Court Competition, are the primary reasons why Wake Forest has become one of the nation's premier Moot Court Programs.

By Bruce Jacobs, a second-year student from East Brunswick, NJ.

Annual BLSA Scholarship Banquet: "Students Stepping Into Tomorrow"

photo by Rosen

Justice Dennis Archer speaks to the BLSA banquet audience.

Wake Forest University's Black Law Student's Association (BLSA) held its annual scholarship banquet at the Sawtooth Center on February 21st. This event marked the seventh annual scholarship program sponsored by BLSA. The program was dedicated to Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall.

The tribute highlighted the irreconcilable notion that while this country was founded on principles of justice and equality, Black Americans were not recognized as recipients of these fundamental rights until recently. Further, the struggle for the Black American law student is more than academic or financial because they bear a heavy burden of social responsibility. The distinguished speaker for the evening personified the ideals of Justice Marshall.

Justice Dennis Archer, former Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court and partner in the firm of Dickinson, Wright, Moon, Van Dusen and Freeman, delivered the keynote address. Justice Archer was the second African American to be appointed to the Michigan Supreme Court. As a graduate of Wayne State University School of Law, he later served as president of the State Bar of Michigan. His message instructed young African American students to draw upon their history to strengthen them as they move into the profession. He charged students with the responsibility to recognize that their legal education empowers them to be catalysts for change, especially as contributors to their individual communities and society at large.

Stanley Osborne, President of BLSA, presided over the event. Dean Robert Walsh offered a warm welcome to the many community leaders, students, parents, faculty, and friends of the University. One of BLSA's sponsors, Professor I.B. Covington, charged the graduating students and gave closing remarks. During the program, several student and community leaders were recognized for their outstanding contributions to the legal profession.

Former BLSA President, Denise Hartsfield, was the banquet honoree. Ms. Hartsfield, a 1991 graduate of the law school, distinguished herself while a student at Wake Forest through her involvement in the Frederick Douglass and Stanley Moot Court teams. Her outspoken advocacy in matters that impact beyond the African American community made it fitting that she should be the first recipient of the Dean's Award for Student Leadership. Despite her demanding clerkship with Judge Richard C. Erwin of the U.S. Federal District Court, she coached this year's Frederick Douglass Moot Court team.

Professor Luellen Curry presented the BLSA Scholarship to two BLSA members who were selected by a faculty/student committee. First-year student LaTonya Broome and third-year student Karen E. Eady received scholarship awards. Ms. Eady has been instrumental in BLSA's community service programs with the Winston-Salem Urban League and has encouraged her classmates to recognize their innate responsibility to the African American community.

Entertainment was provided by law students Javette Jenkins and J. Douglas Armstrong. Third-year student Glenda Wheeler read an excerpt from a letter written by Justice Higgenbottem to Justice Clarence Thomas highlighting the concern that African American persons who ascend to power not forget from whence they came.

The members of BLSA would like to express their sincere appreciation to faculty, student, and community leaders whose presence and support are immeasurable elements in the success of this annual event.

By Rita M. Sampson, a third-year student from Norfolk, VA.

photo by Rosen

Professor Luellen Curry presents LaTonya Broome with a BLSA scholarship award.

1992 Excellence in Teaching Award: Professor Ralph Peeples

On April 11th, Professor Ralph Peeples was awarded the 1992 *Jurist* Excellence in Teaching Award by the third-year class at the annual Barristers' Ball. Peeples who is a native of Charleston, South Carolina, is married and the father of four children ages eleven, seven, and twin five-year olds. He graduated from Davidson College in 1973 and matriculated to New York University School of Law where he graduated in 1976. Then he began his legal career by working for a large law firm in Cleveland, Ohio, where he mainly practiced corporate and public securities work.

In 1979, Peeples decided to come back to the Southeast where he had learned of a faculty opening at Wake Forest Law School. He thought it would be a "nice temporary arrangement" until he figured out what he wanted to do. This "temporary arrangement" has now turned into 13 successive years of an arrangement. According to Peeples, over the years "I learned that teaching is seductive and that once you do it, it's hard to give it up. I never expected that it would be a long term relationship, but it has just been a lot of fun." He has mostly taught Debtor-Creditor and Business Organizations since becoming a member of the faculty of the law school.

Aside from being a professor, Peeples is on the board of directors of the Legal Aid Society of Northwest North Carolina. In addition, he always tries to have at least one research and writing project going. He is an arbitrator for the American Arbitration Association. Peeples has a special interest in alternative dispute resolution and from time-to-time teaches mediation and negotiation. He also teaches a corporations lecture for the Bar Bri Bar Review course held each summer at Wake Forest. Outside of the academic arena, Peeples is a baseball fan which stems from his former stay in Cleveland, Ohio. According to Peeples, he has "an incurable addiction" to the Cleveland Indians and the Cleveland Browns.

From August of '91 until February '92, Peeples worked as an associate dean at large at Wake Forest School of Law during his sabbatical. He felt as though this was a good experience since he was given an opportunity to meet students he would not have met otherwise. During that same six month period, Peeples was teaching Bankruptcy and Real Estate Finance at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Law. Even though this sounds like a heavy load, Peeples said he had tremendous cooperation from everyone.

photo by Balthasar

Professor Ralph Peeples thanks 3Ls for the Excellence in Teaching Award.

This was not Peeples' first time winning the prestigious Excellence in Teaching Award; he also won it in 1981 and 1987. But when asked about receiving the award, Peeples responded, "I was very surprised. I was absolutely amazed because first of all, I hadn't taught at Wake Forest in the Fall of 1991, thus there was no reason to expect it. Second, over the years I've learned that I don't always trust my judgment about whether I'm doing a good job or not. Sometimes my perception isn't always accurate about how things are going in class. And third, there are just so many good teachers at Wake Forest now and so many people that ought to win that award that it really never crossed my mind that I would win." When they announced my name I was probably sharing a joke with [Professor] Tom Roberts. I definitely was not prepared. It was an awful nice thing and I will always be grateful. Teaching is a joint enterprise. Good teaching works when the class lets you do it. They will laugh at your jokes even when they are not funny. They play along with you. When you know that they are playing along anything is possible. The trick is to get them to play along."

Peeples further stated that "[n]o award at Wake Forest meant as much to me as this award. The Excellence in Teaching Award was particularly sweet this year because it was so totally unexpected. I'm not at all sure if it was deserved, but I am grateful for the class's generosity. You worry about things as you get older. The things that used to be a natural and easy way of connecting the students have to be worked at a little bit more as you get older. You worry about losing touch with the students. I worry about it a lot—that maybe I was losing touch.

