

*Commemorating
50 Years*



The Academy's goals are to:

*Honor and protect the
American jury system*

*Cultivate the science of
jurisprudence*

*Defend the principle of
judicial independence and
encourage the highest standards
of judicial performance*

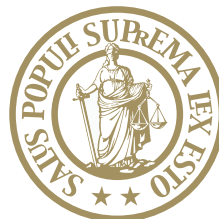
*Facilitate the administration
of justice*

*Elevate the standards of
integrity, honor and civility
in the legal profession*

*Assist emerging nations in
the development of sound
and predictable
principles of law*



Commemorating
INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF TRIAL LAWYERS
50 Years





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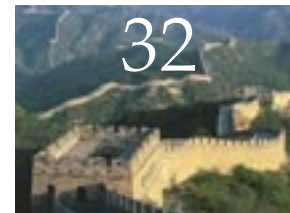
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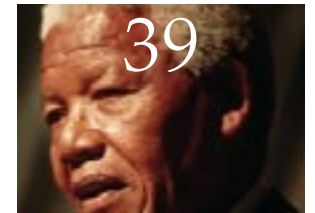
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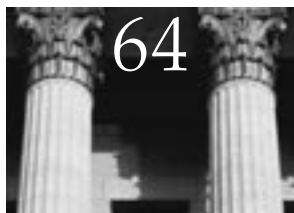
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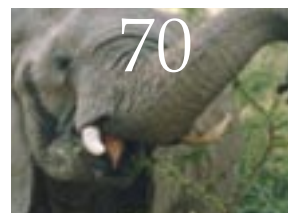
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Jubilarians





by Harold J. Hunter, Jr.



This is a book about lawyers- trial lawyers. It is proudly prepared and written to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the International Academy of Trial Lawyers. The IATL is recognized as the most prestigious organization of trial advocates in the world. Membership in our organization is by invitation only, and is strictly limited to 500 active trial lawyers from the United States and also includes 50 Judicial Fellows. In addition, our membership includes over 100 Fellows from more than 40 countries throughout the world.

The Academy seeks out, identifies, acknowledges and honors by invitation those who have achieved a career of excellence through demonstrated skill and ability in jury trials, trials before the court and appellate practice. Members are engaged in civil practice on both the plaintiff's and the defendant's side of the courtroom, and in the trial of criminal cases. The Academy invites only lawyers who have attained the highest level of advocacy. A comprehensive screening process identifies the most distinguished members of the trial bar by means of both peer and judicial review.

Standards for admission to Fellowship in our Academy are:

- Excellent character, absolute integrity and demonstrated professionalism.
- Promotion of the highest standards of the civil justice system.

The goals of the Academy are to:

- Honor and protect the American jury system.
- Cultivate the science of jurisprudence.
- Defend the principle of judicial independence and encourage the highest standards of judicial performance.
- Facilitate the administration of justice.
- Elevate the standards of integrity, honor and civility in the legal profession.
- Assist emerging nations in the development of sound and predictable principles of law.

Many of our Fellows have become involved in various Academy programs in emerging countries that desire aid in developing a democratic system and are seeking to understand and develop a sound rule of law. As you peruse this book, you will learn of our many efforts in this regard.

In far too many modern contexts the word “trial lawyer” wrongly seems to evoke pejorative connotations. Erin Brockovich stated in the forward of Fight for Public Justice:

“I thought all they cared about was power and money. I thought they didn’t give a damn about ordinary people. Now I know better. Now I know that there are lawyers throughout America – trial lawyers throughout America – who spend their whole lives fighting for ordinary people. Trial lawyers who spend their time, their energy, and their money working to hold

huge corporations, oppressive governments and other wrongdoers accountable. Trial lawyers committed to ensuring that justice prevails. Most people don't understand that, and neither did I."

Trial lawyers and their predecessors have been at the very heart of the battle for fundamental human rights and the developing rule of law for centuries. We served to temper the excesses of the rulers of ancient Greece and Rome. In 1215, we gave counsel to the Lords who opposed the King and bore witness to the Magna Carta which ultimately led to the modern trial by jury. In 1422, with the birth of the Inns of Court, we shared and taught the Common law amongst our younger brethren, and we continue to teach to this today. We labored at the trial of John Peter Zenger in 1735, in the defense of his liberty to know, to utter, and to argue fully, according to his conscience.

At the birth of our nation, we exalted the rule of law over the rule of monarchy. We were there when the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776. We helped frame our Constitution, witnessing its glorious birth in Philadelphia. We spoke out for the rights of John T. Scopes to teach the theory of evolution. We advocated the rights of African American children to attend unsegregated schools throughout the United States. We were at Nuremberg when the war criminals were brought to justice. We defended Nelson Mandela against the forces of apartheid. We have caused industry to take closer note of its duties to the consumer and

protect the same from unwarranted attack. We wage constant battle against those who would encroach upon the guarantees of our First Amendment. We pursue causes justly brought, and we defend against those which should not withstand the scrutiny of a trier of fact. We guard with zeal the presumption of innocence and the concept of burden of proof. In a large sense, it is we who set the stage for the landmark decisions which construe our living Constitution.

In the highest intent of Shakespeare, we strive mightily as adversaries, but eat and drink as friends. We see and respect both sides of an issue. As we are blessed with courage, we are also tempered with compassion. As we partake in robust humor, so are we amenable to reverence and mutual respect. Our reputations for honor and fair dealing are long and hard earned, but instantly destructible in the breach. We are colleagues in the common pursuit of truth. Our company is often characterized but unfettered by political or philosophical differences. We exalt in one another's well-being, and we mourn one another's misfortunes. Different and variant as we may be amongst ourselves, we are drawn together by the common bond of advocacy. We share a proud and honorable heritage. We are trial lawyers and justly proud of the entitlement. The Fellows and friends of the International Academy of Trial Lawyers hope that you will enjoy and take pride in this 50th Anniversary book.





We are celebrating 50 extraordinary years of history with the publication of this special book dedicated to the Fellows of the International Academy of Trial Lawyers. That meeting in 1954, when a few top trial specialists sat down and decided to create something new, was the first step in the evolution of

what would become the most remarkable organization of trial lawyers in the world. Those founding visionaries would be very proud if they could see the modern product of their creative ideas. Our Fellows represent over 40 countries located on every continent including such diverse places as Russia, South America, South Africa and the People's Republic of China. The membership, as originally intended, remains 50% plaintiff and 50% defense and includes many criminal and commercial trial lawyers. Every year we expand our base of minority and women trial specialists. For decades we have been at or near the strict limit of 500 U.S. members while continuing to maintain the most demanding and exacting standards for invitation to be a Fellow. Today the Academy is recognized as the most prestigious and most exclusive group of its type. In countries all over the world and in every state, only the most extraordinarily qualified trial lawyers out of multiple tens of thousands can hold themselves out as Fellows of the International Academy of Trial Lawyers.

The trial bar, led by Fellows of the Academy, has accomplished more in the last fifty years than in the entire last two centuries of legal development. Trial lawyers preserve the independence of the judicial branch by enforcing the rights of every citizen guaranteed by the constitution. Today we regulate the people's interaction with the commercial establishment. We, in our role as trial lawyers, have become the guardians of the public institutions of commerce and health. The world is different than when the Academy was founded because trial lawyers have challenged poor manufacturing and marketing of mass products and demanded that the world be a safer place in which to live and raise our children. We have raised the safety bar for commerce by demanding corporations meet reasonable standards for consumer expectations of safety and reliability.

While Fellows on the plaintiffs' side of the bar have pushed the envelope and demanded ever more, the Fellows on the defense side of the bar have protected the commercial institutions that continue to drive our economies and maintain us in the forefront of the global markets. They have held up a mirror of rationalism and common sense to an army of putative victims, denying compensation to all but those with claims of true merit. They have stemmed the tide of innovative claims and required that any new theory meet an exacting test of law and evidence. They have protected business, medicine and public institutions with

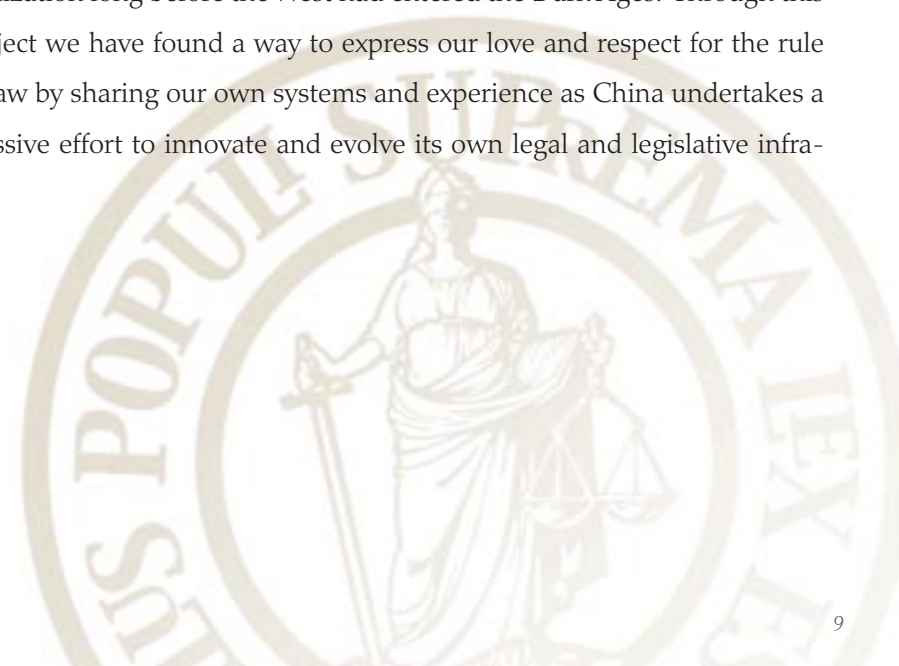
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

energy and passion, ensuring the economic vitality of both established and emerging nations.

Everywhere you turn over the last several decades you have seen the Fellows of the Academy playing a key role in this legal and social evolution. We are taking on and defending Big Tobacco and other major institutions such as GM, Ford and Westinghouse. We have created a tidal wave of economic pressure to make cars crashworthy, compensated victims of thalidomide and asbestos and even held to account the manufacturers of the space shuttle. Academy Fellows (not the unlimited resources of the government) discovered the cause of the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, compensated the victims and then forced Libya to publicly admit its complicity. Our members were appointed to specially prosecute Speaker of the House Jim Wright, Oliver North, Casper Weinberger and Richard Nixon! We successfully prosecuted the notorious Nazi Holocaust mastermind, Adolph Eichmann. Undaunted by an overwhelming post 9/11 public outcry, we assured the “American Taliban” a proper legal defense in accordance with the Rule of Law. Our Fellows have defended Nelson Mandela, fought against apartheid in South Africa and led the United Nation’s fight for human rights all over the globe. Together, as trial advocates over the past fifty years, the Fellows of the Academy have sought justice for the accused, defended the right to jury trial, strived to preserve the right of industrial innovation and commercial

success and played a significant role in making the world a safer place for future generations. Indeed, in most of the socially significant litigation occurring in the last fifty years, you will find a Fellow of the Academy on one or both sides of the case.

Our most cherished accomplishment as an organization is our ten year old China Program. Through the remarkable efforts of Ray and Audrey Tam, and with the extremely generous help of the Academy Foundation, we have had an opportunity to learn and exchange ideas with one of the most dynamic and populous developing nations on earth. We have developed a wonderful dialogue and ongoing legal interaction with the people of China, whose forefathers established an extraordinary civilization long before the West had entered the Dark Ages. Through this project we have found a way to express our love and respect for the rule of law by sharing our own systems and experience as China undertakes a massive effort to innovate and evolve its own legal and legislative infra-



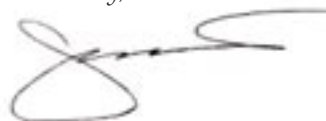
structure. This is the perfect example of seizing opportunities presented by an ever-shrinking and interactive world, in this case, to be at the nadir of China's international metamorphosis. In exposing young Chinese lawyers to our version of the rule of law we reveal it anew to ourselves. In their interest, in their questions, indeed, in their challenges – we renew cherished principles we have come to take for granted.

The Academy has developed and nurtured a unique culture over the fifty years of its existence. Fellows are selected not only for their remarkable skills and trial results, but also based on their social attributes. Fellows are the ideal model for professional civility in their local bar. They are heavily involved in pro bono services, teach trial techniques and contribute generously of their time and resources to their local communities. In addition, you are not likely to be invited to be a member of this exclusive group unless you are also a great traveler with a good sense of humor!

The Academy is not just a group of great advocates. New members find that the spouses are just as much involved in the planning and activities of the meetings as are the members. Letters and brochures of meetings and trips go home as well as to the office. Meetings are planned as much for families and spouses as for members. Fellows of the Academy never talk about the law or flout their most recent accomplishments in a social situation. Each Fellow is recognized to be an accomplished trial warrior, so no one has anything to prove. Of the various legal meetings we all attend, any active Fellow will confide that the Academy's are the ones they enjoy the most. When we meet it's not only professionally stimulating, but also comfortable and fun. It's coming back home to see old friends.

Marti and I are honored to have been given the opportunity to be a part of and serve such an extraordinary group of TRIAL LAWYERS.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'James S. Bostwick', with a stylized, flowing script.

James S. Bostwick
President

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF TRIAL LAWYERS FOUNDATION

By James H. Ackerman and F. Scott Baldwin

The IATL Foundation was founded in 1983 by Fellow Mortimer Rosecan and other concerned members of the Academy who realized there were many worthy projects that could be undertaken if a sufficient source of funds were made available. They decided to form a nonprofit entity so that contributions made would be tax deductible. The goal of the Foundation is: "to promote reform in law, facilitate the administration of justice and cultivate the science of jurisprudence." The Foundation is an independent entity that is self-governing and votes for its own Officers and Trustees.

The original Board of Directors included Mortimer Rosecan, Florentino Garza, David Harney, Grant Gruel, Earl Neal and Foster Arnett. After the passing of Mortimer Rosecan, in 1992 Jim Ackerman was elected President and the new Board then consisted of Jim Ackerman, Al Abramson, Foster Arnett, Florentino Garza and Russell McGuirk. Soon after Jim Ackerman's Presidency began, the Board was increased to ten Trustees. The present trustees are:

James H. Ackerman, <i>President</i>	Guy H. Allison
Albert A. Abramson, <i>Secretary/Treasurer</i>	Richard Bounds
Florentino Garza	Scott Baldwin
Donald P. Traci	Betty A. Thompson
Wayne Fisher	Samuel "Skip" A. Keesal, Jr.

The Foundation contributes to numerous legal programs including the National Institute of Trial Advocacy. It has financed programs around the world to teach the American Rule of Law to lawyers of emerg-

ing nations. Academy Fellows have traveled widely, teaching about our judicial systems, jury trials and promoting the principles of the Foundation message. In 1994, the Academy embarked on the China Program which is made possible each year from Foundation funds. The China Program is the most successful and far reaching of the Foundation's endeavors. It involves bringing Chinese scholars to America to observe our way of law and life.

Over the years many Fellows and Trustees of the Foundation have made contributions to the Foundation. The Foundation has traditionally been funded in the following ways:

- Gifts from our generous Fellows
- Annual dues invoice "check-off" from the membership
- Earnings from Foundation investments
- Specific fundraising projects under the leadership of Presidents Scott Baldwin and Robert Parks
- Concerned outside business entities

The major source of Foundation funding, however, continues to be the combined gifts from members of the Board of Trustees. The China Program is made possible each year because of the existing Foundation funds and the continued generous annual "check-off" to the Foundation made by each Fellow when paying their dues. Were it not for the generosity of the Trustees of the Foundation and the Fellows of the Academy, the China Program would not exist.

The Academy wishes to thank the officers and trustees of the Foundation for the continued generous gift of their time, money and loyalty to the special work of the Academy.



The place was the Statler Hotel in Boston. The date was September 1, 1954, and the occasion was the national meeting of what was then known as the National Association of Compensation Claimant's Attorneys (NACCA). During this meeting, the spark of an idea shared by NACCA members Albert Averbach, Perry Nichols, and Gerald Finley, was the need for an exclusive society to honor the most exceptional leaders of the trial bar, regardless of the member's favorite side of the civil or criminal case trial table.

An important criterion was that potential Fellows must possess the highest level of professional skill, integrity, honor, and courtesy. It was determined that the membership would be strictly limited to 500 actively practicing trial lawyers within the United States. On September 23, 1954, the original charter was filed in Albany, New York. The first Board meeting and trip abroad was the fall of 1954. The Academy had its first membership assembly at the Fountainbleau Hotel in Miami Beach in 1955. The Academy's "international" stature was to follow some years later.

By 1958, the membership passed the 200 mark, and it became obvious to all sides of the bar that the Academy had no prejudice in its operations or membership. It became generally recognized that the newly born Academy was a superlative venue in which to exchange ideas and professional knowledge. By 1968, a new class of membership known as Associate Fellow was created for members over 70 who no longer actively practice. Eventually it was decided these "emeritus" Fellows would no

longer be counted in the membership limitation of 500. Those who became members of the Judiciary, were designated the status of Judicial Fellow.

At its birth, the headquarters of the Academy resided in the city and county of New York, in office space provided by co-founder Gerald Finley. Subsequently, in 1967, the headquarters was moved to Chicago, and thereafter to Century City, California, under the Presidency of Raoul Magana. In 1976, former Academy President Bob Morgan, of Santa Clara County, California, generously offered office space in the city of San Jose, California, at a nominal rate of \$.20 per square foot per month.