"The award came at a time when I had a lot of self doubt about whether or not I was a good teacher. It was reassuring. It was largely due to the fact that based on the number of years I had been teaching, I had begun to really wonder if I had lost touch. I wasn't sure if I was doing a good job anymore."

"The nice thing about this award is that I can finally tell my kids who ask from time to time what it is that I do. Often it is hard to explain. But I can tell them that I am a teacher and this is something that they can relate to and respect; that's really nice. I think the greatest satisfaction that I get out of teaching is that I can explain to my seven year old what it is that I do."

Over the past 13 years that Peeples has been teaching, he has found that no one way of teaching is per se the "best way." No one way works all the time. Peeples articulated that "[i]t depends on your personality. Good teaching is an extension of personality. It depends on a lot of variables such as the course and the group of students being taught. What works in one class does not always work in the next. It also depends on what you're trying to get across that day as well as who your students are."

"You have to match your technique with

the goal for the day. For instance, if the goal is to deal with policy then you may want to deal with open-ended hypotheticals. But, most importantly, you have to be flexible. If one routine doesn't work, you have to try another one. The important thing is for the students to understand. If the students come out comfortable with the language of the course and not afraid of the concepts, then the course was a success."

Peeples went on to say that "[t]here are so many different ways to be a good professor. So long as you are honest and genuinely like students then the trick is to just be yourself. However, there are qualities that my colleagues have that I really envy and I attempt to plagiarize: The thoroughness of Charlie Rose and his absolute devotion to students. The thorough knowledge of the area that Butch Covington has and his ability to lecture so clearly. His enthusiasm for what others would say is not an interesting area of law; I really admire those things. The decency of someone like Tom Roberts. The 'off-beat' humor of Joel Newman. The patience and intelligence of Miles Foy. The rigorous approach of Rhoda Billings. I really admire those qualities. I feel as though I have learned as well as cribbed a lot from my colleagues."

In speaking with Peeples, he expressed a strong affinity for Wake Forest. One of the reasons why he likes Wake Forest so much is, according to Peeples, "because there are so many people on this faculty who really like teaching and care about the students which is something I did not sense when I was in law school. This is what sets Wake Forest apart in a lot of ways from other law schools."

When asked about his views on teaching and dealing with the egos that are often seen in adult students, Peeples responded "you get into trouble as a teacher when you feel as though you know everything. What I have consistently found is that if you are honest with students, they'll forgive you. If you're willing to say 'I don't know. I'll look it up. Or, I'll think about it,' then they will accept that. What students will not accept and should not accept is pretending to know something that you don't and trying to bluff your way through."

"Really hard teaching is elementary school. Very hard teaching is middle school. Impossible teaching is junior high. That's where the real teaching goes on, and those are the kind of folks that I admire the most."

Presently, Peeples doesn't know how long he'll stay at Wake Forest. He will stay as long as the administration lets him, but he definitely has no plans for leaving.

By Karen E. Eady, a third-year student from Chesapeake, VA.

Walker Accepts Chair at Naval War College

For those of you who thought "Top Gun" was where the Navy sent its brightest and best, allow me to introduce the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island, which will be home to our own Professor George K. Walker next year. Walker has accepted the Charles H. Stockton Chair for International Law, a distinct honor which will enable him to teach this nation's future senior officers in seminars in international law and national security law while participating in other College programs. This will be a homecoming of sorts for Walker who holds a diploma with distinction from the College.

The College accepts junior and senior U.S. military officers and government officials, as well as officers from navies around the world into its distinguished curriculum. They attend the College for one year and are awarded a masters degree for their efforts. While attending the College, their studies are divided into trimesters. They cover a core curriculum of strategy and policy, defense management, and naval operations. Depending on College curriculum needs, Walker may assist in teaching some of these classes and will offer his own electives while contributing to research performed at the College.

Walker will return the following year to Wake Forest School of Law and hopes to bring with him his insights to pass on to students here. At the College, his teaching colleagues will be people who have helped make history and his students those who may play a role in shaping the future. His insider perspective should prove invaluable to law students. And on a more personal scale for us here at Wake Forest, having a professor who has held the Stockton Chair will certainly benefit our law school.

Walker welcomes the challenges awaiting him at the Naval War College, and sees its role as dynamic and crucial as that institution examines the roles of navies throughout the globe in the new world order of the 21st century. We wish him all the best and anxiously await his return.

By C. Gant Redmon, III, a third-year student from Alexandria, VA.

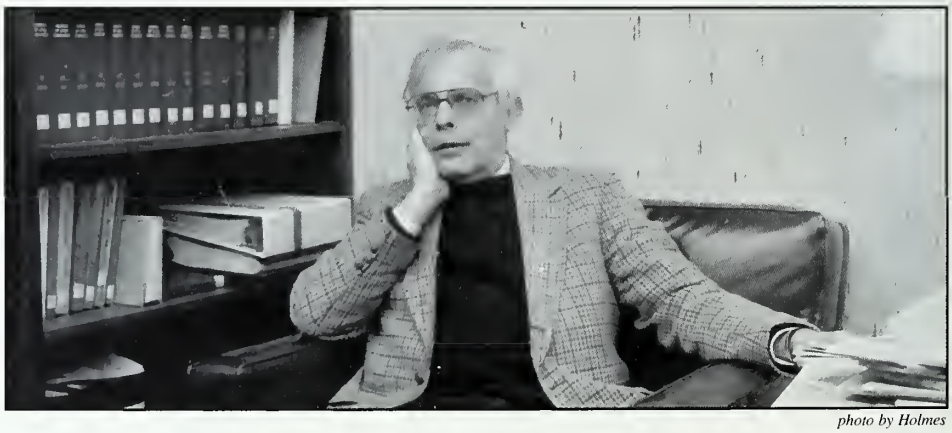


photo by Holmes

Professor George K. Walker, recipient of the Charles H. Stockton Chair for International Law.

Construction Update: Worrell Professional Center

Construction continues on the Worrell Professional Center. When completed, the Center will house the schools of law and management.

Due to construction delays, the estimated target date of completion, originally set for July 1st, has been pushed back to November. The law and management schools plan to move into the new facility over Christmas break and begin classes when students return in January. H. Miles Foy, III, associate dean, academic affairs, said that the move will be a big project that will be complicated somewhat by the limited amount of time in which the bulk of the task will have to be carried out.

The new building will provide the law school with roughly double the space it now has in Carswell Hall. Dean Foy feels that the increased library and student space will be the two main advantages offered by the Professional Center. Unlike Carswell Hall, the Professional Center will have room to house the law school's entire library collection. There will be 400 study carrels available to students. In addition, the Professional Center will have two student lounges and increased office space for student organizations.

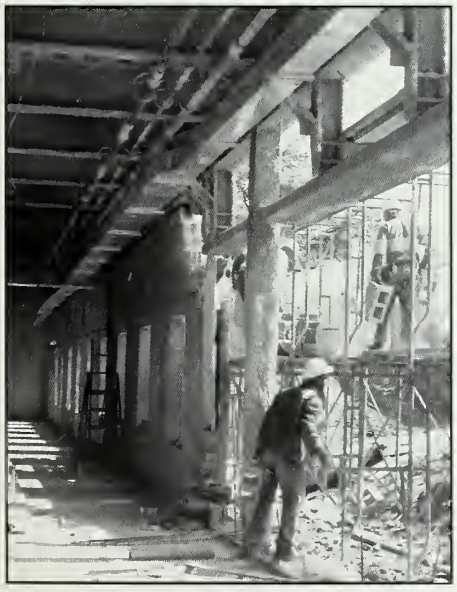
The law school section of the building will also boast three 50 seat classrooms, two 85 seat classrooms, a 200 seat auditorium, two moot court rooms, and numerous seminar and conference rooms. Dean Foy feels that the Worrell Center will enhance the law school's entire program and make going to law school a more enjoyable experience.

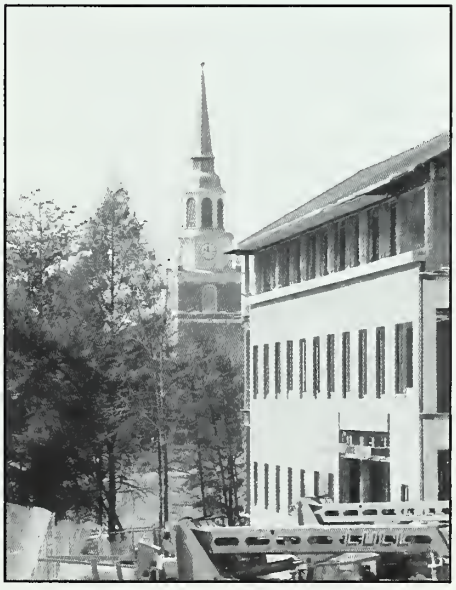
Once the Professional Center is completed, Carswell and Babcock Halls, the two buildings now occupied by the law and management schools, will be converted into use by undergraduate departments.

The official dedication of the Worrell Professional Center is tentatively scheduled for April 2-3, 1993.

By Mark Teague, a second-year student from Faith, NC.

An aerial view of the Worrell Professional Center.





ALUMNI NEWS

Billings Reflects on Term as NCBA President

This June 20th marks the end of a fabulous term in office for Professor Rhoda B. Billings ('66). On June 22, 1991, she became the 97th President of the North Carolina Bar Association (NCBA). Not only is Billings the first woman to hold this position, she is also the first law school professor to serve as president. According to Billings, neither fact added any extra pressure. Billings, however, admitted that since she was not active in the practice of law, she did not want to appear overly critical of the practice of law. All decisions were made in relation to the practice. Having practiced herself and having served in an appellate capacity, in addition to receiving exposure through her husband's practice, Billings felt that she was sensitive to the needs and concerns of practitioners.

Billings stated that the most rewarding aspect of the position was the opportunity to witness the large number of lawyers who gave their time to society and the profession. This time commitment includes serving on committees and other NCBA positions, in addition to doing pro bono work.

Billings indicated that it was hard to fully accomplish anything in a year's time. The real reward was watching ideas become realities. One such idea was the establishment of the All Bar Death Penalty Representation Conference. The conference is comprised of a comprehensive mix of all statewide bar groups. The conference aims to solve the problem of the inadequate number of lawyers representing capital offenders. In addition, Billings was especially pleased with the accomplishments of the Commission on the Status of Women in the Legal Profession. Although established before her presidency began, the committee completed a majority of its investigation this past year and will soon form its conclusions.

At the beginning of her term, Billings made it clear that one of her top priorities was to make legal services more available and affordable. To address the affordable services issue, the NCBA established the Task Force on the Quality and Value of Legal Services. The task force is still in its investigatory stage and will not draw its conclusions for at least another year. Therefore, it is too early to predict their findings. The task force did hold public hearings. Billings believes that, through the NCBA's activities, the entire legal community has become more sensitive to the concerns surrounding billing practices. For example, the Death Penalty Representation Conference is attempting to increase the involvement of large civil firms in the representation of capital offenders to address the availability of services issue.

In addition to making legal services available and affordable, Billings would like to see the exciting undertaking of the Computerized Access to Public Records Task Force continue. The goals of this group are two-fold. First, the NCBA would like to provide technical assistance to firms across the state. Second, the NCBA wants to make all state public offices accessible from the lawyer's desk.

Besides commenting on the positive work of the NCBA, Billings also talked about her position's challenges. Without hesitation, Billings stated that the difficulties of correspondence were the most frustrating aspect of her position. She said it was nearly impossible to answer the avalanche of daily mail to the degree that it deserved to be answered.

Another difficulty was that the NCBA was not able to escape the budgetary difficulties that have plagued the country. At the beginning of her term, the NCBA Foundation was operating at a large deficit. Having served as the past chairperson of the Finance Committee, Billings was determined to operate close to budget. She stated, "this year we are in a good financial position." No deficit exists. Billings credits her "excellent staff" with this accomplishment. The demands on the staff far exceeded NCBA's financial resources. Thus, it was necessary to carefully pick and chose NCBA programs. Billings' budgetary adherence was for the benefit of the NCBA, and not for self-glorification. For example, to increase the consistency in programs and to decrease the waste associated with abandoned programs, Billings tried to

photo by Sessoms

'91-'92 NCBA President, Rhoda B. Billings.

initiate programs that were priorities of the president-elect.