In 1997, at the urging of a broad cross-section of Fellows for a more central location, the headquarters was removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota. It remains there today, under the Executive Directorship of Ms. Linda Wilkerson and her capable staff.

Over the years the Academy developed an ever-expanding international membership and directed its attention beyond the shores of the continental U.S. Of our international involvement, the late Craig Spangenberg, who authored an Academy history on our 35th Anniversary, had this to say:



Florentino Garza, President 1969



“The motto on our seal is

‘SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX ESTO’

– ‘The welfare of the people must be the supreme law.’

*We believe that the wealth of the nation is its people,
and we believe with Jefferson that all the people are endowed
with unalienable individual rights. We believe that the
highest duty of an advocate is to preserve and protect those
rights, and we seek companions in every land to
enlist in that eternal quest.”*

The Academy has consistently participated in the Hague Conference regarding Private International Law and also has chaired significant mock trial proceedings at the Belgrade Conference. We have had jurisprudential contacts and educational meetings throughout the free world, the USSR, the developing former “Eastern Block” nations, Vietnam and in the People’s Republic of China. The Academy has a constantly expanding international roster of distinguished Fellows from approximately 40 different nations.

The Academy’s international commitment prompted the creation of a new Executive Committee level office known as the “Secretary of International Relations.” The Secretary’s job was to oversee the Academy’s

program to aid developing countries in the development of their Rule of Law. Extensive work was done in the former “Eastern Block” countries in partnership with the ABA under the leadership of the first Secretary Raymond Tam and then President Aaron S. Podhurst. In 1994, under then President Raymond Tam, the Academy changed its focus to helping China develop its new Rule of Law. Thus was born the highly successful Academy China Program which celebrates its 10th anniversary this year.

In 1983, the Academy formed a foundation known as the International Academy of Trial Lawyers Foundation, a California non-profit corporation created by Fellow Jim Ackerman, and the late Fellow Mortimer Rosecan. In large part, the Foundation is dedicated to providing financial aid to young law students in this country and funding worthy international projects of the Academy such as the China Program.

Although the field of trial law has burgeoned during the 50 year life of this Academy, the organization continues to maintain its original membership limitation of 500 evenly balanced between plaintiff and defense. The qualification for membership has remained impeccable character, ultimate integrity, and demonstrated exceptional skill and ability as a trial lawyer.

Most proudly, the International Academy of Trial Lawyers openly welcomes all who meet its stern requirements, notwithstanding gender, racial, nor religious diversity.



*"Leadership is
about inspiration -
of oneself and
of others. Great
leadership is about
human experiences,
not processes.
It is an attitude,
not a routine."*

– LANCE SECRETAN



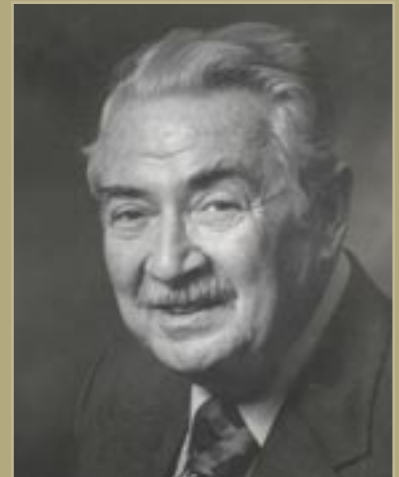
Since its inception in 1954, the International Academy of Trial Lawyers has been blessed with outstanding leadership. Every year for five decades, a Fellow from the Academy has stepped forward to accept the responsibility of president and has provided exemplary guidance for this remarkable organization of trial lawyers.

Our early presidents would surely be very proud if they could experience the IATL today and read of the tremendous accomplishments heralded on the pages of this special 50th Anniversary book.

50 Years of Presidents

The extraordinary vision, passion, and dedication of past presidents have helped steer the Academy on a course that today includes Fellows from more than 40 countries, including Russia, South America, South Africa and the People's Republic of China. Our membership, as originally intended, remains 50% plaintiff and 50% defense and includes criminal and commercial trial lawyers.

It is a tribute to Academy leadership that the trial bar, led by Fellows of the Academy, has accomplished more in the last 50 years than in the entire last two centuries of legal development.



1955-56 | Albert Averbach



1957 | *James A. Markle*
No photo available



1958 | *Truman B. Rucker*



1959 | *Sidney P. Gislason*



1960 | *James A. Dooley*



1961 | *Emile Z. Berman*



1962 | *Abraham E. Freedman*



1963 | *Gerald F. Finley*



1964 | *James P. McArdle*

FIFTY YEARS OF PRESIDENTS



1965 | *Perry Nichols*



1966 | *James Dempsey*



1967 | *Francis H. Hare*



1968 | *E.J. O'Brien*



1969 | *Raoul D. Magana*



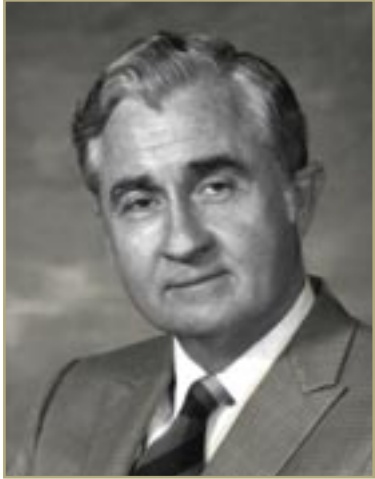
1970 | *Donald J. Farage*



1971 | *John C. Frank*



1972 | *Warren B. King*



1973 | *Walter H. Beckham, Jr.*



1974 | *Lou Ashe*



1975 | *W. Robert Morgan*



1976 | *Lee S. Kreindler*



1977 | *Sidney S. McMath*



1978 | *Edward J. Savell*

"The block of granite which was an obstacle in the path of the weak, becomes a steppingstone in the path of the strong."

— THOMAS CARLYLE (1795-1881)

FIFTY YEARS OF PRESIDENTS



1979 | *Florentino Garza*



1980 | *Tyree B. Harris*



1981 | *Don C. Brown*



1982 | *Russell H. McGuirk*



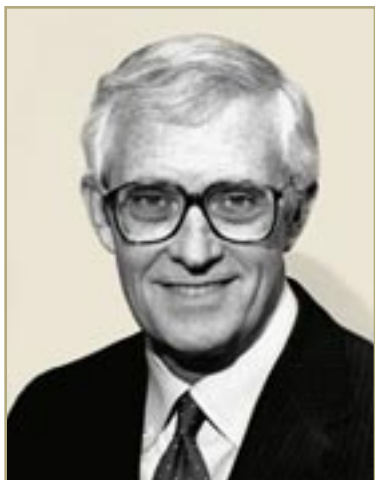
1983 | *David M. Harney*



1984 | *Grant J. Gruel*



1985 | *Leonard Decof*



1986 | *William M. Hicks*



1987 | *Harold R. Schmidt*



1988 | *Albert R. Abramson*



1989 | *Donald P. Traci*



1990 | *Aaron S. Podhurst*



1991 | *James H. Ackerman*

FIFTY YEARS OF PRESIDENTS

*"If we do not maintain Justice,
Justice will not maintain us."*

— FRANCIS BACON (1561-1626)



1992 | *Foster D. Arnett*



1993 | *Wayne Fisher*



1994 | *Raymond J. Tam*



1995 | *Scott Baldwin, Sr.*



1996 | *Richard B. Baxter*



1997 | *George N. Tompkins, Jr.*

FIFTY YEARS OF PRESIDENTS



1998 | *Robert C. Josefsberg*



1999 | *Ronald D. Krist*



2000 | *Robert L. Parks*



2001 | *Peter C. John*



2002 | *Broadus A. Spivey*



2003 | *James S. Bostwick*

DISTINGUISHED FELLOWS

*Distinguished Fellow is a designation conferred by the
Board of Directors in recognition of extraordinary dedication and service to
the International Academy of Trial Lawyers.*

James H. Ackerman

CALIFORNIA | PRESIDENT, 1991

Warren B. "Pat" King

CALIFORNIA | PRESIDENT, 1972

Walter H. Beckham, Jr.

FLORIDA | PRESIDENT, 1973

Francis J. "Tom" O'Brien

MINNESOTA | PRESIDENT, 1968

James Dempsey

NEW YORK | PRESIDENT, 1966

Craig Spangenberg

OHIO | DEAN, 1962

Donald J. Farage

PENNSYLVANIA | PRESIDENT, 1970

Raymond J. Tam

HAWAII | PRESIDENT, 1994

REFLECTIONS OF DISTINGUISHED LEADERS OF THE ACADEMY.

Raoul Magana

As I reminisce over the 68 years that I have been a member of the profession, I considered how many total hours I spent in legal work. Assuming fulltime work for all those years, it would be around 250,000 hours. How many were wasted? How many gave me genuine satisfaction? What conclusions can I draw? As you get older, you tend to drift towards reflections on the mystique of the gift of life, and if that life has been happy and secure, you see the beauties and magnificence of many things; and if there are contraries or mortifying mischiefs, you realize that moral medicines are like a chimaera and tend to be pushed aside and forgotten almost as soon as they appear.

In this indifferent universe, as we make our way through life with its many travails, biases, emotions, economics and self assertions, we often drift towards friends and companions.

Sixty-six years ago I found my wife, a lovely “Angelo” Saxon, and 40 years ago I was honored to be a Fellow of IATL. Two felicitous occasions.

From the former I became aware of the significance and mag-



nitude of the premise: Men always learn by their sins, only women are born with experience.

From the latter, other than the profound intellectual challenges, I was able to absorb some lessons.

Respect and good manners are indispensable virtues of a trial lawyer. A modest politician has said, “Let the government and the people respect the rights of all. Between individuals as between nations, the respect for the rights of others means peace.”

Denigrate no one. Present the facts and let the trier of the facts make the determination.

Ad Hominem attacks may seem to be effective but are a poor substitute for careful preparation.

It is axiomatic that thorough preparation is a condition precedent to a well-tryed case, but it by no means follows that because a case is well-prepared it will be well-tryed.

This is a dignified profession, not a business, and the more we can do to enhance its standing with our fellow lawyers and the public by forthright, honorable actions and demeanor, the better for everyone.

– Raoul Magana, *President*, 1969

Walter H. Beckham, Jr.

The great lawyers that I have met in this Academy have been and are my mentors and my friends. I owe them debts I could never repay. Our friendships were cemented and flowered in the companionship we have shared here. This meeting place for intimate sharing, learning, and companionship among great trial lawyers continues to perpetuate itself with quality from generation to generation. Is it any wonder that I love this Academy!



As Francis Hare said: "Great trial lawyers got that way because they have qualities of universal excellence including charm and the social graces." This is sheer serendipity. A gentle person usually makes a better barrister than the other kind; and success generally comes to persons possessing the character and personality that will wear well over years of association.

Thus it is that while we fill the list by selecting the all-time all-great advocates, the result is a group of scholars and gentle persons. You, the members of this Academy, are that group. I am proud to be a part of your company, and I salute you all.

– Walter Beckham, Jr., *President*, 1973

Florentino Garza

I have had the good fortune of practicing civil law as counsel for the defense as well as for the plaintiff. This has enabled me to better understand litigation and appellate practice, and hopefully has made me a better lawyer. It has been a lifetime of challenges, triumphs and defeats. Significantly, it has meant competing with many of the best minds in the country.



I finished UCLA Law School in June 1956, and commenced trial of lawsuits by December of that year. For the next 12 years, I worked as defense counsel in Los Angeles and also in San Bernardino, California. I turned to the plaintiffs' field in 1968, and have continued in the field to the present day.

In 1970, I was admitted to membership in the International Academy of Trial Lawyers. My admission has been one of the proudest moments in my life. I often wonder how any lawyer manages to pass the extremely rigorous requirements to be admitted to the Academy. Our recently departed Academy colleague, Don C. Brown, would often remark, "It must be easier for a lawyer to be

admitted through the Gates of Saint Peter than to be admitted into the Academy."

The most significant aspect of the Academy is its membership. It is composed of men and women who have uniquely distinguished themselves in the practice of law. They are great individuals. They love to have a good time, to converse, and even have a modest drink whenever the occasion requires. They are great travelers. Equally

important is the influence that this membership has in our daily practice of law. Frequently, we encounter cases where the legal issues are quite complex, and the facts and law appear to be against our case. Yet the awareness that one is an Academy member invariably provides a source of inspiration and resolve.

I was privileged to have been President of the Academy in 1979, during its 25th Anniversary. I look forward to celebrating our 50th Anniversary in 2004, with great anticipation.

– Florentino Garza, *President 1979*

Leonard Decof

I never was an organizational man. I always detested the meaningless badinage, the posturing, and the self-aggrandizing war stories of lawyers on the make; "... and then I tried...". While still a callow youth, I was plunged into the intimidating waters of the Academy by the legendary Emile Zola Berman and Harold Frost, for whom I had tried the wrongful death case of a Brown University graduate student. My first meeting was a trip to Spain. As the newest rookie, I was asked to make a speech aboard the Queen Elizabeth. Looking into a sea of faces that had smiled at and won over a thousand juries, I began: "If my mother could see me now! I used to fancy myself a pretty good pitcher, but I never imagined I would be called on to pitch to a roomful of Ted Williams."

I was embraced by an assemblage of wonderful people, all more experienced and more talented than I. These storied trial lawyers did not boast or preen. They had nothing to prove. Each had greater accomplishments than the next. They had done it all.



Over the years, this elite, ever-expanding group of bright, creative people, Fellows and spouses alike, became my closest friends. It mattered not that I might meet them only once or twice a year. It was always as though we had just parted the night before. It mattered not whether they were plaintiffs' lawyers or defense lawyers, big firm or small, conservative or liberal. They had something to say, ideas to express, emotions to share. I reveled in the shared time, and shared experiences. The opportunity to let my hair down, let my mind run free, and share, at least on my companion's side, intelligent conversation, was and is a unique treasure. The shared love is the rarest of gifts.

My Academy ride has educated me, entertained me, and warmed me. I wouldn't have missed it for the world.

— Leonard Decof, *President, 1985*

Albert R. Abramson

I share a 50th anniversary with the Academy. In the same year it was formed, I graduated from law school and celebrated my 5th wedding anniversary. The class of '54 was small, with 56 graduates, about one third of the 165 who started. I had to work during the second and third student years because of the arrival of our first child. The job was with a plaintiffs' personal injury firm. Destiny directed me to become a trial lawyer and I have been a trial lawyer ever since.



As with all trial lawyers, I have led a strenuous professional life. It has been exciting, worthwhile and rewarding. A quotation from Theodore Roosevelt expresses the philosophical view I have taken of my career and the satisfaction I have gained. He said, "Far better it is to dare mighty things, to win glorious triumphs, even though checkered by failure, than to take rank with those poor spirits who neither enjoy much nor suffer much, because they live in the gray twilight that knows not victory nor defeat."

Noel Coward once said "Work is more fun than fun." I feel the same. Coward's quote brings to mind an analogy I came to recognize years ago. A trial is theatre, and the lawyer plays many parts.

As the Producer, when undertaking the case and advancing the costs, as plaintiffs' lawyers do. As the Script Writer, given the plot line – the basic facts of the accident and injury – when counsel investigates and conducts discovery, filling in the details and fleshing out the story. As the Director, when ordering the proof, preparing and presenting witnesses and documents, and selecting visual aids. As an Actor, when presenting the case, by tone of voice, gesture, facial expression, emotion, body movement, all to suit the scene.

The Academy has been my first love among legal organizations since I was inducted in 1973. I immediately felt at home with my peers – gracious and noble Fellows. Traveling with them worldwide has been a joy. Jeanne and I have formed close friendships here and abroad.

The Academy's "exceptional 500" has also been a great resource in my practice. When referring out-of-state cases or needing assistance in discovery, I always go first to the Academy network, knowing that the matter will be handled well. This collegiality is unique among the Fellows. My membership in the Academy over these past 31 years has been most pleasant and I look forward to future camaraderie as an active Fellow.

– Albert R. Abramson, *President, 1988*

James H. Ackerman

Reflections on the Academy

I am proud to be a Fellow in the Academy. It is an honor to be associated with lawyers of the highest ethics and highest competency, and perhaps most important I appreciate and enjoy the camaraderie. We all know that there are many other



organizations for lawyers, but none the equal of our Academy, and for that reason I focus my support and participation on it. How exciting it has been for me to know, work and socialize with the great advocates of our time. I have learned, I have made friends and I have had a wonderful time along the way.

– Jim Ackerman, *President, 1991*

"Justice is the great interest of man on earth; it is the ligament which holds civilized beings and civilized nations together. Wherever her temple stands and so long as it is duly honored, there is a foundation for social security, general happiness, and the improvement and progress of our race. And whoever labors on this edifice with usefulness and distinction, whoever clears its foundations, strengthens its pillars, adorns its entablatures or contributes to raise its august dome still higher in the sky, connects himself in name and fame and character with that which is and must be as durable as the frame of human society."