Looking ahead, Billings said that she has no aspiration to hold other specific offices. From past experience, Billings finds it beneficial to remain flexible and open to future opportunities. She plans to continue her active involvement with the Institute of Political Leadership and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Billings is extremely appreciative for the support she received throughout her presidency. "It would be unfair to pick individual persons because there were so many." In staffing her committees, sections, and programs, only two individuals solicited asked not to be called on. The support of past presidents was also beneficial to Billings. Billings expressed her sincere gratitude to the Wake Forest University School of Law. "As a whole, it has made the job possible." The dean's office decreased her course load; her colleagues were supportive and helpful; and her first-year students were cooperative in rescheduling class. Billings found the first-year students' good humor in rescheduling classes refreshing.

Billings believes that the image of the legal profession is the responsibility of every attorney. Like any group, the profession can be tarnished by the misbehavior of a few individuals. "Thus, it is in the hands of individual lawyers as to what is the image of the legal profession." Billings' integrity and dedication should be an example for the entire legal community.

By Paula A. Steinhilber, a fourth-year JD/MBA student from Ft. Washington, MD.

Alumnus to Serve as '92-'93 NCBA President

J. Donald Cowan, Jr.
NCBA President-Elect

J. Donald Cowan, a '68 alumnus of Wake Forest University School of Law, will serve as the President of the North Carolina Bar Association (NCBA) during the '92-'93 term. Cowan sought the presidency of the state bar association because he sees the NCBA as occupying two roles: helping people practice law and helping people in the community by providing services to those who wouldn't otherwise be able to afford them. Cowan is interested in increasing opportunities for lawyers to help in the community without having to mandate that lawyers provide such activities.

Cowan points out that 70-75 percent of the lawyers in North Carolina practice in small firms. Cowan's first goal as president is to give these firms access to the same resources as the large urban firms, especially access to public records and computerized research.

While there are already many lawyers involved in pro bono and other community services, Cowan wants to provide even more chances for lawyers to get involved in providing services that many people cannot afford. This would increase the public's access to the legal system and enhance the public's perception of lawyers.

Cowan thinks one trend that we will see in North Carolina is increased use of the multi-door courtroom. Mechanisms such as arbitration and dispute resolution are more efficient and more affordable for the poor. North Carolina has been a leader in this area. With respect to advertising, Cowan feels that the increase over the last five years has peaked, and that the level of advertising by lawyers will remain stable.

Nationally, lawyers have been under fire. Vice President Dan Quayle's recent criticisms of the legal profession made this clear. Cowan notes that the NCBA has been looking at each of Quayle's proposals for reform. Many of the proposals have been in effect in North Carolina for a number of years. These proposals are generally geared toward improving the quality of legal services and making them more affordable.

Professor Billings will be a hard act to follow according to Cowan. He stated that Billings has established an excellent model for leadership of the state bar association, and that he has no plans to do anything different. In particular, he cited the innovation shown by Professor Billings, especially with her establishment of a task force on billing and affordability. In line with Cowan's goals, he hopes that this task force will continue.

Mr. Cowan closed our interview by declaring that Wake Forest can't be beaten for providing a sound legal foundation.

By Mike McCormick, a first-year student from Thorn Hill, Ontario, Canada.

Linking Wake Forest to the Community ...

On July 1st, James Taylor, Jr., associate dean, external affairs, will complete his term as President of the Forsyth County Bar Association (FCBA). The FCBA is a voluntary association with nearly 700 members. It is the third largest legal organization in North Carolina.

Taylor says that he was fortunate and honored to have been allowed to serve as president of the FCBA. Taylor recently reflected on his tenure as president and some of the challenges facing the local bar. One of the important events the FCBA was involved in the past year was the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the Bill of Rights. Taylor emphasizes that, even after the 200th anniversary passes, it is important to continue to call attention to the important role that lawyers and the Bill of Rights play in preserving the type of government and system that we enjoy in this country.

Taylor explains that one way the FCBA will try to do this is to increase participation in Law Day. Law Day was first proclaimed by President Eisenhower to celebrate our nation as a government of law and is commemorated annually on May 1st. Taylor believes Law Day provides a great opportunity to draw attention to the good things that lawyers do, such as pro bono work and other community service activities. In the future, Taylor feels the FCBA and all attorneys need to focus on projecting a more accurate picture of lawyers. By "accurate," Taylor explains, he does not necessarily mean a "better" picture of lawyers. He feels that attorneys have done a poor job in the area of public relations in the past and in the future we should try to help the public understand the important role attorneys play in our society. In addition, he would like to see more attorneys encouraged to enter into public interest law work and to continue the strong commitment to pro bono work.

photo by Sessoms

Associate Dean James Taylor, Jr.

As part of his duties as associate dean, Taylor is director of the Clinical Program at Wake Forest. Taylor stressed the importance of the close relationship that exists between the FCBA and the Clinical Program. The FCBA's clinic committee plays a vital role in helping to identify new supervising attorneys for the law school's Program. The committee also conducts a summer workshop for the supervising lawyers.

Taylor feels that Wake Forest is extremely fortunate because "no other law school in the nation receives as much support from the local bar and bench for its clinic program." Taylor emphasizes that the Clinical Program could probably not survive without the tremendous amount of support it receives. "The continued success of the Clinical Program is really in the self interest of attorneys and the community," Taylor explains, "because Clinic makes students better lawyers."

By Mark Teague, a second-year student from Faith, NC.

Decades of Service— The Retirement of James E. Sizemore

Thirty-nine years ago when Professor James E. Sizemore began teaching at Wake Forest School of Law, the school required law students to attend chapel twice a week to hear inspirational programs from excellent speakers such as Billy Graham. Much has changed since those days, including the move from Wake Forest, North Carolina, to Winston-Salem in 1956, but Sizemore has continued to teach students the fundamentals of law. In the fall of 1991, however, he announced his retirement from full-time teaching effective at the end of the '91-'92 academic year. Currently, he ranks third in years of service as a professor behind the law school's founder Professor Needham Yancey Gulley and Professor Edgar Walter Timberlake, Jr. He plans to continue teaching English Legal History for two more years as Professor Emeritus before full retirement.