– TRIAL ATTORNEY DANIEL WEBSTER

*"The Dean of the
Academy shall
correlate matters of
law and procedure
to enhance the
influence, prestige
and importance
of advocacy, and
shall address the
annual meeting."*

– ACADEMY BYLAWS



DEANS & THEIR ADDRESSES

- 1954-56 – Melvin Belli
- 1958 – Emile Zola Berman - *“Trial Practice as a Career”*
- 1959 – John Alan Appleman
- 1960 – Abraham E. Freedman - *“The Abdication of Judicial Responsibility in the Development of the Common Law”*
- 1961 – Edson L. Haines
- 1962 – Craig Spangenberg
- 1963 – Francis Hare
- 1964 – William H. DeParcq
- 1965 – Raoul Magana
- 1966 – George E. Allen, Sr. - *“The Humor in the Law”*
- 1967 – John J. Watts - *“Modern Advocacy”*
- 1968 – John C. Frank - *“A History of Law, and Lawyers”*
- 1969 – H. Sol Clark - *“The Role of Today’s Advocate”*
- 1970 – Horace G. Brown - *“Consumer Protection for all - But not for Lawyer’s Clients”*
- 1971 – A. Harold Frost - *“Civility in the Courts”*
- 1972 – Lou Ashe - *“Design for a Decade of Our International Academy”*
- 1973 – Lee S. Kreindler - *“World Peace Through Law and Lawyers”*
- 1974 – David Harney - *“Medical Malpractice - The Doctors’ Dilemma”*
- 1975 – David Berger - *“The Pursuit of Excellence in the Law” Quo Vadis*
- 1977 – Edward L. Savell - *“Ours is a Glorious Heritage”*
- 1978 – Arch K. Schoch - *“Search for Excellence”*
- 1979 – Russell M. Baker
- 1980 – Don M. Jackson - *“Advocacy at the Crossroads”*
- 1981 – Leonard Decof - *“Jury Trial & the Independent Bar”*
- 1982 – Francis H. Monek - *“Court Delay: Some Causes and Remedies”*
- 1983 – David K. Watkiss - *“The Litigation Explosion and the Trial Lawyer’s Changing Role”*
- 1984 – Harold R. Schmidt - *“Trial Lawyers - Redoubtable or Redundant”*
- 1985 – Mortimer A. Rosecan - *“Lawyer Advertising and Specialty Certification”*
- 1986 – Earl L. Neal - *“The Supreme Court: Reflections on the Constitutional Protection of Human Dignity”*
- 1987 – Aaron S. Podhurst - *“The Status of the Lawyers and the Justice System”*
- 1988 – G. Alan Cunningham - *“I See a Cloud - Revisited”*
- 1989 – Foster D. Arnett - *“The Trial Lawyer and Lawyering: Personal Values and Perceptions”*
- 1990 – Richard J. Phelan - *“Ethics in Law and Politics after Jim Wright”*
- 1991 – Kenneth E. Howie - *“Lawyers Under Fire”*
- 1992 – Wayne Fisher - *“To Form a More Perfect Union”*
- 1993 – Scott Baldwin - *“Punitive Damages Revisited”*
- 1994 – Richard B. Baxter
- 1995 – Walter G. Chuck - *“An Emerging Crisis- The Need for a New Consensus on Professionalism in Law”*
- 1996 – Robert C. Josefsberg - *“Civility”*
- 1997 – Ronald D. Krist - *“Trial by Jury”*
- 1998 – Robert L. Parks - *“Your Lawyer’s Oath - You Took It, You’re Stuck With It!”*
- 1999 – Peter C. John - *“Respect is the Answer, Isn’t It?”*
- 2000 – Broadus A. Spivey - *“Heroes”*
- 2001 – James S. Bostwick - *“2001-A Case Odyssey: From snail mail to e-mail”*
- 2002 – Harold J. Hunter, Jr. - *“The Winds of Freedom”*
- 2003 – Thomas V. Girardi - *“The Persuaders”*
- 2004 – Dicky A. Grigg - *“Minkey”*



THE CHINA PROGRAM

TEN YEARS 1994 - 2004

by Raymond J. Tam

The Ambassador was amazed! He said the Chinese had never before stepped foot into the U.S. Embassy. The year was 1994. The Academy was on its first international trip to China. The year before, my wife Audrey and I had met with U.S. Ambassador J. Stapleton Roy on our pilot trip to plan the 1994 Academy trip to China. In response to our request to set up workshops in China, Ambassador Roy had arranged eight sessions: four in Shanghai and four in Beijing. One of the workshops was scheduled to take place at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing. The Ambassador was not confident that the Chinese would even enter the Embassy grounds.

Over 30 Chinese officials and lawyers attended the session in the Embassy. The workshop was electrifying.



Ray Tam



Audrey Tam

China Program - 2003

*At the welcoming
banquet, Honolulu, HI.*

*Vice-Minister Li Shi Shi
and the Chinese Legal*

*Delegates with
Accademy Fellows.*



CHINA PROGRAM ALUMNI

Ashby & Sara Allen

Kenneth & Trina Armstrong

Michael & Melissa Atkinson

William & Kara Gael Baggett

Scott & Holly Baldwin, Jr.

Darrell Barger & Beth Reese

Robert & Emily Beckham

David & Kathryn Berg

Charles & Bernard Blanchard

Bill Caroselli

Jim & Beverly Carrigan

David & Lisa Casey

Cynthia & H. Theodore Cohen

Joe & Victoria Cotchett

Dan Cracciolo & Pamela Grant

Eugene Crew

Robert & Joanna Cunningham, Jr.



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Question after question was posed to the Academy panel. The interaction was lively with an extraordinary atmosphere of goodwill. At the end of the U.S. Embassy workshop in Beijing, I addressed the Chinese participants and advised them of the availability of books, reports and various articles of an informative nature. Shortly after our trip one of the Chinese participants wrote me and requested a copy of the U. S. Uniform Commercial Code. I obtained a copy and sent it to him.

The Shanghai workshops were just as successful. Frank Whitaker, the Shanghai USIS Cultural Affairs Officer wrote:

"This was the first time in recent memory that the USIS program room was filled with legal professionals - a testimony to the interest in legal issues in this city. Interest was so high that participants were virtually leaning over each others' shoulders trying to ask questions."

During a meeting at Beijing's Palace Hotel, Ambassador Roy explained to us that the senseless Cultural Revolution and the closure of China to the Western World by the Bamboo Curtain imposed by Chairman Mao Zedong had devastated China's legal system. China was trying to "rise from the ashes" by opening its doors to a free market economy and was desperately asking for help in formulating its new Rule of Law. The U.S. had officially turned its back on China because of the memory of Tiananmen Square. On the other hand, Germany, France, England, Japan and many other countries were delighted with the opportunity to help China and, of course, to forge valuable goodwill bonds with this huge potential power while America stood aloof. He made it clear that both China and the U.S. could greatly benefit from the Academy's help. He pleaded with us to become involved and assist China to develop its Rule of Law and judicial system.

Prior to 1994 the Academy had been committed to our International Democracy Program which was initiated by our visionary President Aaron Podhurst in 1990. This program was designed to assist various Eastern European countries develop their respective Rules of Law. Many members had contributed generously of their time and money to this very successful endeavor. The Academy's involvement in this worthy project was in its final stages. At the conclusion of our China trip, I was overwhelmed by requests from IATL Fellows to consider developing a new project designed to help China develop its Rule of Law. At the next Academy meeting, the Board of Directors unanimously agreed to change our focus from Eastern Europe to China. Thus was born the CHINA PROGRAM.

The next year, Audrey and I returned to China to interview the proposed Chinese candidates for our inaugural CHINA PROGRAM. During the interview one of the candidates said to us:

"Thank you for sending us the Uniform Commercial Code. I was one of two drafters of the Negotiable Instruments Law of China. I used as my basis the Uniform Commercial Code you sent us."

With an outstanding workshop program in China and a little aloha, the Academy had been able to influence the formulation of the important Negotiable Instruments Law of a country with the largest population in the world!

One Chinese delegate was asked why she wanted to come to the United States to participate in the CHINA PROGRAM. She explained that she was one of five lawyers assigned to draft the Aviation Law of China. She wanted to learn about the NTSB, the FAA and the other U.S. aviation regulatory agencies. Another delegate stated that he was one of several lawyers assigned to draft the Anti-trust Laws of China. Still another told us he was designated to write the new Penal Code of China. Awesome - simply awesome, the Academy now had a unique opportunity to actually help China craft its Rule of Law and judicial system.

Every year since that historic trip in 1994, the Academy has invited ten Chinese lawyers to spend three weeks in the United States. Past delegates have included members of the Legislative Affairs office, the Supreme Peoples' Court, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Health and the National Peoples' Congress to name only a few. They come from all over China, not only from the cities but also from remote provinces.

CHINA ALUMNI *Continued*

Michael & Barbara Gallagher

Florentino & Sandy Garza

Tom & Erika Girardi

Robert & Sally Hall

Bill & Margaret Harte

Russ Herman & Barbara Ann Kline

Peter & Sherry John

Bob & Marlene Josefsberg

Samuel & Beth Keesal

Joseph & Jane Kenney

Jim Kreindler & Lidia Pousada

Norman & Margi Landau

Gerald & Arlene Litvin

David & Yvone Lynch

Ed & Linda McCreedy

Pat & Susan McGroder

Ed & Barbara Middlebrooks

Richard & Ginni Mithoff

The Academy Foundation generously provides the funding for the costs of the Program. The first week is spent in Hawaii where they learn about the American Rule of Law and judicial system taught by volunteer Fellows and by members of the local Hawaiian judiciary and legal community. The following two weeks are spent at Academy members' homes in cities all over the country. The Academy hosts are all Fellows who magnanimously open their homes and share their family lives with their new Chinese friends. They take them to the office, to court, introduce them to judges, mayors and legislators and generally help them to experience law as we practice it in the United States.

The CHINA PROGRAM has been hugely successful. The delegates are lawyers and professors who draft and influence China's laws. The Government of China is most grateful for this help:

"The success of this program contributes greatly to the mutual understanding between the Chinese and U.S. legal professionals. I appreciate very much the efforts that the International Academy of Trial Lawyers has made to the successful functioning of this program."

Yang Jingyu, Director-General
Legislative Affairs Office, P.R. China



October 28, 2003 - At a recess during opening statement in *Lee v. Tanaka*, Judge Sabrina Mcenna, Ray Tam and Jim Bostwick addressed the Chinese Delegates at the Hawaii State Circuit Court.

One measure of the esteem China holds for our program can be found in the visit of Vice-Minister Li Shi Shi to Hawaii last October. Minister Li was asked by the Chinese government to travel to Honolulu for the sole purpose of speaking at the welcoming dinner ceremonies for the 2003 delegates, to thank the Academy and to communicate China's pleasure with the program. In Hawaii he told us that while there are other programs where delegations from China are invited to the U.S. and other countries, none is as successful as the Academy's CHINA PROGRAM. He said that in the other programs the delegates simply attend lectures and then go back alone to their hotels. In the Academy's sessions they can ask as many questions as they wish and information is imparted on a give and take basis. They are able to meet with Fellows for dinner, socialize and have an opportunity to answer questions more in depth. After their

stay in Hawaii they actually live with Academy families and share both family and professional life. Minister Li stated:

"The IATL China Program is one of the most successful and fruitful exchange and training projects that has ever been launched by various organizations in or outside China. And this has been highly appreciated by Minister Yang Jingyu and his successor, Minister Cao Kangtai as well as by all those getting involved on the Chinese side. As you know, the returned delegates are all playing more important roles in their respective working posts. Shortly, the advantages and positive impact of this Program can never be exaggerated. Therefore, my thanks should go to the members of IATL for their continuous support and generous contribution to the smooth progress of the China Program."

Our Ambassadors are also impressed:

"I want to congratulate you and your colleagues of the International Academy of Trial Lawyers on the continuation of the outstanding program you developed to bring Chinese lawyers to the U.S. These visits give them not only greater insight into the American legal system but also through home stays an equally important view of our society."

James R. Sasser
U.S. Ambassador to China (ret.)

"This type of "people-to-people" diplomacy helps build a foundation for better understanding in the bilateral relationship into the future. The willingness of you and your colleagues to share your time and knowledge is admirable. Your program makes a real difference on acceptance of the rule of law here."

Joseph W. Prueher
U.S. Ambassador to China (ret.)

The International Academy of Trial Lawyers can be extremely proud of the CHINA PROGRAM. It has enhanced the prestige of the Academy and has unselfishly assisted the most populous country in the world in formulating its Rule of Law and judicial system. Perhaps most importantly, it has created lasting friendships and familial relationships. Academy Fellow Joe Cotchett, perhaps sums it up best:

"In all my years of practice - it is by far one of the most important contributions we make as lawyers to a better society."

On our tenth anniversary thank you to all of those who have hosted Chinese Delegates in the past and to those who will host in the future.



CHINA ALUMNI *Continued*

Edwin & Christina Nevin

Jim & Karen Pagliuso

Michael & Terri Papantonio

Robert & Lyn Parks

Hugh & MaryAnn Plunkett

Lorna Propes & Ronald Himel

John & Char Purvis

Ronald & Sue Rouda

Andrew & Robyn Sacks

Ed & Elizabeth Schmidt

Charles & Ann Smith

Broadus & RuthAnn Spivey

Gerald & Elizabeth Sterns

Paul & Mary Elizabeth Strittmatter

George & Ruth Tompkins

Ted Warshafsky

Bill & Stephanie Whitehurst

Randy & Jan Willoughby

*"Justice is the great
interest of man on earth;
it is the ligament which
holds civilized beings and
civilized nations together.*

*Wherever her temple
stands and so long as it
is duly honored, there is
a foundation for social
security, general happiness,
and the improvement and
progress of our race."*

- DANIEL WEBSTER, Trial Lawyer



*F*ellows of the Academy are generally recognized to be the finest advocates in the world. In most matters of broad social significance in criminal or civil law, members of this organization are frequently found to be representing at least one if not both sides of the issue. Fellows of the Academy have handled literally thousands of important legal cases over the past five decades. They have represented and prosecuted the prominent and infamous.

Legends & Famous Cases

Their successes in litigation range from constitutional issues to landmark water rights cases. They have impacted our social fabric from product design and workplace safety to professional responsibility. In preparing this celebration of fifty years of the International Academy of Trial Lawyers, we felt the description of the Academy and its work would be incomplete without including a few examples representative of this extraordinary history of public and private service.



NELSON MANDELA

George Bizos



Nelson Mandela's name at his birth in 1918 was Rolihlahla, which meant "pulling the branches of trees" and "troublemaker." As a youth, he loved to stick fight with boys from other villages and later took up long-distance running and boxing.



In his autobiography Mandela wrote that, as an activist in the Youth League of the African National Congress, "African nationalism was our battle cry, and our creed was the creation of one nation out of many tribes, the overthrow of white supremacy, and the establishment of a truly democratic form of government."

In October 1963, Mandela and nine other ANC activists were arrested at ANC's secret headquarters in Rivonia and charged with plotting anti-government sabotage. At his trial, he testified: "During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal that I hope to live for and to achieve. But if need be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

For his defense at his treason trial, Mandela sought the aid of Academy Fellow George Bizos. The death penalty was expected but the judge handed down a life sentence. Mandela was sent to Robben Island, the notorious prison off Cape Town.

Bizos said Mandela's speech was a turning point for the liberation movement. "The apartheid regime called the liberation movement a 'terrorist organization.' The statement was publicized throughout the world and the tide turned against the apartheid regime. Particularly in the western world there was a realization that the oppressed people of South Africa had a just cause and internally it encouraged many thousands of people to join the liberation struggle. His statement, coupled with his lengthy imprisonment, and further taken with the great number of people prepared to follow his example, brought about the fundamental change." Bizos called this "the most significant trial in the country and probably the world."

After his release from prison in 1990, Mandela hammered out a new political order with South African president F. W. de Klerk that led to Mandela's election as president in a landslide victory. De Klerk became his deputy president.

Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.

The first lawsuit of Election 2000 was filed by Palm Beach County, Florida voters alleging voter confusion over the county's butterfly ballot and seeking a new countywide election. Gore had received more votes in the national election than Bush, but the vote majority in Florida would decide the electoral majority and the national election for President.

A few days later Bush, represented by Academy Fellow Philip Beck, filed a federal lawsuit in Miami to halt all manual recounts. A vote-certification and recount deadline announced by Florida Secretary of State Katherine Harris was then challenged by two county canvassing boards. Harris' deadline was upheld. At this point, Academy Fellow David Boies joined the Gore legal team. The Florida Supreme Court unanimously ordered on November 21 that manual recounts be added to the final certified count. Bush, concerned that a manual

recount would favor Gore, then petitioned the U.S. Supreme Court to overrule the Florida Supreme Court. Gore filed his own petition, opposing Bush's request, arguing there was no federal question for the Court to decide. The U.S. Supreme Court granted certiorari and decided to hear Bush's appeal. In the meantime, Harris certified George W. Bush as Florida's choice for President.

The U.S. Supreme Court set aside the Florida ruling, reasoning there was "considerable uncertainty as to the grounds for the Florida Supreme Court's decision." The 7-2 decision effectively stopped all recounts and upheld Ms. Harris' certification of Bush as Florida's choice for President. The Supreme Court decision made George W. Bush President of the United States.

BUSH V. GORE

*Philip Beck and
David Boies*



LINCOLN SAVINGS AND LOAN LITIGATION

Joseph Cotchett



The savings and loan industry is the leading source of institutional finance for residential home mortgages in America. Over the course of the 1980s, many S&Ls began to make commercial real estate loans involving substantial risk. In 1989, the Lincoln Savings and Loan Association of California collapsed. It was estimated that a government bailout of Lincoln would cost over \$2 billion. Many senior citizens who had invested in the S&L had lost their life savings. Charles Keating, the chairman of Lincoln's parent company, was implicated as being personally responsible for this, the nation's largest thrift failure.

Plaintiff stock purchasers selected Academy Fellow Joseph Cotchett as their lead attorney. Cotchett filed a class action complaint against Lincoln S&L alleging that they violated the Securities Act. The lawsuit charged Charles Keating, other insiders, three major accounting firms, three major law firms, Drexel Burnham, Michael Milken and others with racketeering and violations of securities laws. Among other things, the lawsuit alleged that Keating,

with the help of the other defendants, had conspired to manipulate Lincoln's financial statements for the purpose of showing paper profits, regardless of the economic realities of the transactions.

In a five-month trial involving over ninety individuals, firms and corporate defendants, an Arizona federal jury returned a verdict of more than \$3.5 billion against Charles Keating and his co-defendants for defrauding their investors. It was the largest verdict against an individual in U.S. history. The verdict shocked the lending world and led to massive changes in the banking business. Twenty-two thousand elderly citizens finally received checks after years of litigation.

Charles Keating



In an effort to compete with fuel-efficient Volkswagen and Japanese imports, Ford President Lee Iacocca insisted that the Ford Pinto weigh no more than 2,000 pounds and cost no more than \$2,000. Strict adherence to these restrictions led Ford engineers to compromise on safety. The Pinto's major design flaw, a rear fuel tank prone to rupturing in crashes over 25 miles per hour, became apparent to the public in 1972 when Californian Lilly Gray's stalled Pinto was rear-ended and then burst into flames. Gray was severely burned.

Well before Gray's injury, Ford undertook a cost-benefit analysis to determine if it should alter the fuel tanks.

In a classic example of "corporate mentality," the engineers wrote a memo concluding that it was less expensive to compensate eventual victims than to fix the problem. Academy Fellow Francis "Brother" Hare, who was retained by Gray, discovered this "smoking gun" document during his suit against Ford. Ms. Gray was awarded \$125.8 million in punitive damages, at that time the largest award of that type in history. It was later reduced by a judge to \$6.5 million.

Dozens of other suits followed, including a similarly large verdict in Texas by IATL Fellow David Perry. In 1978, because of the successful efforts of these and many other trial advocates and under increasing government pressure, Ford recalled 1.5 million 1971-1976 Pinto sedans. This verdict was the first to force the auto industry to recognize that the valuation of human life may actually be more important than a corporate cost efficiency analysis.



FORD PINTO

*Francis (Brother)
H. Hare, Jr.*

David Perry



THE EICHMANN CASE

Gideon Hauser



Adolf Eichmann, a former Nazi S.S. officer, was one of Hitler's foremost henchmen. He was one of the primary directors of the Holocaust, overseeing the torture and brutal extermination of Jews and other "undesirables" in Germany, Poland, Hungary and other countries before and during World War II. At the end of the war he escaped to Argentina where he lived and worked under an alias until May, 1960, when he was kidnapped by Israeli agents and quietly spirited away to Israel.

With the world watching, Eichmann was then tried in Israel under Israel's Nazi Collaborators Law (enacted after Israel became a state in 1948). The relentless prosecutor was the late and honorable Gideon Hauser, Attorney General for Israel and a Fellow of the Academy. Eichmann was found guilty and the conviction was subsequently upheld by the Supreme Court of Israel.

The presiding judge in the case ruled: *"The dispatch of each train by the Accused to Auschwitz, or to any other extermination site, carrying one thousand human beings, meant that the Accused was a direct accomplice in a thousand premeditated acts of murder, and the degree of his legal and moral responsibility for these acts of murder is not one iota less than the responsibility of the person who with his own hands pushed these human beings into the gas chambers."*

Even if we had found that the Accused acted out of blind obedience, as he argued, we would still have said that a man

who took part in crimes of such magnitude as these over years must pay the maximum penalty known to the law, and he cannot rely on any order even in mitigation of his punishment. But we have found that the Accused acted out of an inner identification with the orders that he was given and out of a fierce will to achieve the criminal objective, and in our opinion, it is irrelevant even for the purpose of imposing a punishment for such terrible crimes, how this identification and this will came about, and whether they were the outcome of the training which the Accused received under the regime which raised him, as his Counsel argues."

Eichmann was executed by hanging on June 1, 1962.



In early 1984, Pennzoil and Getty Oil agreed in principle to the terms of a merger. However, before any formal documents could be signed, Texaco offered Getty Oil a substantially better price. Gordon Getty, who controlled most of the Getty shares, decided to renege on the Pennzoil deal and sold Getty Oil to Texaco.

Pennzoil felt it had been dealt with unfairly. Rather than using one of the business litigators from the huge law firms that normally represented them, they searched the country for an experienced trial lawyer. They decided to hire Academy Fellow Joseph D. Jamail who immediately filed

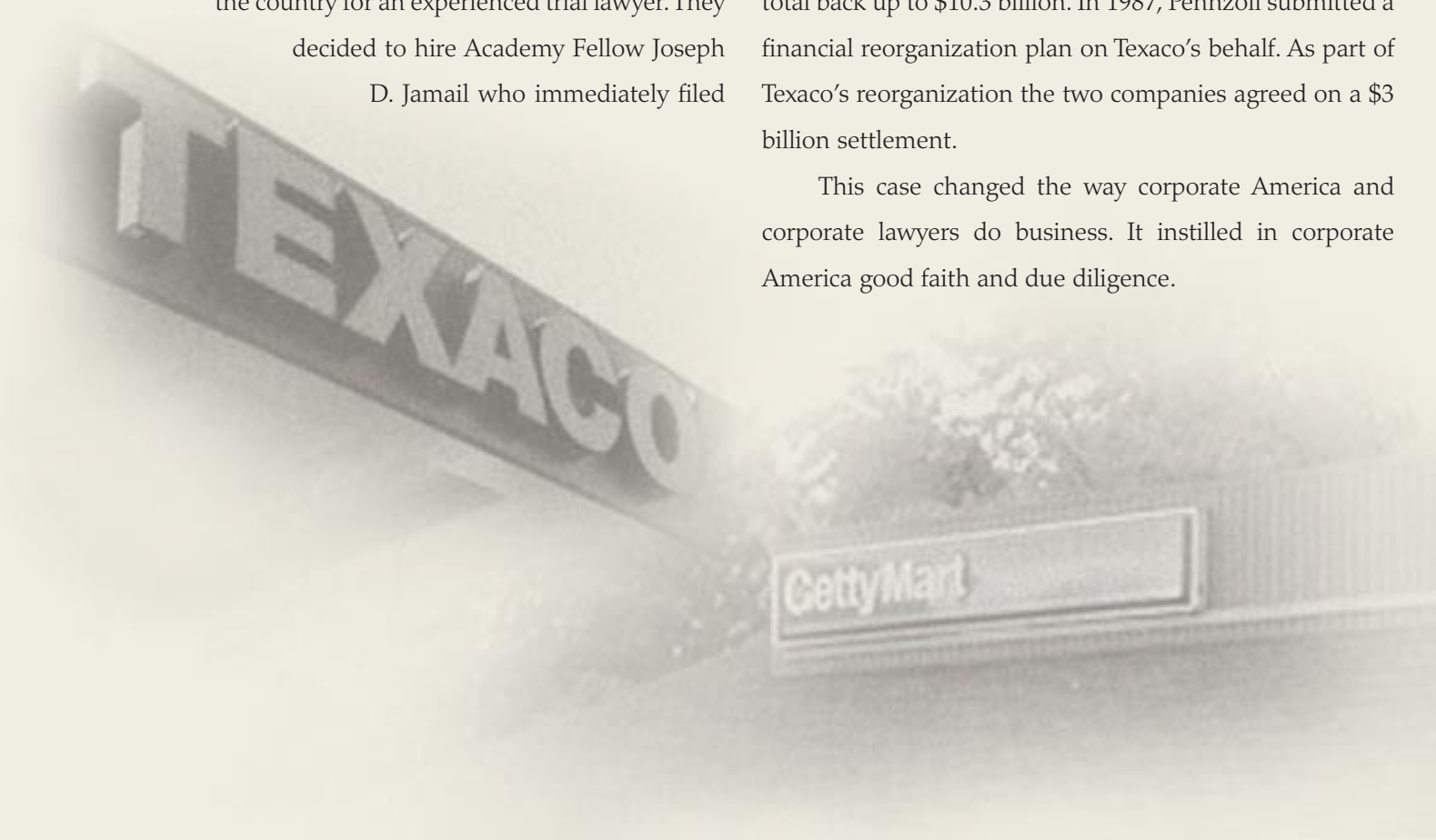
a lawsuit alleging that Texaco had knowingly interfered with the Pennzoil-Getty bargain. During the lengthy trial Texaco argued that there had never been a written contract between Pennzoil and Getty. Jamail countered that a handshake was a deal even between oil giants. Pennzoil won the case in late 1985. The award of \$11.1 billion was the largest single jury verdict in the history of tort law.

An appeals court later reduced the stunning judgment by \$2 billion, but interest and penalties drove the total back up to \$10.3 billion. In 1987, Pennzoil submitted a financial reorganization plan on Texaco's behalf. As part of Texaco's reorganization the two companies agreed on a \$3 billion settlement.

This case changed the way corporate America and corporate lawyers do business. It instilled in corporate America good faith and due diligence.

PENNZOIL COMPANY V. TEXACO, INC.

Joseph D. Jamail



PAN AMERICAN FLIGHT NO. 103

*Lee S. Kreindler and
James P. Kreindler*



On December 21, 1988 Pan American Airlines Flight No. 103 exploded over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing all 259 passengers, mostly Americans, and 11 people on the ground. As was common with most major air disasters, many of the victims' families sought out Academy Fellow Lee Kreindler, an aviation specialist, to represent them in the proposed claim against the airline. Kreindler was appointed by the Honorable Thomas C. Platt of the Federal district Court of the Eastern District of New York, as Chairman of the Plaintiffs' Committee. At the inception of the litigation, few believed the plaintiffs could prove any liability on the part of the airline, much less the "willful misconduct" required by the Warsaw Convention, because the



obvious cause of the explosion was a terrorist act. In the course of extensive pretrial discovery and investigative work, it became clear that Pan American had committed gross security lapses that allowed the unaccompanied brown Samsonite suitcase, containing a Toshiba radio cassette player with an improvised explosive device secreted within it, on board Flight 103. There were federal regulations prohibiting the transport of unaccompanied bags unless they were

first physically inspected. Interestingly enough, it was the exhaustive civil suit workup by the Kreindler team, rather than the government's criminal investigation, that first exposed the security lapse and revealed the source of the bomb. After a 13-week liability trial, the jury then awarded record-setting damages to three of the victims' families. After several appeals, Mr. Kreindler was finally able to secure full compensatory damages for the families of the deceased.

In 1996, Congress amended the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act to allow suits against foreign nations for acts of state-sponsored terrorism, torture and aircraft sabotage if the foreign state was designated by the Executive Branch as a state sponsor of terrorism. Libya was on the list of those seven foreign states that sponsor terrorism and there was credible evidence that agents of Libya had planted the bomb on the plane. Lee Kreindler and his son James Kreindler, also a Fellow of the Academy, then filed suit against Libya on behalf of the victims' families. After 18 months of negotiations with Libya's U.S. counsel, a settlement agreement was finally reached in which the Libyan government would pay \$2.7 billion additional compensation to the families of the deceased victims.



On January 27, 1967 the Apollo 1 space-craft exploded and burned during an ill-fated ground test. Academy Fellow Ronald D. Krist was retained to represent the surviving wife and two sons of astronaut Virgil Gus Grissom. In the ensuing litigation it was proven that the cause of the explosion was a design

defect that failed to adequately deal with the risk of fire, its prevention and retardation. North American Rockwell Corporation was demonstrated to be the responsible space contractor and was required to pay appropriate compensation to the family of this heroic astronaut.

Nineteen years and one day later, January 28, 1986, the Challenger space shuttle suffered a major malfunction and exploded seventy-three seconds after liftoff. Again, all the wives, children, mothers and fathers

sought out Ronald Krist to investigate the cause and take on the manufacturers of the doomed space craft. Careful analysis and discovery proved that a temperature sensitive "O" ring (a sealing ring) was the culprit. The ring was a rubbery component that became brittle or lost its suppleness at low temperatures, compromising its ability to stave off hot gases and fire generated in the solid rocket boosters. The case was resolved with Morton Thiokol for a confidential sum. These settlements provided generously for the support and education of the family members whose loved ones were taken from them in the prime of their lives.

THE APOLLO 1 AND CHALLENGER SHUTTLE CASES

Ronald D. Krist



THE RISE AND FALL OF BIG TOBACCO

William B. Baggett

Francis Scott Baldwin

S. Sammy Cacciatore

Michael V. Ciresi

David K. Hardy

Russ M. Herman

J.D. Lee

Michael Maher

Edward A. Moss

Ronald Lee Motley

James H. Nance

Richard F. Scruggs

Dan K. Webb

Damon M. Young

For years, the tobacco companies remained immune from adverse verdicts, settlement or payment. Meanwhile, the Surgeon Generals of the United States and Center for Disease Control were reporting 400,000 American deaths per year directly attributable to cigarette smoking. Big Tobacco had never paid a judgment and was the most powerful corporate cartel in the United States.

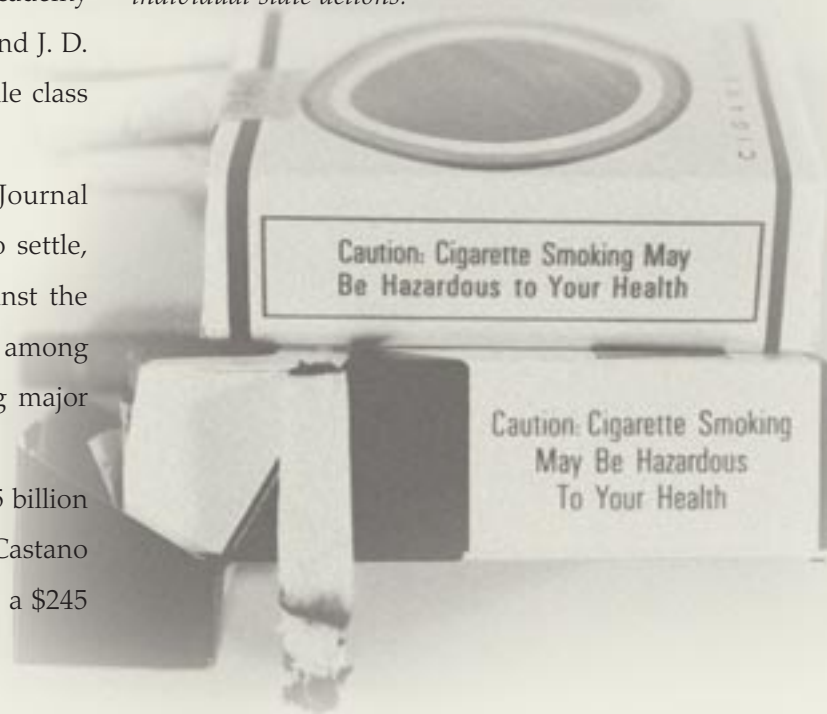
In the early nineties Academy Fellows Richard F. Scruggs and Ronald Lee Motley formulated a plan to sue tobacco on behalf of individual states to recover Medicaid funds. They were joined by Academy Fellows Michael Maher, James H. Nance, S. Sammy Cacciatore, William B. Baggett, Damon M. Young and Michael V. Ciresi. Academy Fellows Russ M. Herman, Francis Scott Baldwin and J. D. Lee helped form the original Castano Group to file class actions against tobacco.

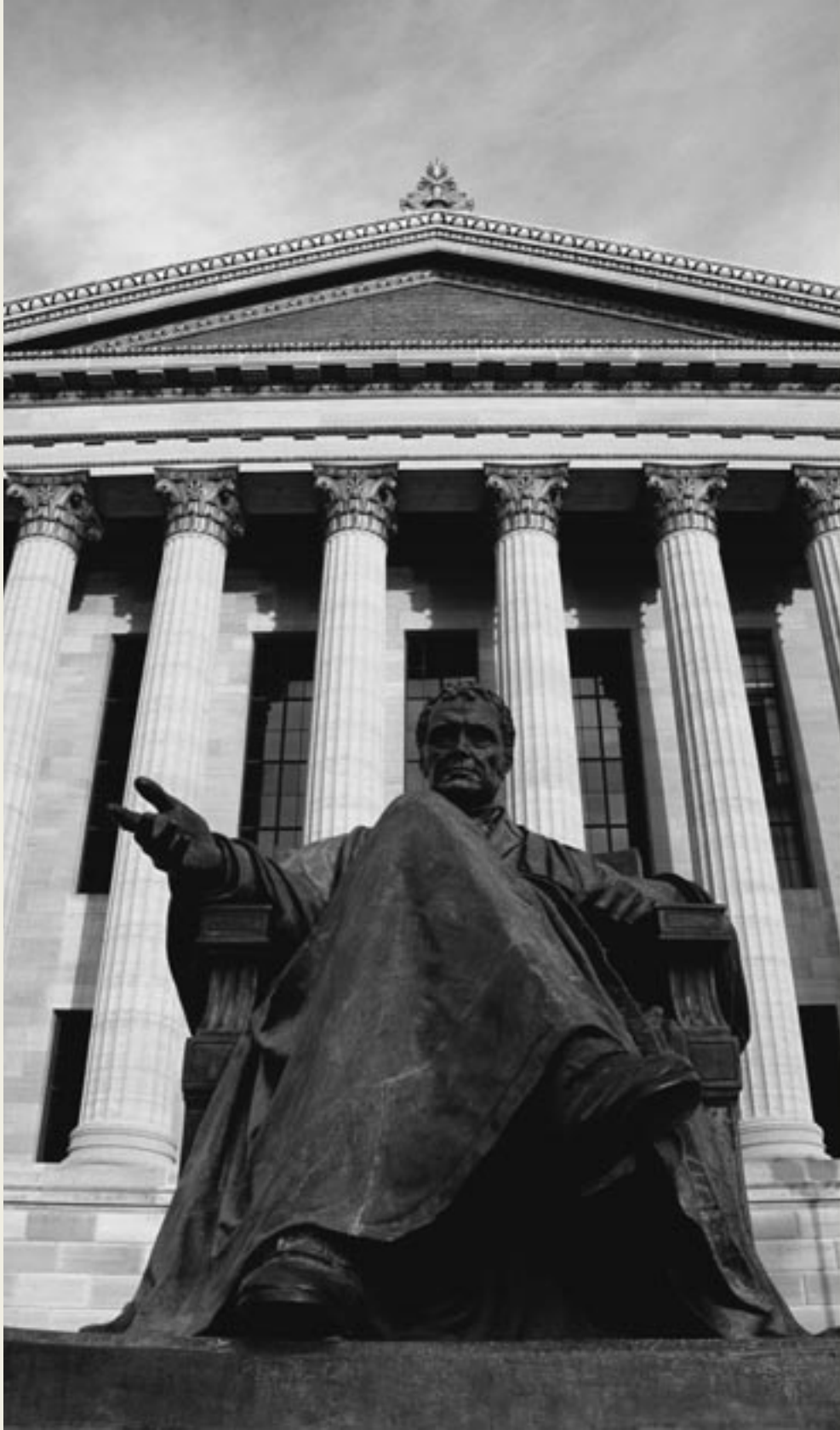
On March 13, 1995, The Wall Street Journal announced that the Liggett Groups had agreed to settle, turn over secret documents and come clean against the Industry. By April 3, 1997 these Academy Fellows, among others, met with the presidents of the remaining major tobacco companies.