Recently, Sizemore spoke of his many years of service and the events which led to his coming to Wake Forest. In 1943, at the age of eighteen, James Sizemore joined the United States Navy. He served on a Navy L.S.T., a large troop and equipment landing ship. One night in April 1944, a few weeks before D-Day, his ship and seven other L.S.T.'s were cruising through the English Channel. The ships were on their way to make a practice landing before the invasion of Normandy when a squad of fast-moving Nazi E-boats attacked the ships with torpedoes. The Nazis sank two of the ships, including Sizemore's, and blew the stern off a third ship. Only 90 men out of over 400 on Sizemore's ship survived the devastating attack. From all three ships, more men were killed in that one attack than at Omaha Beach on D-Day. Sizemore was one floor below the ship's deck

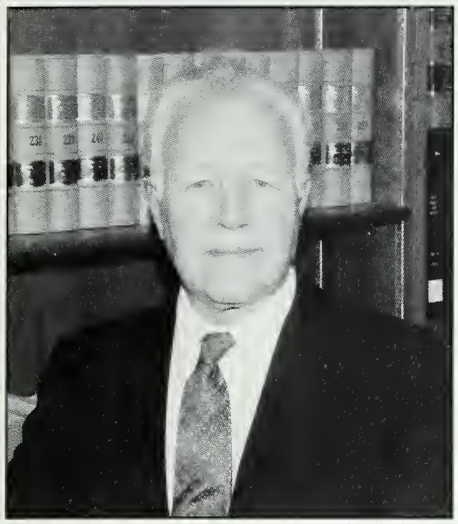


photo by Sessoms

Professor Emeritus James E. Sizemore.

on the opposite side of the ship from where the torpedoes hit. The Navy swore the survivors to secrecy under penalty of court marshal. The event remained a secret until 1985 when the new owner of a British seaside resort found buttons on the beach from uniforms of the dead soldiers and sailors. The owner asked local people about the source of the buttons and learned of the attack. He then researched it by obtaining previously confidential government reports pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. Section 552 (1974), and published a book, *The Forgotten Dead*, on the event.

After the war, Sizemore enrolled in college at East Tennessee State University. He came to Wake Forest in the spring of 1950 as a law student, but did not officially graduate from East Tennessee State with his B.S. until 1951. He entered Wake Forest School of Law before graduating from college under a program no longer in existence. That program allowed spring matriculation, but required students to attend class year-round to catch up to the class which entered the previous fall. Upon graduating cum laude from law school in 1952, he went to work with the law firm of Hamrick and Jones in Rutherfordton, North Carolina. In 1953, Sizemore returned to Wake Forest to teach.

At that time, the law school was located on the second floor of the main college library. The building which housed the law school pre-dated the Civil War. Because of the age of the building and the weight of the law books, the floor sagged badly. Sizemore humorously recalled that the sagging floor was a major concern to a librarian on the first floor, Miss Minnie Kallam, who feared that the second floor would collapse upon her at any moment. At that time, the law school had approximately 150 students and six or seven faculty members. (Currently, the law school has approximately 462 students and 33 faculty members).

Sizemore made the move to Winston-Salem in 1956 with the entire college. He recalled that the authoritative Dean Carroll Weathers made the law school's move almost without incident.

Over the years, Sizemore has taught Civil Procedure, Evidence, Remedies, Law and Medicine, Insurance, Practice Court, and English Legal History. Several times in recent years he has enjoyed teaching the English Legal History course at the Worrell House in London. He has also lectured on Medical Jurisprudence at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine.

New students to the law school sought the now famous "Jimmy Notes," which were a combination of class notes, outside reading material, and Sizemore's jokes in order to prepare for his classes and exams. The notes for Civil Procedure allegedly date back a few years and are updated by students each year to reflect changes in the course material.

In addition to teaching, Sizemore obtained his LL.M. in 1966 from New York University. He was awarded a Ford Foundation Scholarship for that program. He is a member of the American Bar Association and the North Carolina Bar Association. He served as Vice-President of the North Carolina Bar Association from 1969-70 and has been active in the Forsyth County Bar Association for years. He has been a lecturer on many North Carolina Bar Association Continuing Legal Education programs and a co-founder and participant in the Annual Review Program for lawyers conducted by Wake Forest Continuing Legal Education. For several years, he served as reporter and draftsman for the North Carolina Superior Court Judge's Committee on Pattern Jury Instructions. He drafted two volumes of the Pattern Jury Instructions published by the Institute of Government. These are used by judges when instructing the jury.

Sizemore has many legal articles to his credit including "General Scope and Philosophy of the New Rules," 5 Wake Forest Intramural Law Review 1 (1969). That article explained the new North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure which he helped draft. Appellate courts have cited that article on numerous occasions when called upon to interpret tough questions regarding the rules. Sizemore has served as advisor to Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity since becoming a faculty member. He stated that the two legal fraternities on campus at that time were large, active, and had dorm rooms on campus for their members. The fraternities had a "friendly" competition between them for highest overall class rank.

Clearly, many things have changed over the past 39 years, but dedication and years of service are always cherished. When asked about Professor Sizemore's service to the school and his retirement, Dean Walsh stated, "Professor Sizemore has been absolutely dedicated to the law school since joining the faculty in 1953. His contributions to the school have been many." Walsh further added, "He has the great affection of his former students and of his colleagues on the faculty over those 39 years."

By John R. Green, Jr., a third-year student from Raleigh, NC.

CLASS NOTES

1940

Catherine DeVane, the wife of **Graham S. DeVane**, passed away in August 1991 after a 10-year bout with cancer. Their only child, Stuart, lives in Santa Barbara, California, with his wife and their two sons.

1950

Edgar M. Harris retired this past December from his position as Claims Manager with Allstate Insurance in Atlanta.

1958

Chief Judge **George W. Hamrick**, of the 27B Judicial District, serves as President of the Conference of Chief District Court Judges of North Carolina.

1963

Fred Gilbert Morrison, Jr. participated in the Second Annual Kiss-A-Pig Contest to benefit Wake Team Medical Services. Judge Morrison won the right to "kiss-a-pig" by raising money for the mental and physical health service. He raised over $7,000 of the $16,000 raised in this annual event.

Former Superior Court Judge **Ralph A. Walker** has been appointed to the North Carolina Court of Appeals. He will seek election to a full term in November 1992.

1966

F. Stephen Glass has been selected for promotion to Rear Admiral, Judge Advocate General's Corps, in the Naval Reserve. He is a partner with Poyner and Spruill in Raleigh. His daughter, Elizabeth, received her B.A. in 1990 from Wake Forest University.

1969

Ronald D. Nicola is a partner in the Denville, New Jersey, firm of Pitman, Senesky, Nicola and Selitto. The firm is a general law practice concentrating in civil and criminal litigation. Ron is formerly Assistant Union County Prosecutor and Deputy State Attorney General, Division of Criminal Justice. He lives in Chatham, New Jersey, with his wife, Mary Ellen, and two boys, ages 10 and 12.