By June 20, 1997 they had negotiated a \$368.5 billion dollar settlement of both Attorneys General and Castano claims. Congress nixed the settlement. Eventually, a \$245

billion dollar settlement with the Industry on behalf of the Attorneys General was consummated. Other Fellows of the Academy actively involved for the tobacco companies were: Edward A. Moss, David K. Hardy and Dan K. Webb*. The last surviving Castano Class Action, Scott v. The American Tobacco Company, et al. was tried for a year on behalf of a million Louisiana smokers. On July 28, 2003, Academy Fellow, Russ Herman, lead counsel in Scott, listened as a twelve person jury returned a verdict of liability charging Big Tobacco with conspiracy, intentional tort and fraud.

**There were many other Academy Fellows involved in the individual state actions.*





*O*ur country has from time to time found it necessary to appoint highly skilled advocates to independently investigate important members of our government who have been accused of violating the public trust. Members of the private bar are drafted into these difficult and unrewarding assignments based on their impeccable ethical reputations and extraordinary trial skills. Their job is to use the powers

Special Prosecutions

of the congress and/or the judiciary to investigate top leaders of our country in a time of grave national crisis and, if appropriate, seek justice on behalf of the people in a court of law. They are called Special Prosecutors.

THE WATERGATE PROSECUTION:

James F. Neal

Perhaps the most infamous and riveting conspiracy investigation of the twentieth century involved the burglary of the Watergate Towers ordered by some of the closest advisors to the President of the United States.

H.R. Haldeman, the President's principal assistant and White House chief of staff, and John Ehrlichman, the President's advisor on domestic affairs, were accused of orchestrating a cover-up of the White House's involvement in the burglary. After the President, Ehrlichman and Haldeman were two of the most powerful persons in government. Both Haldeman and Ehrlichman denied any wrongdoing, and the President corroborated their testimony. On March 1, 1974, an indictment was returned naming Haldeman and Ehrlichman and others in a conspiracy to obstruct justice. They were successfully prosecuted by IATL Fellow James Neal.

On August 9, 1974, Richard Nixon became the first and only president to resign the office. He was pardoned the following month by his successor President Gerald Ford.



THE INVESTIGATION OF SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE JIM WRIGHT:

Richard J. Phelan

In 1988 the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, James C. Wright, was accused of many improper acts, including falsifying his published book, taking unreported profits from its sale, taking donations from people who had a direct interest in legislation and exerting undue influence in actions pending before the Federal Home Loan Board related to the burgeoning savings and loan crisis.



In July of that year, Academy Fellow Richard J. Phelan was retained as Special Prosecutor by the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to investigate and prosecute the Speaker. Over the course of the next six months Phelan's team uncovered over 116 violations of the House Rules through subpoenaed records and the testimony of witnesses. Following prosecution of these violations, the Speaker resigned. This was the first such resignation in the history of the United States.

THE IRAN CONTRA AFFAIR:

John W. Kecker

Prosecution of Oliver North: During 1985-6, Marine Lt. Col. Oliver North, assigned to the National Security Council, covertly with White House blessing, provided support to the Contras in their war against the government of Nicaragua by trading missiles with Iran. When asked about this by Congress, they lied to the committees and shredded documents during the ensuing investigation. In what became known as the Iran-Contra scandal, Oliver North was given immunity and then forced to testify before Congress. He defended vigorously, wrapping himself in the flag. When a D.C. jury indicted him for lying to Congress and obstructing justice, Academy Fellow John Kecker was appointed Special Prosecutor. The trial lasted several months before a jury with only high school level education. North was convicted on all three counts.

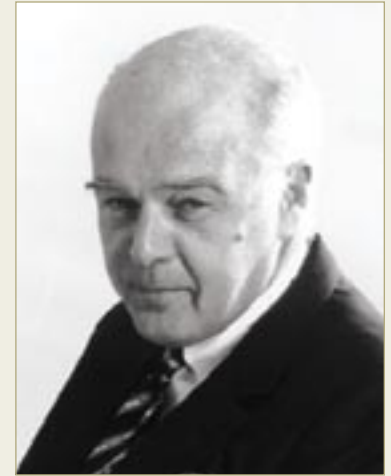
The conviction was later reversed by the Court of Appeal on the grounds that the jury may have been tainted by exposure to North's immunized congressional testimony.



PROSECUTION OF CASPER WEINBERGER:

James J. Brosnahan

Casper Weinberger had served as Secretary of Defense in the Reagan administration. After denying knowledge of the Iran-Contra affair to Congress, it was discovered that he had detailed notes covering the matter. He was indicted for perjury in 1992. The case was pending before District Judge Thomas Hogan in the District of Columbia. Judge Walsh, the Iran-Contra Special Prosecutor, asked Academy Fellow James J. Brosnahan to act as Special Prosecutor of Secretary Weinberger. After ten weeks of careful preparation, including interviews of United States senators and cabinet members, the trial was scheduled to begin in the first week of January 1993. The evidence developed promised this would be an historic trial involving the testimony of many high-ranking individuals including former CIA Director and then - President George H. Bush. On December 24, 1992, President Bush pardoned Weinberger and five others, thus avoiding his own appearance and testimony.



BALDWIN V. PACIFIC AIRLINES

Albert R. Abramson

Forty-four persons were killed when a gunman shot the pilot and co-pilot of a Pacific Airlines turbo jet on May 7, 1964, causing the plane to plunge into a hillside near Danville, California. The heirs of six of the deceased passengers hired Academy Fellow Albert Abramson who proposed a unique theory of liability. Abramson contended that the airline violated federal aviation rules by not having a “security” door between the cockpit and the passengers and a locking mechanism to prevent passengers from opening the door without the pilots’ permission. The defense countered that an airline should not be held liable for the criminal act of a passenger. The jury found the airline responsible. This was the first case in history where a jury imposed liability upon an airline for failure to prevent a suicidal passenger, who today would be called a terrorist, from crashing a plane.

UNITED STATES V. MICROSOFT

David Boies

The United States decided to sue Microsoft for monopolization of the personal computer software market. Academy Fellow David Boies was chosen by the Department of Justice to represent the United States. Boies was the first private lawyer to represent the United States in an antitrust case in the 100-year history of the Sherman Act.

During discovery, the pretrial admissions of Bill Gates, the world’s richest man, began to seriously impact his company’s central defenses. The trial began only five months after the case was filed, a pace unprecedented for a complex monopoly case. During the six-month trial Boies repeatedly forced Microsoft’s witnesses to recant their direct testimony and demonstrated Microsoft’s suppression of competition and denial of open-market choices to consumers.

A trial verdict for the government was unanimously affirmed by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia sitting en banc. The trial established that monopoly power derived from copyrighted intellectual property is not insulated from antitrust attack, and access to products cannot be conditioned on a customer’s refusal to deal with or support a competitor.



*Microsoft® Chairman Bill Gates
testifies on Capitol Hill.*

AMERICAN TALIBAN

James J. Brosnahan

On September 11, 2001 the United States suffered a devastating terrorist attack. Strong evidence indicated it was carried out by Al Qaeda,



Marilyn Walker (C), mother of John Walker Lindh, speaks to members of the press with lead defense attorney James Brosnahan (L) and Walker's father, Frank Lindh.

an organization harbored and aided by the Taliban. An angry and grief-stricken America invaded Afghanistan to depose the Taliban leaders and find the Al Qaeda operatives.

As the conflict wound down, the worldwide media was suddenly

ablaze with stories of a young American, John Walker Lindh, accused of being a member of the Taliban army. Attorney General Ashcroft excoriated Mr. Lindh as a terrorist and an indictment was returned with ten counts. There was talk about the death penalty.

On December 1, 2001, Academy Fellow James Brosnahan received a frantic telephone call from Frank Lindh, father of John Walker Lindh, asking Brosnahan to represent his son. Brosnahan, the senior partner in a large and conservative law firm, was faced with a difficult choice, but Brosnahan had long lived by his firmly held philosophy that even unpopular causes need proper representation. Concluding that it was particularly important to assure constitutional rights to the accused in times of national crisis,

Brosnahan agreed to undertake Lindh's representation.

After weeks of investigation and motions in the Northern District of Virginia before Judge Ellis, the government finally agreed to dismiss all treason charges. In return, Mr. Lindh pled guilty to providing services to the Taliban, a non-terrorist charge, and carrying a gun while serving in the Taliban Army. Mr. Lindh accepted a plea agreement with the imposition of a twenty-year sentence.

ORENTHAL JAMES SIMPSON TRIALS

Johnnie Cochran and Robert Baker

The events that resulted in history's most watched (and perhaps most controversial) trial, occurred on a summer night in June 1994 when football star O.J. Simpson's ex-wife, Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald Goldman, were found brutally stabbed to death. Simpson instantly became a suspect. The lead defense attorney was Academy Fellow Johnnie Cochran who sought to show that the District Attorney had immediately



Johnnie Cochran at the trial of O. J. Simpson.

decided that Simpson committed the murders and was bent on proving that theory, rather than conducting a thorough investigation.

Inexplicably choosing a downtown Los Angeles venue rather than

Santa Monica for the trial, the DA spent \$10 million and had 43 prosecutors, 12 law clerks, and several dozen police officers constantly working the case. The Cochran team, facing damning DNA evidence and the blood-stained glove found at Simpson's estate, concentrated on demolishing the prosecution's own witnesses and evidence. No one who watched or read about the trial will ever forget Cochran's brilliant final argument theme: *"If the glove doesn't fit, you must acquit."*

The trial, lasting nearly a year, was the longest jury trial in California history. It took the Simpson jury just three hours of deliberation before returning a verdict on October 3, 1995 of "not guilty of the crime of murder." In the later civil case for wrongful death, Simpson was defended by Academy Fellow Robert Baker.

TYLENOL PACKAGING CASE

Philip Corboy and Leonard Ring

In 1982 the country was alarmed by the news that seven people in different parts of metropolitan Chicago had died after taking Extra Strength Tylenol capsules which had been laced with cyanide by someone who opened the packaging after shipment. The victims of the random killings included a 12 year old girl, an unmarried airline flight attendant, a divorced 31 year old mother of two and a Polish immigrant couple who left two young children.

The families hired Academy Fellows Phil Corboy and Leonard Ring who filed suit against McNeil Consumer Products, a subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson. In a case of first impression, the suit alleged that the packaging,

when sold, was not tamper proof and therefore unreasonably dangerous.

The controversial case came to trial almost nine years after the Tylenol deaths occurred. The defense argued that the post-incident changes should be inadmissible and contended that only extraordinary measures could have stopped a devious and determined killer. Plaintiffs successfully contended that a change from capsules to caplets and gel-caps, combined with inner and outer package seals, would make the



products tamper proof. The successful conclusion of this case resulted in a world-wide comprehensive change in the packaging of over-the-counter medications.

Tainted Tylenol capsules, laced with cyanide, lay at right beside the pure capsules, in the medical examiner's office.

GILDER V. PGA TOUR, INC.

Leonard Decof

Karsten Solheim invented Ping golf clubs. The clubs were enormously popular in the golf world and commanded 32% of the overall market. The Professional Golf Association (PGA) tour and the USGA (United States Golf Association) decided they wanted to ban Ping clubs because they had square grooves as opposed to the industry standard "V" shaped grooves. They contended the square grooves gave Ping club users an unfair advantage. These golf associations had complete control of the sport. If the ban were enforced, Ping would be destroyed and 2,500 people would be put out of work.

Academy Fellow Leonard Decof was hired by Ping to try and salvage the company. Decof analyzed the two club designs and determined that the actual difference between the two grooves was less than 1/1000th of an inch. This battle was over half the width of a human hair! He immediately filed two anti-trust suits: one against the PGA Tour and one against the USGA. The fundamental issue was whether a sporting organization could operate without oversight from the courts. The PGA's position was that the United States Golf Association made the rules regarding golf and that those rules were "made for the better player... the professional and the amateurs that compete on a national level." Mr. Decof contended that even these powerful organizations must be held to reasonable standards of conduct, particularly where established economic rights would be affected. Mr. Decof tried the preliminary injunction in the U.S. District Court in Phoenix, Arizona. Despite PGA Tour testimony from Jack Nicklaus, Arnold Palmer, Tom Kite and Tom Watson, the court issued an injunction in Ping's favor. The PGA Tour appealed, but the Ninth Circuit affirmed the injunction. The case was remanded for trial on the merits. On



the eve of trial in the Federal Court in Phoenix, the case was settled. Among other things, the PGA Tour was permanently prevented from banning the square grooves.

This landmark case established that ruling sports bodies cannot arbitrarily set rules without conforming to reasonable guidelines set by the court.

DALKON SHIELD

Kevin Dunne

The manufacturer of Dalkon Shield intrauterine devices, A.H. Robins, declared bankruptcy because of the massive numbers of Dalkon Shield personal injury cases pending against it. American Home Products ultimately purchased A.H. Robins and as part of the purchase price put \$2.2 billion in a trust for the benefit of the women claiming injury from the Dalkon Shield.

The judge with jurisdiction over the trust ordered that the women filing claims receive a take it or leave it offer or they could choose to have their case sent to trial. The initial acceptance rate for the offers was about 70%. The judge hired five lawyers nationwide, including Academy Fellow Kevin J. Dunne, to defend the trust against those claimants that opted for trial. Dunne took the first case in the country to trial in Santa Cruz County, California. The plaintiff had developed a pelvic infection and ultimately became sterile necessitating a hysterectomy at age 22. There was huge local and national publicity surrounding the trial. The jury returned a defense verdict for the Dalkon Shield Claimants Trust and the plaintiff received nothing. As a consequence of this defense verdict, the acceptance rates of the trust offers increased from 70% to 99%! All the claims were ultimately resolved and every woman in the trust received a 100% bonus on her claim because of the excess remaining in the trust.

MASS DISASTER TORT LITIGATION

Neal Galatz

In 1980 the MGM hotel in Las Vegas was engulfed in a huge fire caused by an electrical problem. Ninety-six people died as a result of smoke and toxic fumes inhalation. In 1981, an arson fire at the Las Vegas Hilton resulted in a number of deaths and many injuries. In May 1988, the PEPCON Ammonium Perchlorate facility in Henderson, Nevada exploded and was completely destroyed. The explosion caused two deaths, injuries to distant bystanders, and \$100 million in damage to surrounding property.

Academy Fellow Neal Galatz was asked to serve as chairman and co-chairman of the litigation committees in these three huge mass disaster tort cases. For several years he devoted one hundred percent of his



Aerial view of the MGM Grand fire scene.

time handling these complex and risky cases against economically and politically powerful adversaries. In the course of this litigation he pioneered innovative technology for document control and retrieval, computer animation, satellite video and use of computers in the courtroom. The successful conclusion of these massive cases resulted in far-reaching changes in both fire prevention and the process of mass tort litigation.

ERIN BROCKOVICH

(Anderson v. Pacific Gas & Electric) Thomas Girardi and Walter Lack

In 1966, many people and domestic animals in the desert town of Hinkley, California were getting sick. Residents began to notice there were an unusual number of cancers in the neighborhood. Residents of Hinkley were dependent upon domestic water wells which drew local groundwater to supply all their needs. In 1986, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, which had a large plant in Hinkley, started buying up all the adjacent land. They also started going door-to-door offering free bottled water to the residents for drinking.

In late 1987, officials from PG&E finally advised the State of California they had detected levels of hexavalent chromium (Chrome 6) in a groundwater monitoring well north of the station's waste water ponds at levels ten times greater than the maximum amount allowed by law. Pacific Gas & Electric was in trouble. Four decades after the world's largest utility started dumping 370 million gallons of chromium into unlined ponds in Hinkley, California, the company's actions had finally been uncovered.

However, it took Erin Brockovich, a formerly unemployed, single mother of three, working in a small California law firm, to put the evidence



Erin Brockovich at movie premiere.

together. It turned out that PG&E knew as early as 1964 that the waste water used in cooling towers to cool compressed natural gas was leaking into the aquifer that supplied an entire community's water source. Secretly, it had tried several experiments to neutralize the deadly waste water, never telling its neighbors or the Water Quality Board. In a document authored in 1966, and eventually discovered by Brockovich, senior claim department executives determined that "the less said about this the better. It could lead to a difficult liability situation." When this explosive "smoking gun" was found, Brockovich's boss knew it was time to bring in the big guns. They hired Academy Fellows Thomas Girardi and Walter Lack.



Julia Roberts as Erin Brockovich.

Suit was filed for 650 victims. Once the parties agreed on an orderly way to litigate the cases, 39 cases were initially tried. After a seven-month trial and a lengthy mediation, PG&E agreed to compensate the plaintiffs in the amount of \$333 million, one of the largest settlements ever achieved in a toxic tort case. They also agreed to clean up the environment and to stop using Chromium 6. Because of this case, most municipal and private water companies all over the country now test for the presence of Chromium 6 in water. Several states are considering lowering the maximum contaminant level for this carcinogen. Brockovich's heroic efforts were recently memorialized in the hit movie "Erin Brockovich" starring Julia Roberts.

COACH "BEAR" BRYANT V. CURTIS PUBLISHING CO.

Francis H. Hare, Sr.



In 1962 Alabama had a very strong football team and Georgia had one of its weakest teams in years. Alabama won the annual game 35 to 0. Furman Bisher, a Saturday Evening Post writer, learned that shortly before the game, Coach Bear Bryant of Alabama had called his good friend Coach Wally Butts of Georgia on the telephone. At the time, Curtis Publishing, owner of the Saturday Evening Post, suffered from various financial losses and was in great need of a "hot story." Sensing an opportunity to improve sales, it published an article by Bisher in the Post asserting that Coach Bryant and Coach Butts had conspired to "fix" the Alabama-Georgia game.

Mr. Bisher was known to have had a long and intense dislike for Coach Bryant. Coach Bryant and Butts actually never bet on football games and had only talked before the game because Coach Bryant missed an earlier conference meeting where certain rule changes were adopted. Bryant wanted to be sure he clearly understood the rule changes.

Coach Bryant retained Academy Fellow Frances H. Hare Sr. to sue the magazine for libel. Coach Butts recovered a jury verdict for compensatory damages of \$60,000 and a punitive damage award which was reduced to \$400,000. Hare obtained \$460,000 from Curtis for Coach Bryant.

MCNEIL V. BROOKLYN HOSPITAL

Judith A. Livingston

The National Institute of Health has estimated that medical negligence in hospitals is responsible for approximately 98,000 deaths a year in the United States.

Forty-five year old Richard McNeil, father of two, was diagnosed with a dissecting aortic aneurysm and learned he had to have emergency surgery. He required a transfer to another hospital because Brooklyn Hospital Center could not perform the procedure. He was told if the operation was not performed immediately he would surely die. Although the hospital was fully aware of the urgency of the situation, inexplicably he was not actually transferred until 12 hours after the diagnosis. The team was standing by in the operating room ready to save this otherwise healthy father when the ambulance finally arrived. On the way to the operating room the aneurysm ruptured and caused Richard's death.

The McNeil family retained Academy Fellow Judith Livingston. In a lengthy trial it was shown that while Richard McNeil underwent a devastating 12 hours of physical and emotional trauma, bureaucratic incompetence delayed his life-saving transfer. A jury awarded damages totaling \$6,755,000 for the loss of parental care and guidance sustained by Richard's five year old daughter Raven Tiara and his son Jamine, who was 24 years old at the time his father died and suffering from an inoperable brain tumor.

This case, and others like it, have impacted procedures in hospitals.

TOMJANOVICH V. CALIFORNIA SPORTS, INC., DBA LOS ANGELES LAKERS

Nick C. Nichols

One night in 1977 a fight broke out between the Houston Rockets and the Los Angeles Lakers. All-Star and future NBA coach Rudy Tomjanovich raced to intervene when six-foot-eight, 240-pound Kermit Washington, already ejected from the game, intentionally sought out



Tomjanovich and delivered the most devastating blow that had been witnessed in sports history. The punch dislodged Tomjanovich's jaw and skull, nearly causing his death.

The Lakers took no action against Washington, opting to wait for the Commissioner of Basketball to act. The severely injured player consulted Academy Fellow Nick Nichols who not only filed an action against Washington, but also joined his team as a defendant. Allegations included a failure by the Lakers to properly train and supervise Washington while knowing of his violent tendencies. The jury returned a verdict of \$3.25 million. This was the first known verdict against a professional team in a sports injury case holding the organization responsible for the intentional misconduct of one of its players.

JAMES M. THOMPSON V. COLUMBIA/HCA HEALTHCARE CORP., ET AL

David Perry

Columbia/HCA Corporation was the nation's largest for-profit hospital chain and the seventh largest employer in the country. In a groundbreaking "whistle-blower" case, Academy Fellow David Perry represented a local physician who alleged that Columbia was committing widespread Medicare fraud. Early in the case, the federal district court dismissed the action pursuant to Rule 41. However, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed and established important new aspects of the law pertaining to Medicare fraud.

On the strength of the facts developed by Perry, the Department of Justice decided to enter into the case against Columbia. Perry and the DOJ developed a fraud case against Columbia that ultimately resulted in the resignation of management and the dismantling of the company's extensive partnerships with medical doctors. The federal government also carried out numerous criminal raids on Columbia's operations in El Paso and Florida. Columbia ultimately settled the wide-ranging fraud claims for a total payment of \$1.7 billion. This case had a profound and far-reaching impact on the delivery of health care in the U.S.

US AIRWAYS V. BOEING AND PARKER HANNIFIN

William Pietragallo, II

When US Airways was sued for the crash of Flight 427 the airline did not believe it was responsible, but decided to fully compensate the families of the victims. The airline and its insurers then retained Academy Fellow William Pietragallo to bring an action against Boeing and Parker Hannifin, the plane's manufacturers.

Pietragallo contended that a defective plane, not pilot error, was the cause of the crash and sought to recover the hundreds of millions that had been paid in settlement. Following a month-long trial, a jury in Pittsburgh decided in favor of US Airways and against both defendants providing for

full reimbursement of the airline.

The ultimate victory was the vindication of the deceased pilots and the airline, both of which had originally been charged with responsibility for the crash. The jury's determination of the actual cause of the crash also helped bring closure to the families of the 128 victims.



Boeing 747 production plant.

McNEIL vs. NFL

James W. Quinn

As late as the early nineties, the rules and restrictions in the National Football League essentially prevented players in the league from obtaining salaries based on a competitive marketplace. In 1992, eight professional football players hired Academy Fellow James W. Quinn to represent them in an unprecedented antitrust suit against the NFL.

A bitterly contested four-month jury trial resulted in a verdict in favor of the eight players. An NFL player class action suit, which had been awaiting the result of Quinn's trial, took advantage of this favorable



NFL protective covering on the goal post.

verdict to obtain a \$200 million class action damage settlement for all the players in the NFL.

Quinn's jury verdict led directly to the negotiation of a new NFL Collective Bargaining Agreement and the establishment of true free agency in the NFL for the first time in history. The New York Times labeled this case as "instrumental in helping change the face of major professional sports."

JESSICA SAVITCH

Arthur G. Raynes

Jessica Savitch, the first national news anchorwoman, was killed at age 35 in a drowning accident in New Hope, Pennsylvania when the car in which she was a passenger plunged into the Delaware Canal. Her estate hired Academy Fellow Arthur Raynes.

Because Ms. Savitch was single, childless and survived by only a mother and two sisters, her estate's

primary claim was for the loss of her future earning capacity. The defendants argued that, unlike male anchors, as Ms. Savitch grew older, her earnings would drop. They contended she could not remain a national news anchorwoman.

In the early 1980's there was no "female Walter Cronkite" for comparable future earnings. Rejecting the defense position, Raynes produced testimony from her Los Angeles agent who also represented Tom Brokaw and Dan Rather and her New York agent who represented 60 Minutes newscasters, Mike Wallace, Diane Sawyer and Ed Bradley.

Raynes also went to the other side of the bargaining table -- executives and lawyers from NBC who negotiated Ms. Savitch's past contracts and the former president of CBS who knew her professionally.



Journalist Jessica Savitch

They testified that Jessica Savitch's earning capacity would not drop as she grew older simply because she was a woman. The case settled for \$8.15 million, a stunning result in 1986. Mr. Raynes then set up full scholarships, funded by family, friends and himself in Jessica's name at Temple University, the University of Pennsylvania and Ithaca College for excellence in communications and broadcasting with a preference for women.

THE OKLAHOMA CITY BOMBING

Patrick Ryan

On April 19th, 1995 the United States had never suffered a terrorist attack on its soil. The Alfred P. Murrah building in Oklahoma City housed the offices for approximately 14 federal agencies, including 3 law enforcement agencies, the DEA, the ATF and the Secret Service. It also housed the federal credit union and a day care center. At the time of the explosion, there were 397 men, women and children in the Murrah building. Twenty children and 143 adults inside the building died. An additional five persons died outside from the blast. Hundreds more suffered horrible debilitating injuries.

Timothy McVeigh was arrested 80 miles from Oklahoma City approximately 80 minutes after the blast. He was pulled over for not having a proper license tag on his car. Soon thereafter the FBI found evidence connecting him with the explosion and he was immediately arrested. The federal grand jury returned an indictment charging McVeigh with multiple counts of terrorism and murder. At the time of the blast Academy

Fellow Patrick Ryan had just been asked by the Chief Judge of the Western District if he would accept an appointment as the US Attorney. After the bombing Ryan agreed. This would be his first case.

The Honorable Richard Matsch, Chief Judge for the District of Colorado, was appointed to preside over the trial. They spent 67 days in pre-trial hearings on every major issue including Daubert, the reliability of eye witness testimony and numerous matters involving potential national security since McVeigh was attempting to blame the bombing on international terrorist groups. Seven hundred jurors were summoned for four weeks of individual voir dire. Before they ever stepped foot in the courtroom, Ryan interviewed all of the 168 families who lost

loved ones in the bombing. During the trial, the government called 252 witnesses in approximately 8 weeks of actual testimony. The first vote was unanimous for guilt on all counts. McVeigh was sentenced to death.



Timothy McVeigh escorted from the courthouse.

STATE V. JAMES A. WILLIAMS

Frank W. Seiler

Wealthy international antiques dealer Jim Williams, who played an active role in the historic city of Savannah's restoration, was charged in the 1981 shooting death of 21-year old Danny Hansforth, his self-destructive house helper. Academy Fellow Frank "Sonny" Seiler was retained to be the lead defense counsel. During the years 1981-1989, this murder case involved four jury trials (a national record), two convictions, two reversals by the Supreme Court, one mistrial, and finally, an acquittal in Augusta after a change in venue. This fascinating saga captured the interest of New York Magazine columnist John Berendt who wrote a New York Times best-selling book about it entitled *Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil*. The story was also featured in the movie of the same name directed by Clint Eastwood. The sensational facts, court opinions and ever-changing evidence that led to the eventual acquittal are still the subject of law school and judicial discussions nationwide.



*The Mercer House in Monterey Square was the setting for the book *Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil*.*

HEATH V. SUZUKI MOTOR CORP.

Suzelle M. Smith

In 1988, Consumer's Union ran an article condemning the Suzuki Samurai, and showing that it was prone to roll over during simple maneuvers. Using the article in a trial in St. Louis, Jim Butler of Georgia hit Suzuki for over \$100 million in compensatory and punitive damages. Mr. Butler had dozens of similar cases filed throughout the country, and bankruptcy of American Suzuki was a concern.

Suzuki undertook a national search for a new defense lawyer to represent Suzuki and take on Mr. Butler. They selected Academy Fellow Suzelle Smith. The next crucial case involved twenty year old James Heath who was rendered paraplegic and his girlfriend killed when his Samurai flipped over. During a two-week trial in Butler's home court in Georgia, Smith repeatedly challenged the Consumer Reports article and also called racecar legend Cale Yarborough to defend the vehicle's stability. The jury deliberated only 3 hours before returning a verdict for the defense, finding no defects in the Samurai. Plaintiffs' appeal failed and the defense verdict was affirmed by the Eleventh Circuit. The National Law Journal profiled this as one of the biggest defense wins of the decade.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS TO AN EDUCATION IN IRELAND

Paul Sreenan, S.C.

Paul O'Donoghue, at the age of eight months, contracted an illness which left him physically disabled and profoundly mentally handicapped. He resided in a residential and daycare facility for disabled children. His mother applied on a number of occasions to have him admitted as a pupil in the public schools. He was refused on the grounds that there were no vacancies, and he was placed on a waiting list. No matter how many other children were admitted, he languished on the "waiting list." His mother finally arranged for him to be educated privately at her own expense. He benefited from and enjoyed the teaching he received.



In this case of first impression, the Court found that there was a constitutional obligation upon the State to provide for free primary education for profoundly handicapped children in as full and positive a manner as it has always done for unimpaired members of the community.

Academy Fellow Paul Sreenan instituted proceedings on behalf of Paul O'Donoghue seeking free primary education for him. He argued the Constitution of Ireland provides that "the State shall provide for free primary education."

AMERICA'S CUP

George N. Tompkins, Jr.

The San Diego Yacht Club (SDYC) won the America's Cup yachting competition in 1987. Thereafter, the Mercury Bay Boating Club (MBBC) of New Zealand issued a challenge to the SDYC to sail a one-on-one match for the Cup



in a yacht of the maximum size permitted in the competition -- 90 feet on the waterline. The SDYC rejected the challenge. The MBBC retained Academy Fellow George N. Tompkins, Jr. to apply to the New York State Court for an Order requiring the SDYC to accept the challenge. The Court entered a judgment on December 28, 1987 requiring SDYC to negotiate agreeable terms for the match with the MBBC or forfeit the Cup.

The SDYC decided to defend the match with a two-hull catamaran. The resulting match was aptly characterized as a Ferrari (the SDYC catamaran) racing a dump truck (the MBBC monohull). The SDYC catamaran handily won the required two races in short order. The same New York State trial judge who had ordered the SDYC to sail the match disqualified the SDYC catamaran and awarded the America's Cup to the MBBC. In subsequent appeals, the trial judge's ruling was overturned and the America's Cup was returned to the SDYC. However, this litigation resulted in significant changes in the rules for the America's Cup competition, including a stipulation that in the future only monohull yachts could be used.

Besides the legendary cases profiled in the previous section, IATL Fellows have been generous with pro bono contributions on causes of all kinds and in locations throughout the world.

Here are profiles of five IATL Fellows who have devoted many years and much passion and energy to a diverse list of pro bono causes.

HUMAN RIGHTS MARY ROBINSON

Mary Robinson was born in Ireland in 1944. She was appointed in 1969, at age 25, to Trinity College, becoming Ireland's youngest professor of law. That same year she became a member of the Irish Senate – a seat she occupied for two decades. She gained notoriety as a prominent human rights lawyer and supporter of women's rights, campaigning for the liberalization of laws prohibiting divorce and abortion.

After her 1990 inauguration as the seventh president of Ireland, Robinson used the office to draw attention to global crises. She questioned the legality of NATO's bombing of Yugoslavia, became the first head of state to visit famine-stricken Somalia in 1992, and the first to go to Rwanda after the genocide. In 1997 she was appointed to the UN's top human-rights post, which she described as "one of the most demanding positions ever created by the international community."

In 2003, Robinson left the UN to begin a new project – the Ethical Globalization Initiative. The EGI's three objectives for 2004 are: fostering more equitable international trade and development, strengthening responses to HIV/AIDS in Africa, and shaping more humane immigration policies.

JUSTICE FOR THE DISADVANTAGED ROBERT T. HALL

Since 1966, IATL Fellow Robert Hall has handled cases of serious personal injuries or death caused by defective products, medical malpractice or vehicular accidents; as well as cases involving civil rights.

For 18 years, he served as counsel for Virginia inmate, Earl Washington, a 23-year-old farmhand who, in 1983, confessed to multiple crimes that included the rape and brutal murder a year earlier of a 19-year-old mother of three. Washington was tried and convicted of capital murder and sentenced to death.

Nine days prior to his execution, Washington got a stay of execution. Hall's team discovered discrepancies between the forensic evidence and Washington's presumed guilt. Washington suffered from organic brain damage, had an IQ of 69, was born with fetal alcohol syndrome, and was highly eager to please. Washington was pardoned after DNA testing confirmed his innocence.

Hall had earlier obtained commutation of a death penalty sentence imposed on Virginia inmate James T. Clark based on the ineffectiveness of Clark's counsel.

ABUSE OF POWER BY NATIONS GEORGE BIZOS

George Bizos, a member of the Johannesburg, South Africa Bar, has been involved in many high-profile human rights trials since he became a lawyer in 1954. He was named International Trial Lawyer of the Year 2001 by the IATL.

Throughout his career, Bizos confronted the issues of torture, deaths in detention, death-squad murders and the failure to find those responsible. "No South African lawyer did more to challenge the abuse of power by the security forces under apartheid," said South African Judge Arthur Chaskalson.

George Bizos now serves with the Legal Resources Center in South Africa, an independent, non-profit law center which uses law as an instrument of justice. LRC provides legal services for the vulnerable and marginalized, including poor, homeless and landless people of South Africa who suffer discrimination by reason of race, class, gender, disability or social, economic, and historical circumstances.

In accepting an award for his pro bono work, Bizos spoke of the unintended consequences of his own pro bono work in building his reputation and thus inadvertently attracting more paying clients. Bizos has spent the last year defending Morgan Tsvangirai, the opposition leader in Zimbabwe who is accused of treason by the government.

TRIAL LAWYERS CARE LARRY STEWART AND LEO BOYLE

The national pro bono program organized to represent victims of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks was called Trial Lawyers Care. Larry Stewart, IATL Fellow from Miami, was named president of Trial Lawyers Care, the largest private pro bono effort in history.

Trial Lawyers Care matched attorneys with victims, helped draft regulations for federal compensation, and facilitated training for volunteer attorneys in presenting claims.