1973

Alfred G. Adams has been elected as a Fellow in the American College of Real Estate Lawyers and is also a Fellow in the American College of Mortgage Attorneys. Alfred is currently serving as Chairman of the Continuing Legal Education Committee of the North Carolina Bar Association.

1975

Danny G. Higgins started the full service law firm of Kilroy, Higgins and Heckart in December 1991. The firm has offices in Hampstead, Burgaw, and Sneads Ferry, North Carolina. Danny became a member of the Pender County Board of the American Cancer Society.

Mary Irene Murrill and John Charles Oakes were married and were blessed with the birth of a daughter, Murrill Irene Oakes on July 18, 1991.

Paul Stephens was appointed Vice-Chair, Public Contract Committee, General Practice Section, American Bar Association, 1991-1992. Paul resides in Snellville, Georgia, and is an attorney for the U.S. Government.

1976

Thomas H. Davis, Jr. became a partner in Poyner and Spruill's Raleigh office. He and his wife live in Raleigh with their three children.

Dale D. Gladfening, Jr. was appointed Federal Administrative Law Judge in August 1991. He lives in Billings, Montana.

Resa L. Harris is on the ABA Standing Committee on Dispute Resolution. She is working on efforts to make this committee a permanent ABA section.

Dean Kohl is a partner in the full service law firm of Kohl, Bobko, McKey, McManus, Higgins, P.A. of Stuart, Florida. Dean is a Florida Bar Board Certified Tax Attorney.

Linda E. Stanley has been a managing partner with the San Francisco firm of Vossamen, Yuthner, Knox and Elliot for the past year and a half. She specializes in bankruptcy and business litigation.

1977

David Brantley announces the birth of his third child born December 30, 1991.

1978

Jim Blevins is Vice-President/Claims Manager at Sedgwick James of the Carolinas. He is also a Major in the U.S Army Reserves, Judge Advocate General Corp. Jim lives in Irmo, South Carolina, with his wife, Pat, daughter, Jennifer (13), and son, Ray (12).

Vickie C. Dorsey was promoted to Senior Vice President and Litigation Counsel with Citizens and Southern Corporation of Atlanta, Georgia, in July.

J. Randolph Ward was reappointed on May 1, 1991, to a six-year term as Commissioner, N.C. Industrial Commission. This spring, he spoke at CLE programs for the N.C. Bar Foundation and N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers.

1979

Walter F. Clark has been involved in numerous international environmental law projects. He is currently working to develop laws to manage the coastal environment.

Greensboro Attorney **Don Vaughan** was recently elected to an at large seat on the Greensboro City Council.

1980

Paul Markle was promoted to the position of Regional Management for Westlaw in the Atlanta, Georgia, branch office.

1981

Patricia A. (Patti) Tracey is a partner in the Charlotte law firm of Underwood, Kinsey, Warren and Tucker, P.A. She is married to attorney Chris Hudson, and they have a two year old son, Drew.

1982

C. Scott Hester moved to Greensboro, N.C., from Melbourne, Florida, to join the commercial litigation section of Tuggle, Duggins, and Meschan, P.A. He is primarily involved in corporate, tax, and bank litigation.

Margaret A. Hurst is in solo practice in Garden City, N.Y. She was selected for Who's Who in American Law in 1992.

James "Art" Pope, husband of **Alexandra M. Hightower,** is a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. They have two children, Joyce Laurene (6) and Earle (3).

Michael A. Sabiston was appointed District Court Judge, Judicial District 19-B serving Randolph and Montgomery Counties. He married Lucille Morris on October 10, 1991 and now has two stepdaughters, Wendy and Misty.

Susan J. Weigand Williams and **Thomas E. Williams** have a two year old son, Taylor Evans Williams.

CLASS NOTES

1983

Margaret Shea Burnham and husband, Ashley, were married on August 31, 1991, in Greensboro, N.C.

James Henry Burrus, Jr. (Chip) and his wife, Sybil, had a baby boy Jack on November 7, 1991.

Sarah W. Fox, a partner with Petree Stockton in Raleigh, N.C., was the featured speaker at the January 7th meeting of the Wake County Legal Secretaries Association. Ms. Fox spoke on the legal implications of AIDS and the AIDS Task Force.

Michael L. Roberson serves as Counsel for Owens-Corning Fiberglass in Toledo, Ohio. His work primarily involves managing the company's asbestos litigation. Mike and his wife, Christy, have three sons: Ty, Lee, and Will.

1984

David M. McConnell announces the birth of his first child, Michelle Rory, born in June. Davis is with the Office of Immigration Litigation at the U.S. Department of Justice.

Audrey F. Miner became Assistant Counsel in the Contract, Aviation, and Mass Transit Section of the Department of Transportation in Harrisburg, PA. Audrey and her husband, **Steven P. Miner,** have two children: Zoe Blayne, born June 4, 1991 and Asa Benjamin, born February 14, 1990.

Martha T. Peddrick, a partner with the law firm of Nichols, Caffrey, Hill, Evans & Murrelle, has been certified as a Specialist in Estate Planning and Probate Law by the North Carolina State Bar Board of Legal Specialization.

Patricia Carter Todd (Pat) has become a Senior Attorney for American Express Information Services Corporation. She is married to Steven O. Todd, a corporate attorney with IBM. The couple live in Charlotte, N.C.

1985

Rhonda (Kahan) Amoroso and her husband, Frank, announce the birth of Jenna Rose Amoroso on July 5, 1991.

On January 1, 1992, **Richard M. LaBarge,** became a partner in Marshall, O'Toole, Gerstein, Murray & Bickell, a Chicago firm specializing in patent law.

Barbara (Wegner) McConnell had her first child in June, Michelle Rory McConnell. Barbara does appellate litigation for the U.S. Department of Labor in the Occupational Safety and Health Division of the Solicitor's Office.

Virginia (Hourigan) Rich married Michael L. Rich, Esq. The couple resides in Morristown, New Jersey.

1986

W. Andrew Gowder and **Von L Austen** were selected as partners with Wise and Cole, P.A. in Charleston, S.C.

M. Powell Peters joined the law firm of Payne, Gates, Farthing and Radd. His areas of responsibility are corporate practice, estate administration and planning, and taxation.

1987

Donald S. Bennett and his wife announce the birth of their daughter, Ashley Alexander Bennett. Ashley was born August 9, 1991.