Larry Stewart's leadership on 20 lead cases with the Victim's Compensation Fund established principles that helped guide other cases. IATL Fellow Leo Boyle of Boston took over as Trial Lawyers Care president after one year and served until January 2004.

Volunteer lawyers from every state, three Canadian provinces, England, Australia and Mexico assisted more than 3,300 families. Almost 1,600 families from 35 states and 11 countries received free representation in filing claims with the Victim's Compensation Fund. It was estimated that by summer 2004, victims will have cumulatively received \$1 billion in

additional benefits.

INTERNATIONAL PHILANTHROPY THOMAS MURRAY

Tom Murray is an IATL Fellow and senior partner in Murray & Murray of Sandusky, Ohio, the "largest family law firm in the U.S., with 17 attorneys, nine of whom are Murray attorneys," according to the firm's website.

Murray is also founder of the Future of Russia Foundation, an American-based not-for-profit, whose primary mission is to help Russia bring healthy children into the world. FOR's pilot project, the Balashikha Maternity Clinic, is located just east of Moscow in Balashikha, a city of 163,000. The original clinic, built during the Soviet era, is typical of what is available to Russian women and babies: It's decrepit, lacks basic equipment, and the staff is grossly underpaid.

Through Murray's personal philanthropy and fundraising, coupled with working partnerships in the U.S. and with the government of the Moscow Region, the Balashikha Hospital is being transformed into the first state-of-the-art public maternity clinic in Russia.

When it is finished, the Balashikha Clinic will serve as a model of systemic and sustainable change for public maternity care throughout Russia.

ANNUAL AND REGIONAL MEETINGS

The Academy's Annual and Regional Meetings have developed a reputation as the most fun and professionally stimulating of any legal organization. We visit wonderful venues which serve as relaxing and exciting backdrops for personal and professional interaction among some of the best legal minds in the country.

The meetings are planned at interesting cities all over North



*Eliot Spitzer,
N.Y. Attorney General*

America including Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco, New York and Charleston. Toronto, Quebec and Ontario have also hosted regional meetings. While international trips provide spectacular itineraries and plenty of time to really get to know each other, it is the shorter meetings where long-term friendships begin and the real business of the Academy is accomplished.

A few Fellows are inducted from time to time on international trips, but it is far more common to be inducted at regional or annual meetings. Part of the excitement of these gatherings is hearing the fascinating introductions of the new Fellows by their sponsors. It is astounding to learn about the achievements of our Fellows, their personal histories, the cases they handle and their contributions to their local or global communities. Each meeting we are again reminded that the Academy is composed of a most extraordinary group of individuals.

The professional programs are always spectacular. We heard from Roger Mudd on the day after John Kennedy Jr.'s plane disappeared, and we met with Janet Reno on her birthday. We have visited with presidential hopefuls and authors and have learned from fellow lawyers such as Elliot Spitzer, David Boies and Lee Kriendler.

Families are encouraged to participate in annual and regional meetings. Venues are chosen with an eye to children as well as adults. Activities as well as professional programs are planned to interest spouses and children as well as the Fellows. Over the years we not only become friends with other Fellows and their spouses, but also get to know each others' families. Indeed, each year we look forward to these meetings as opportunities to see old friends and establish new business and personal relationships.



Janet Reno



Senator John Edwards

ANNUAL AND REGIONAL MEETINGS

Year	Annual	Regional
1954	Bermuda	
1955	Miami Beach, FL	
1956	New York, NY	
1957	None	
1958	Phoenix, AZ	
1959	Coronado, CA	
1960	Jamaica	New York, NY
1961	New York, NY	
1962	Acapulco, Mexico	

Year	Annual	Regional
1963	Phoenix, AZ	
1964	Freeport, Grand Bahamas	Pittsburgh, PA

1965 Puerto Rico

1966 Las Vegas, NV

1967 Mexico City

1968 Boca Raton, FL

1969 Coronado, CA

1970 Nassau, Bahamas

1971 New York, NY

1972 Kona, HI

1973 Queen Elizabeth II Cruise

1974 San Francisco, CA

1975 New York, NY

1976 New Orleans, LA

Los Angeles, CA

San Francisco, CA
Atlanta, GA
Valley Forge, PA
Dallas, TX
Chicago, IL
Denver, CO

Kansas City, MO
New York, NY
Los Angeles, CA
Chicago, IL



Year	Annual	Regional
1977	New York, NY	Pittsburgh, PA Beverly Hills, CA Little Rock, AR Minneapolis, MN
1978	San Francisco, CA	Salt Lake City, UT Dallas, TX Tampa, FL
1979	Atlanta, GA	San Jose, CA Phoenix, AZ
1980	Miami, FL	Nashville, TN
1981	New York, NY	Williamsburg, VA Rancho Mirage, CA
1982	Honolulu, HI	San Francisco, CA Los Angeles, CA
1983	Houston, TX	Chicago, IL, Los Angeles, CA
1984	Orlando, FL	Grand Rapids, MI Toronto, Canada Washington, DC
1985	Phoenix, AZ (Extension Las Vegas, NV)	San Francisco, CA New York, NY Newport, RI
1986	New York, NY	Miami, FL

Year	Annual	Regional
1987	Laguna Nigel, CA	Pittsburgh, PA Hawaii
1988	Boca Raton, FL	Lake Tahoe, NV
1989	Rancho Mirage, CA	Boston, MA
1990	Orlando, FL	Philadelphia, PA
1991	San Francisco, CA	Chicago, IL
1992	San Antonio, TX	Hilton Head, SC
1993	Kohala Coast, HI (Extension Lanai, HI)	Santa Fe, NM
1994	New Orleans, LA	Manchester, VA
1995	San Diego, CA	Palm Beach, FL
1996	Las Vegas, NV	Greenbrier, WV
1997	Phoenix, AZ	Ottawa, Canada
1998	Chicago, IL	Aspen, CO
1999	Palm Beach, FL	Carmel, CA
2000	Hualalai, HI	Boston, MA
2001	Washington, DC	Vancouver/Whistler, B.C.
2002	Beverly Hills, CA	Philadelphia, PA
2003	Charleston, SC	New York, NY



INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY TRAVELS ABROAD

By Albert R. Abramson and Dicky A. Grigg

The IATL has been accurately described as a group of the finest and most congenial trial lawyers who travel the world to assist emerging nations in the development of sound and predictable principles of law. Academy travels have included fifty countries and territories since its founding in 1954.

In Europe, the Academy traveled to England, Ireland, Scotland, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Czech Republic, Monaco, Greece, Switzerland, and Western Russia. On the African continent and in the Middle East, our excursions landed the Academy in Israel, Turkey, Egypt, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Senegal, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. South America destinations included Venezuela, Brazil, Peru, Argentina, and Chile. Asia comprised journeys to China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, with a 2004 trip scheduled to Japan. Academy tours also encompassed Canada, Mexico, Bermuda, Costa Rica, Panama, Bahamas, Jamaica, Barbados, Australia, New Zealand, U. S. and British Virgin Islands, Netherlands, Grenada, to mention just a few.

On every trip, there have been educational programs providing members the opportunity to increase their global legal knowledge. In various countries, it is customary to visit local Fellows and those newly inducted who participate in the planning and presentation of programs



that include some aspect of their law. Also included in these educational sessions are relations with the USA, local customs and practices, significant historical events, comparative law and important legal cases. The



Jim Ackerman lunches with Margaret Thatcher.

sessions have been conducted with interaction between American and foreign Fellows and other lawyers. During our travels, several U.S. Ambassadors and Counsels General have graciously acknowledged our arrival by addressing the assemblage, hosting a meal, or providing a reception at their residence or the U. S. Embassy. Academy members have been received, dined at formal dinners and attended presentations by members of the Supreme Courts, or equivalent highest Court, in Austria, Finland, Australia, Italy and Hong Kong.

There is a long list of dignitaries and very important people abroad who have participated in Academy functions including, but not limited to, heads of State, government officials, leaders of the bench and bar, professors, authors, deans, corporate CEOs, military personnel and political leaders. These travels have proven to be enjoyable, extensive and successful in the Academy's mission of promulgating the rule of law throughout the world.

1954 – 1989

On the pages that follow, there are descriptive, significant, and informative accounts that highlight and define the travels abroad by the Academy. The early years of travel by the Academy, although of great importance and consequence, are condensed and combined between years 1954 and 1989. The Academy trips from 1954 to 1969 included only the Board of Directors. Following the 1969 trip to France, the Academy opened off-shore trips to all Fellows.

The Academy selected Bermuda as its first trip abroad, which was headed by Albert Averback and which included the first official Board of Directors meeting after incorporation in 1954. The Academy then enjoyed international trips to the continents of Asia, Australia/Oceania, Africa, Europe, North American and South America.

The Academy trips have provided many exciting events and opportunities to meet with notable, distinguished, and prominent individuals and groups from all over the world. During the Academy's trips to Asia, members were honored by the Governor General of Hong Kong, who addressed the members at a formal banquet. Members were equally



honored by a visit from the President of Thailand, Dr. Ukrit Mongkolnavin who granted a private audience to several Academy members.

The ultimate grotto bar with the Sea Goddess.

In Tel Aviv Academy members were honored by the presence of Moshe Dayan, the Prime Minister of Israel, at a cocktail reception.

A special honor and privilege was bestowed when Academy members were provided a private and personal audience with Pope John Paul VII and Pope John Paul XIII on trips to Italy in 1975 and 1989.



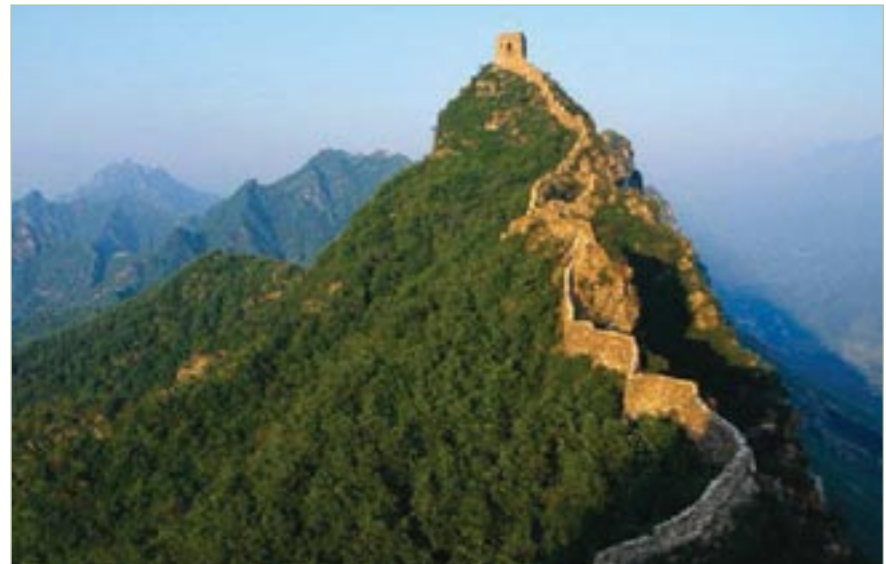
The Old City of Jerusalem, Israel.

During the Academy's travel abroad, educational programs were provided in Africa, Europe, and many other countries. To illustrate, the Academy conducted a World Peace Through Law program in Nairobi, Kenya in which the President of the Ivory Coast joined and participated in several sessions.

In France, the Academy conducted a mock jury trial with local residents participating as the venireman. The facts given to the French jury were based upon wrongful death and personal injury. There were four defendants who were represented by fellows from France, Spain, Germany and England. The plaintiffs had counsel from the U. S. A. and

France. The trial was videotaped and the testimony was simultaneously translated for the French jury. Although under the civil system in France, there are no juries, the venireman discussed and argued, sometimes heatedly, all the issues presented. The resident jurors were extremely enthusiastic about our civil jury system and asked many questions following the verdict.

The Academy's travels, during this time period, encompassed great points of interest, along with historical implications. Some of the more memorable events and places observed include: Tiananmen Square, The Great Wall of China, Shanghai's famous financial district, the Temple of the Jade Buddha, the Forbidden City and the Summer Palace, the charming villages of Madeira, the Barrier Reef, the Sidney Opera House and the King David overlooking the Old City of Jerusalem.



The Great Wall of China.

The Presidents and First Ladies who hosted the Academy trips abroad from 1954 to 1989 are as follows:

1954 Albert Averback	Bermuda	1976 Robert Morgan and wife, June	Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica
1960 Sidney P. Gislason	Jamaica	1977 Lee S. Kriendler and wife, Ruth	Africa
1961 James A. Dooley	Caribbean	1978 Sidney McMath and wife, Allison	Panama, Puerto Rico
1962 Emile Zola Berman	Mexico	1979 Edward L. Savell and wife, Bettie	London, Scotland, Ireland
1964 Gerald F. Finley	Bahamas	1980 Florentino Garza and wife, Sandy	Brazil, Peru
1965 James P. McArdie	Puerto Rico	1981 Tyree B. Harris and wife, Temesia	Egypt, Spain
1966 Perry Nichols	Canada	1982 Don C. Brown and wife, Veda	New Zealand, Australia
1967 James Dempsey	Mexico City	1983 Russell H. McGuirk and wife, Anstress	Mexico City
1969 Raoul D. Magana and wife, Dede	France, Cannes	1984 Dave Harney and wife, Ann	France, Monaco
1970 Raoul D. Magana and wife, Dede	Bahamas	1986 Lenny Decof and wife, Adell	Caribbean
1971 Donald J. Farage and wife, Lillian	Spain, Portugal	1987 Harold R. Schmidt and wife, Bernice	Asia
1973 Warren B. King and wife, Maxine	Caribbean	1988 Albert R. Abramson and wife, Jeanne	Scandinavia and Russia
1974 Walter Beckham, Jr. and wife, Ethel	Hong Kong, Thailand	1989 Donald P. Traci and wife, Lillian	Italy
1975 Lou Ashe	Middle East and Italy		

The more recent years of travel by the Academy proved to be as rewarding as the first 35.



Shopping at the Great Wall.



Fellows at the Forbidden City.

1990 - 2003

1990 offered the Academy a fantastic trip to the Mediterranean aboard the Sea Goddess, with stops in Athens, the Greek Isles, Turkey and Israel. The stay in Israel was shortened due to violence in the region.

PORTUGAL, MADEIRA – 1991

Portugal and Madeira was the site chosen for the 1991 Academy trip. The group enjoyed visiting Lisbon, the famous city that was once the hub of Europe for the western world. From there we went to Madeira and visited several charming villages. The food was different and excellent. Many purchases of local wine were made at great bargains. It was enjoyed by all as it was very interesting to enjoy a truly different culture and people.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND – 1992

In 1992, the Academy set its sights on Australia and New Zealand. One of the highlights of the trip was the group's visit to the famous Great Barrier Reef. Many members of the Academy put on snorkeling gear to experience the panorama of fish of all species and beautiful reefs, while others experienced the magnificent view by glass bottom boats. The view was spectacular as one could see some 2,000 feet straight down the side of underwater reefs.

The Academy then journeyed to Sidney where a highlight was the architectural marvel – the Sidney Opera House. From there to the red sand and dramatic rock outback where many members exhibited their athletic ability by climbing the 2000 foot mountain.

Then to New Zealand where the scenery is among the most beautiful in the world. The highlight of the entire trip was President Foster Arnett demonstrating his paratrooper training making a bungee leap from a New Zealand bridge – he escaped unharmed.



Sydney, Australia

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EASTERN EUROPE – 1993

The Academy traveled to Eastern Europe in 1993 shortly after the fall of the Iron Curtain. It was an exciting time for the Academy members because many of the countries were writing new constitutions and forming new systems of jurisprudence. In the former East Germany, the IATL visited Berlin, Dresden and Potsdam. At Potsdam, members were treated to a program on the Potsdam Conference held at the end of World War II. Next on the agenda was Prague. In addition to tours of the newly freed city, a professional program was presented by Raymond Batla, an attorney from Wayne Fisher's hometown, who was practicing in Prague. Karel Cermak, the President of the Czech Bar Association, who played a major role writing the new constitution for the Czech Republic, discussed the development of the legal practice following the Velvet Revolution and the

overthrow of Communist regime. From Prague, the trip continued to the medieval town of Telc and then on to Austria. In Vienna, members attended the world famous Vienna Opera and rode carriages to a gala dinner at the Schwartzberg Palace. The visit to Austria continued to Salzburg and the Sound of Music Country. After a visit to Hitler's hideaway at Eagle's Nest, the final stop on the trip was in Munich where intensive studies were conducted of German beer halls.

CHINA – 1994

In 1994, the Academy focused on China to help kick off the Academy's extremely successful China Program. The tour began in



Shanghai, where Academy officers met with local judges and attorneys. The trip continued to Beijing where fellows and guests toured the Great Wall, the Temple of Heaven, the Summer Palace, and the Forbidden City. Members

met with the U. S. Ambassador to China, J. Stapleton Roy, who discussed the importance of the future relationship between the United States and China. Seminars were conducted for Chinese attorneys and judges where IATL Fellows taught classes and answered questions on the rule of law. Next on the itinerary was Xian, with a tour of the spectacular 7,000 terracotta soldiers entombed with Emperor Shi Huang Di. A guided tour was given of the Shaanxi Provincial Museum with exhibits covering 5,000



years of Chinese history. Finishing the stay in China, the group flew to Guilin and cruised the exotic Li River.

The final destination on the trip was Hong Kong which was preparing for the transition from a British colony back to China. A professional program was presented by Richard Mueller, Consul-General of the Territory of Hong Kong and Jeremy Matthews, Attorney General of Hong Kong. They addressed the legal and political challenges of the transition that would be occurring in the near future. Dicky Griggs was ticketed and fined the equivalent of 60c in American money for spitting in the Yansi River.