Marye V. Campbell Boggs married Steven Parker Boggs on December 26, 1987. Marye is an associate with Forester, Buttermore, Turner and Lawson, P.S.C., in Harlan, Kentucky. They have a son, James Parker Boggs II and a daughter, Marye Margaret Campbell Boggs.

E. William (Bill) Kratt announces his marriage to Cathryne S. Umstead in April 1992. Bill is working with the Raleigh firm of Wyrick, Robbins, Yates and Ponton specializing in estate planning and administration, as well as general corporate practice.

Cindy Oliver became an associate at the Raleigh, N.C. office of Womble, Carlyle, Sandridge and Rice on October 1, 1991.

W. Glenn Viers and his wife, Susan, had a daughter, Alexandra Marie. Their other daughter, Elizabeth, has been described as a "wonderful babysitter." Glenn left the Labor and Employment Law Section of Alston and Bird in Atlanta to become the General Counsel for Houston's Restaurants, Inc., a privately-held company operating twenty-four restaurants across the United States.

William J. Wolf and **Debra G. Wolf** had their first child, John William Wolf, on November 27, 1991.

1988

Mark L. Drew is with the firm of Maynard, Cooper, Frierson and Gale, P.C. in Birmingham, AL. Mark was elected District Representative and member of the Executive Counsel for the Young Lawyers Division of the American Bar Association.

Samuel "Sambo" B. Dixon practices with White, Hall and Morgan in Elizabeth City, N.C. He married Annie Gray Thorpe on October 31, 1991. The couple honeymooned in Wales.

Cynthia Jordan Lowery and her husband announce the birth of a daughter, Jordan Elizabeth Leigh Lowery on June 15, 1991. Cynthia moved to Charleston, South Carolina, in January 1992 and joined the law firm of Holmes and Thomson where she specializes in the practice of bankruptcy, foreclosures, and collection work.

Willie Lee Nattiel, Jr. of Ronald A. White, P.C. recently won his fifth homicide jury trial. Willie was appointed by the Philadelphia County Board of Judges to the Court Appointments Screening Committee, a committee which screens the qualifications of private attorneys who apply to represent indigent defendants. He is the committee's youngest member.

Rodney Petersen has accepted the position of Campus Compliance Officer in the Office of the President at the University of Maryland at College Park. He is also the editor of a national newsletter on campus judicial affairs and legal issues.

1989

John M. Fritsche married **Mary Caroline Avera** on September 21, 1991. Mary is Counsel for the Senate Judiciary Committee. John is a tax attorney with Arthur Andersen and Co. in Washington, D.C.

Robert J. (Bobby) Higdon, Jr. accepted an appointment as Assistant United States Attorney for the Western District of N.C. He currently lives in Charlotte, N.C.

1990

John H. Hall, Jr. has joined House and Blanco as an associate. He was formerly an associate with the New York based firm of LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby & MacRae in the firm's Raleigh office where he practiced corporate law.

Anne Nicholson Hogewood was recently sworn in as Assistant Public Defender for the 26th Judicial District.

1991

John W. Powers is practicing with NationsBank of North Carolina in Charlotte in the Funds Management Division.

CLASS NOTES

WHAT'S NEW? *Wake Forest Jurist* would like to hear from all law alumni about any new developments. Kindly take a few moments to fill out the form below and return it to *Wake Forest Jurist*, Wake Forest University, School of Law, P.O. Box 7206, Winston-Salem, NC 27109.

Name: _____ Year of Law School Graduation: _____

Business Address: ☐ (check if new address) _____

_____

Business Phone #: ( ) _____

Home Address: ☐ (check if new address) _____

_____

Brief description of law practice or business: _____

_____

Public offices, professional, and civic honors with dates: _____

_____

Personal items of current interest (i.e. marriage, birth of child): _____

_____

WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW
CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION
1992 FALL SCHEDULE

REAL PROPERTY

August 27-28	Live	Raleigh	McKimmon Center
September 17-18	Video	Asheville	Biltmore Quality Inn
October 22-23	Video	Charlotte	Government House
December 17-18	Video	Winston-Salem	Holiday Inn North

ANNUAL REVIEW

September 11-12	Live	Raleigh	North Raleigh Hilton
October 9-10	Live	Winston-Salem	Benton Convention Center
October 30-31	Live	Asheville	Grove Park Inn
November 20-21	Live	Charlotte	Adams Mark
December 10-11	Video	Murphy	Tri County Community College

PERSONNEL LAW

October 8-9	Live	Washington, DC	Radisson Terrace Hotel
October 22-23	Live	Chicago, IL	Mariott Downtown
December 10-11	Live	Atlanta, GA	Swissotel
January 14-10	Live	Lake Buena Vista, FL	Grosvenor Resort

TORTS

October 15-16	Live	Raleigh	McKimmon Center
November 5-6	Video	Winston-Salem	Sheraton North
December 3-4	Video	Charlotte	Adams Mark
December 10-11	Video	Asheville	Biltmore Quality Inn

GENERAL PRACTICE

November 12-13	Live	Winston-Salem	Holiday Inn North
December 10-11	Video	Raleigh	McKimmon Center

Candidates for the Degree of Juris Doctor

SPRING 1992 GRADUATES

Farhad Aghdami	Richmond, VA
William Shaun Alexander	Dallas, TX
Walker Lee Allen, III	Greenville, NC
Carey Marie Ance	Newton, NC
James Kevin Antinore	Norwich, NY
James Douglas Armstrong	McGehee, AR
Denise Elizabeth Atkinson	Fayetteville, NC
Mary F. Balthasar	Buffalo, NY
Jennifer L. Barbaris	Franklin Lakes, NJ
Mark Alan Becker	Erie, PA
Timothy Scott Belisle	Bean Station, TN
Leslie Eden Shupack Bell	Chapel Hill, NC
Angela Christine Bloh	Winston-Salem, NC
Laura Grace Boyce	Raleigh, NC
Robert Andrew Branan	Houston, TX
Stephanie Juanita Brown	Raleigh, NC
Charles Triffley Brusso, Jr.	North Smithfield, RI
Peter John Buddock	Hellertown, PA
Stacey E. Burks	Little Rock, AR
Jocelyn Marie Burns	Ellicott City, MD
Heather Leigh Buyrn	Chesapeake, VA
James Darren Byers	North Wilkesboro, NC
Catana Rene Caldwell	Morganton, NC
Hugh Brown Campbell, III	Charlotte, NC
Ronald Odell Cardwell	Greensboro, NC
Timothy Wade Conner	Knoxville, TN
Michael T. Conway	Glendale, CA
Erika Beth Copen	Concord, NH
Susan Carol Cox	Greensboro, NC
Kenneth M. Craig	Brighton, MI
Kimber L. Cramer	Kalamazoo, MI
Carl Curry	Seminole, FL
Thomas Aquinas Daley	Chicago, IL
John Joseph Danieleski, Jr.	Houghton Lake, MI
Andrew Gregg Dimlich	Dayton, OH
Mary Alice Dixon	Winston-Salem, NC
David Scott Doherty	Annapolis, MD
Alan Francis DuBois	Raleigh, NC
L. Ragan Dudley	Winston-Salem, NC
Karen Elise Eady	Chesapeake, VA
Daniel Allen Earl	Huntington, WV
Susan Howell Evans	Greenville, NC
Karen Lynn Kozora Fenlon	Ellicott City, MD
Matthew Eric Fischer	Sewickley, PA
J. Steven Fisher	Granite Quarry, NC
Jill Kristin Folske	Mackenbach, Germany
Kent Conrad Ford	Kernersville, NC
Robert Wade Franklin	Clemson, SC
Ann Kathleen Friesen	Littleton, CO
MaryAnn Galli	Durham, NC
Mark Robert Gilling,	Shelby Township, MI
Gail Elizabeth Gonya	Ellicott City, MD
Sandra Denise Gordon	Wilmington, NC
William Siegfried Graebe	Frankfort, IN
John Randolph Green, Jr.	Garner, NC
Travis Sutherland Haley	Charleston, WV
G. Leilani Hamilton	Winston-Salem, NC
Michelle Agresta Hall	Steubenville, OH
G. Kirkland Hardymon	Charlotte, NC
Anne Rowlett Harris	Chattanooga, TN
Kenneth Clarke Haywood	Raleigh, NC
Howard Brent Helms	Raleigh, NC
Ursula Marie Henninger	Raleigh, NC
Gregory Dent Henshaw	Shelby, NC
Camilla Grace Hester	Charlotte, NC
Lewis Robert Hobson	Charlotte, NC
Richard Porcher Horne, Jr.	Mt. Pleasant, SC
Amanda Ruth Hoyle	Connelly Srings, NC
David Lauhon Huffstetler	Charlotte, NC
Jennifer Lynn Ingram	Atlanta, GA
Stephen B. Jackson	New Hartford, NY
Jane Miller Johnson	Charlotte, NC
Mimi Michelle Jones	Danville, KY
Sharon Dunigan Jumper	Charlotte, NC
Alice Marie Keith	Winston-Salem, NC
Carolyn Elisabeth King	Atlanta, GA
Colleen Kochanek	Marion, IN
Joshua Mark Krasner	Rockville, MD
Stefani Renee Lacour	Englewood, CO
Kevin Allan Lake	Williamsburg, VA
Dena Beth Langley	Winston-Salem, NC
Brian Christopher Lansing	Sayville, NY
Frank Grey LaPrade, III	Mount Airy, NC
Scott James Lasso	Baton Rouge, LA
Afschineh Latifi-M-Tehrani	Virginia Beach, VA
Marc B. Lazenby	Bluefield, WV
Ralph Wade Lemon, Jr.	McLean, VA
Steven Hale Levin	Raleigh, NC
Karen Marie Linz	Dunedin, FL
Jeffrey Scott Lisson	Dallas, TX
Bonnie Lee Loffredo	Colorado Springs, CO
Linda Sue Lovely	Brevard, NC
Michael Allen Lueder	Farmington Hills, MI
Jennifer Diane Malinovsky	Franklin, NC
Shirley Ann Maring	Kalamazoo, MI
Carl Scott Masel	Kansas City, MO
Joseph Samuel Massie, III	Richmond, VA
John D. McLemore, III	Decatur, AL
Elizabeth Ann Beatrice McMorrow	Sudbury, MA
Blanche Rose Miller	Durham, NC
Lisa M. Morrison	Concord, NC
John Wade Myers	Lexington, NC
Catherine Lynn Nash	Asheville, NC
John Capehart Nicholls	Murphy, NC
Kathryn Leggett Noah	High Point, NC
Kathleen Mary O'Connell	Greensboro, NC
Diana Renee Palecek	Sandy Run, SC
Clifford Paul Parson	Hopewell, VA
Brent Alan Patterson	Baton Rouge, LA
David Scott Pokela	Greensboro, NC
Theresa Kathleen Pressley	Oshkosh, WI
Leila Jasmine Rassekh	Chattanooga, TN
C. Gant Redmon, III	Alexandria, VA
Aimee Noel Richardson	Fort Myers, FL
Robert Haines Richardson	Oscoda, MI
Victoria J. Roberson	Erie, PA
Andrew Robertson, VII	Potomac, MD
Kimberly Anne Robertson	Richmond, VA
Beth Kathryn Roland	Raleigh, NC
Christopher Matthew Roshong	Toledo, OH
Luanne Lambert Runge	Roanoke, VA
Rita Marie Sampson	Norfolk, VA
John Wells Sandifer	Tucker, GA
Julie Kathleen Sandine	Winston-Salem, NC
John Joseph Shiptenko	Tampa, FL
Sara Kay Sledge	Pinehurst, NC
Kirby Hart Smith, III	New Bern, NC
Paula Ann Steinhilber	Fort Washington, MD
Kimberly C. Stevens	Tacoma, WA
Elinor Jean Stoddard	Manhasset, NY
Margaret Mary Sullivan	Warwick, RI
William Dale Talbert	Vero Beach, FL
Rebecca Lynn Thomas	Charlotte, NC
Debbie Darlene Thompson	Burlington, NC
Charles Franklin Turner, Jr.	Travelers Rest, SC
Nicholas Peter Valaoras	Alpharetta, GA
Timothy Michael Welsh	Ogallala, NE
Glenda Mechelle Wheeler	Washington, DC
Kimberley Ann Whittle	Indianapolis, IN
Jeffrey Glenn Wigington	Pryor, OK
Karen Ann Wilhelm	Memphis, TN
Christopher Lacy Willard	Winston-Salem, NC
Kathy Subrena Williams	Greenville, NC
Mark V. Wilson	New York, NY

DECEMBER 1991 GRADUATES

Thomas Neil Auble	Natick, MA
James Alexander Bass, III	Roxboro, NC
John Theodore Gilbertson	Birmingham, MI
William Franklin Johnson, Jr.	Winston-Salem, NC
Thomas William Knight, III	Concord, NC

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