CARIBBEAN – 1995

In the year 1995, the world class Sea Goddess was the Academy's sanctuary for the Caribbean trip. The ship was chartered through the efforts of Jim Ackerman. The "Sea Goddess" has 50 state rooms together with magnificent bars, lounges and dining rooms. The food was a gastronomic treat.

The Academy had the entire ship to itself. A great time was had resting, relaxing and renewing acquaintances. As the ship cruised, there were programs and seminars conducted in a very informal atmosphere by members of the Academy.

The trip started after two days at Barbados – the Ports of Call included Curacao, Grenada, and Jost Van Dyke -- all beautiful and interesting sites. Because of a recent hurricane, we were denied the opportunity to shop at St. John. We more than made up for this lost opportunity at St. Thomas and St. Barts. The visit to St. Barts was especially enjoyed by all. St. Barts is a picturesque island owned by France and it has one of the most beautiful harbors in the world. The food is unmistakably French. An entire day was spent shopping, browsing and eating. A great trip.

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND – 1996

In 1996, the Academy toured England, Scotland and Ireland. In Ireland the group stayed in the Adaire Manor in the beautiful countryside near Shannon.

In Dublin we saw the Book of Kells and the Writers Museum. A reception was held at the Dublin Mansion and was hosted by the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

In London the members visited the Windsor Castle and Runnymede. The professional program consisted of a visit to and lunch at



London, England

the Inns of Court. The speaker was Academy Fellow John Mortimer, who was most delightful and witty. He will be remembered as the author of the book *Rumpole at the Old Bailey* and the television series of the same name. Thereafter we visited the House of Commons after which there was a private reception for the Academy at the House of Lords.

The last night we visited the tower of London for a reception and a private showing of the crown jewels.

In Edinburgh, the group enjoyed the beautiful scenery, the shopping and great golf.

SOUTH AMERICA – 1997

The Academy's trip to Argentina and Chile in 1997, marked a return to South America. In Buenos Aires, the Academy was addressed by members of the judiciary and by local attorneys. Included in the program was a presentation by Raul Granillo Ocampo, the Minister of Justice of Argentina and Dr. Edgardo Alberti, Judge of the Commercial Court of Appeals. Distinguished local attorneys addressed the group on topics that included: overview of Argentina's legal system and proposed reforms, appointment of judges, the jury system in criminal trials, and the enforcement of foreign judgments in Argentina. The program concluded with a panel discussion on the Argentine legal system compared with U.S., New Zealand and Canada. Participants included local attorneys from Buenos Aires as well as International Fellows, Lawrence Mandel of Canada and Rodney Harrison of New Zealand. Tours were taken of the varied and colorful neighborhoods of Buenos Aires. A day trip was taken to Iguazu Falls.

Next on the tour was Patagonia, where after several nights enjoying the beautiful mountains of Baraloche, the Fellows and their guests made a spectacular "lake crossing" of the Andes into Chile. In Santiago, a professional program included, Judge Marcos



Fellows on the steps of the Embassy.

Libedisky Tschorne, of the Supreme Court of Chile and Professor Juan Colombo Cambell, from the Constitutional Tribunal of Chile. The presentations were followed by a panel discussion with both Academy members and local attorneys participating.

VIETNAM – 1998

The Academy once again opted to board the Sea Goddess for a tour of Southeast Asia in 1998. In Hong Kong, in between intensive shopping forays, the Academy was addressed by U. S. Counsel General Richard Boucher, who discussed the changes in Hong Kong since the transition from Britain to China. Departing Hong Kong, fellows sailed the South China Sea along the coast of Vietnam. While at sea, twenty fellows gave presentations on developing areas of the law. Highlights of the program were presentations by four fellows who had served in Vietnam during the war: Turner Branch, Darrell Barger, Paul Minor and Robert Cunningham, Jr. Stops were made in Haphong, Hanoi, Da Nang, Nha Trang and Ho Chi Minh City. One of the highlights of the trip was a meeting in Hanoi with

U. S. Ambassador Peter Peterson, a former POW during the Vietnam War. Ambassador Peterson discussed the role of law in Vietnam since the war.

After Vietnam, the Academy docked in Bangkok where the fellows were invited to a program at the U. S. Embassy presented by members of the diplomatic staff. Topics covered included the economic and political developments in Southeast Asia since the Vietnam War, the economic future of Southeast Asia, and the role of the United States in the area. The highlight of the trip was tours of exotic nightlife conducted by Sally Hunter in Ho Chi Minh City and Bangkok.

SOUTH AFRICA – 1999

In 1999, the Academy traveled to South Africa, which remains one of the most fascinating trips ever taken by the Academy. In Capetown, five South African attorneys were initiated as fellows in the Academy and then enthralled the members with an outstanding and inspirational professional program on the struggles endured during Apartheid. These men



A charging elephant. Photo taken by Marti Phillips.



New inductees in South Africa. Photo by Marti Phillips.

had played leading roles in the peaceful transition of South Africa from Apartheid to true democracy. Dikgang Moseneke gave a moving presentation on his years of imprisonment on Robben Island for criticizing the government as a young teenager. George Bizos, one of Nelson Mandela's attorneys, recounted years of fighting apartheid before biased and prejudiced judges, hoping that eventually his clients would, "win in the court of public opinion." Milton Seligson discussed the development of the new



constitution and the legal system in South Africa. After Capetown, the group went to game reserves near Kruger Park where they went on daily game drives.

Photo by Marti Phillips.

After several days in the African bush, the group continued to Sun City, the Las Vegas of South Africa, and concluded the trip with a ride on the Blue Train to the magnificent Victoria Falls.

SOUTHERN FRANCE – 2000

The journey continued in 2000 by way of Spain and Southern France, with stops in the Riviera, Provence, and Northern Spain. In Monte Carlo, the topic of the program was "The European Union – Past, Present, and Future. High level staff members from the European Parliament spoke to the Academy on the development and role of the European Union in the governance of Europe and issues relating to its expansion, common currency and its future. Particularly interesting were discussions on the effectiveness of War Crimes Tribunals. In Cannes, members were addressed by International Fellow, Avery Glize-Kane, who recounted the legal history of France. The Academy spent several nights in Monte Carlo, St. Tropez, and St. Remy before going to the Basque country of Spain. A visit was made to the fabulous Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao. The trip ended with several nights at the historic Hotel du Palais in Biarritz.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO – 2001

The disaster of 9/11 forced the cancellation of the 2001 travels. A lucky few of us were able to catch a small glimpse of what Peter and Sherry John had exhaustively planned for the Fellows of the Academy. Just before and just after the Italy trip in 2003, a number of adventurous travelers visited Madrid and Toledo staying in the Ritz and visiting all the best museums. In Morocco we will never forget stepping through an ancient archway into the medieval walled Medina of Fes where you would

be lost in five minutes without a guide! We stepped back in time a thousand years! 300,000 souls live in that labyrinth of narrow paths, traveled only by people on foot and donkeys. None of us will soon forget the sight (and smell!) of the tannery and the hundreds of souks where the neighbors meet to buy goods, bring their bread for baking and obtain water at the local fountain. How about the beautiful belly dancers! Then to Marrakech and the open market with acrobats and snake charmers, rides in open buggies, rug shopping and a four wheel drive to the wilds of the Atlas Mountains where we visited a real Berber home. Peter and Sherry, thank you! You did yourselves proud and we only wished we could have seen everything else you had planned for us on this magnificent trip.



Stockholm, Sweden

SCANDINAVIA AND RUSSIA – 2002

Scandinavia and Russia were selected for the 2002 Academy trip. The trip began in Stockholm where members were addressed by U. S. Ambassador to Sweden Charles Heimbold, who discussed Europe and the world in the aftermath of 9-11. After several delightful days in

Sweden, it was on to Moscow where the Academy had a private tour of the Kremlin museums and a concert by the Russian Army Choir. The U.S. Ambassador to Russia, Andrew Vershbow, addressed the Academy on the relationship between Russia and the United States since the fall of the Soviet Union. A professional program was presented by Dr. Boris Topornin, Director of Institute of State and Law Russian Academy of Sciences. After his presentation, Dr. Topornin was initiated into the Academy. Former President of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, addressed the Academy by phone. Several members were able to visit with Russian attorneys, tour their offices and learn about the daily practice of law in Moscow. Candid discussions occurred on the development of the Rule of Law in contemporary Russia.



Inside the Kremlin



Moscow, Russia

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ITALY – 2003

The tour of Italy in 2003 was one of the most magnificent trips experienced by the Academy. The group started out on Lake Como with boat tours of the lake and the beautiful village of Bellagio. A side trip was taken to Milan where members viewed Leonardo's *The Last Supper*. Then it was on to Florence where the Academy had a private viewing of Michelangelo's *David*. Italian attorney, Mr. Claudio Cocuzza was inducted as an International Fellow and presented a paper on collecting judgments in Italy. After touring the cultural sites in Florence, it was on to the Eternal City. In Rome, tours were taken of the monuments of Ancient Rome. A private tour was given to Academy members of the Vatican Museum and the Sistine Chapel.

The professional program in Rome featured Mel Sembler, U.S. Ambassador to Italy and Nicholas A. Acker, U.S. Justice Department Attaché in Rome. The group was addressed by Dr. Gianfranco Tatozzi, President, Department of Justice Affairs (the Attorney General of Italy.) Herman Russomanno was the moderator for a panel discussion which included Judge Antonio Marini, Professor Enzo Musco, and Alex Guttievers, Esq. Judge Marini, accompanied by body guards talked about his courageous investigations and prosecutions the Mafia and Red Brigade.



The Presidents and First Ladies who hosted the Academy trips abroad from 1990 to 2003 are as follows:

1990	Aaron S. Podhurst and wife, Dorothy	Mediterranean
1991	James H. Ackerman and wife, Loraine	Portugal, Maderian
1992	Foster D. Arnett and wife, Jean	Australia, New Zealand
1993	Wayne Fisher and wife, Patsy	Eastern Europe
1994	Ray Tam and wife, Audrey	China
1995	Scotty Baldwin and wife, Cody	Caribbean
1996	Dick Baxter	England, Scotland, Ireland
1997	George Tompkins, Jr. and wife, Ruth	South America
1998	Bob Josefsberg and wife, Marlene	Vietnam
1999	Ronald Krist and wife, Carole	South Africa
2000	Bob Parks and wife, Lyn	Southern France, Spain
2001	Peter John and wife, Sherry	Trip to Spain & Morocco Postponed
2002	Broadus Spivey and wife, Ruth Ann	Scandinavia, Russia
2003	Jim Bostwick and wife, Marti Phillips	Italy



MEANDERINGS AND MUSINGS

of former First Lady, Jeanne Abramson

Over land, over sea, by air, boat, bus and train, on foot and from pedicab to Land Rover, Academy travelers have experienced the sublime to the ridiculous.

MONUMENTS TO MUSEUMS...from Ramses in Luxor and the tombs of Thebes to the great pyramids from Giza to Mexico, Masada,



South African Safari

the Dome of the Rock to St. Peter's at the Vatican, Yad Vashim, the Leningrad memorial, the Kremlin, Moro Bay, the Acropolis, Independence Hall, Congress, the Great Wall of China and suspend belief to envision a lighthouse at Pharos

and the Colossus astride the harbor at Rhodes. All of Egypt is a vast museum, as is Machu Picchu. Climbing into steep Anasazi cliff dwellings near Santa Fe and looking into huge kivas, still intact. Did you know these early dwellers kept parrots as pets? Did they trade with Meso-Americans? We'll never know as this culture disappeared around 1200 A.D. From a simple stave church in Norway to cathedrals, pagodas, and temples the world over, we have visited many. Small galleries to the majestic Louvre, Prado, Guggenheim, Getty and the Hermitage. The British Museum and its purloined treasures, including the Elgin Marbles and the Rosetta Stone.

One time we joined a class of school children touring the U.S. Supreme Court, before which many Fellows have been admitted, with all learning much about this venerable institution and its protocol.

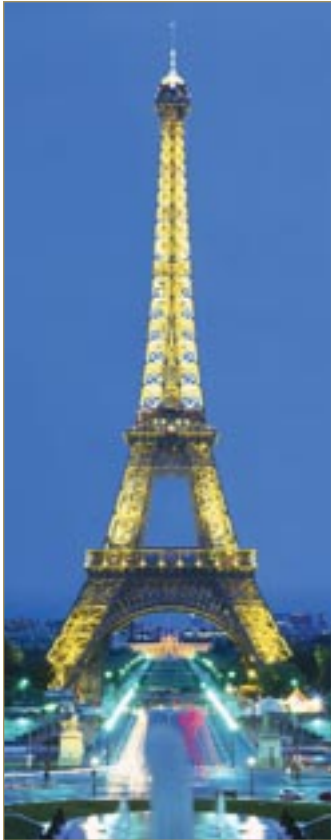
MUNDANE TO MAGNIFICANT...kerosene-lighted houses with flickering TVs on the road from Hanoi, a crew member whose bike was stolen in Saigon, ubiquitous beggars, peddlers and gypsies, outstretched hands, sometimes in friendship to be returned warmly. Geographic oddities such as Ayres Rock, Table Mountain under its mantle of fog separating Capetown from its neighboring vineyards, glaciers from Norway to New Zealand, breathtaking fjords, and volcanic eruptions on Hawaii.

Receptions and dinners in incredible settings that defy description, such as manor houses, palaces, black tie at the Library of Congress midst colorful mosaics and murals, the Tower of London, guild halls, art galleries, plantations, ranches, private homes, and sumptuous feasting in elegant ballrooms. Cocktails at The Alamo. Brunches at Windows on the World, the Sears Tower, a country club overlooking Scottsdale, Harrah's at Lake Tahoe and other venues. Breakfasts nearly everywhere, from Kosher in Israel to Continental, to American ham and eggs, omelets at the Greenbrier and in Aspen, and Bloody Marys at Deans' receptions with



Stonehenge

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Eiffel Tower, Paris

some nibbles. We always ate well, with fresh fruits and pastries in abundance. Just in case there wasn't enough, we could look forward to our "pillow gifts," often including edibles like pralines, dried fruit, wine and, of course, chocolates.

MAMBO ON... dancing from hula to hora, we always kept the rhythm, coaxing bands into overtime to keep up with our tapping feet. Irish jigs, sambas and tangos, waltzes, polkas and boogie-woogie, and all that jazz. When not on the floor, we listened and watched. Lippizaner stallions and the Vienna Boys Choir. The audience holding hundreds of lighted candles during the overture to an outdoor concert in which Seiji Ozawa conducted the Berlin Philharmonic, concluding with a stirring

"1812 Overture." "Madame Butterfly" sung in Swedish in Stockholm and "Turandot" in Vienna. The Kirov Ballet in Leningrad. Folkloric to chamber music. The beat goes on!

MERCHANDISING...cashmere in Scotland, crystal and china from Ireland to Denmark, jewels and gold from the Orient to South America (duty-free, of course), an occasional antique or fine art purchase, clothes from Hong Kong tailors and T-shirts from all over, Australian

woolens and French perfumes. We are pretty well-known for our shopping skills, although not always adept at handling the goods. While at H. Stern's home in Rio sipping cocktails and browsing, one of the ladies spilled a tray of emeralds, pearls, and other gems. All were quickly recovered by the Fellows combing the heavily carpeted floor. The host was very gracious. "Think nothing of it." That evening was the most costly of shopping sprees.



*Celebrating the
4th of July in
Stockholm.*

MEMORY RIDE... albeit on elephants in Thailand, camels in Egypt and Nazareth, donkeys on Santorini, funiculars up precipitous slopes, or gliding in canoes on klongs. Did you ever become confused while wandering mazes of narrow streets in medieval towns and souks? Just think of your own special experiences, shared privately by spouses or close associates, such as torn pantyhose, missing studs for dress shirts, broken jewelry, and last-minute sewing repairs. Thanks for the little amenities in hotel rooms. Safety pins can be lifesavers, holding up hems, patching seams, securing hair ornaments, and mouthwash is a very good jewelry cleaner!

MERCY, MERCI...traveling with the Academy sometimes entails sharing one's Pepto-Bismol or aspirin with others, but nothing seems to be shared as often as the money in pots generated from the world's oldest floating poker game, played aboard ships, in hotel rooms, on trains, and in airport terminals. Casinos got heavy play from London to Macau,



Aaron and Dorothy Podhurst at the Colosseum, Rome.

that he nervously reached into his pocket and literally spilled the beans, pocketed at a Costa Rica coffee plantation earlier, all over the floor. He underwent some serious interrogation at customs. By the way, another Fellow spent half the night prior to this removing the bands from his Cuban cigars and sailed through!

Memories... All in all, it's been adventure, fun, frivolity and friendship.

Prague to Estoril, Reno, Las Vegas and Salzburg. Then there were golf tournaments every place the greens offered a challenge, from St. Andrews to Charleston and wherever the bag could be toted. We even had putting contests on shipboard, often won by the ladies. More derring-do: jet-skiing, scuba diving, and bungee-jumping in New Zealand.

Eventually you come home and face the MONEK MUSIC, so-called because Frank was so concerned about gold he had purchased for Carol (which she was wearing and not detected)





The better part of one's life consists of his friendships.

-- ABRAHAM LINCOLN

JUBILARIANS

Jubilarians are those Individuals who have been Fellows for 25 years.

Fellow	City State Country		Year of Admission
Albert R. Abramson	San Francisco	CA	1973
James H. Ackerman	Long Beach	CA	1974
Hon. Anthony A. Alaimo	Brunswick	GA	1971
Ashby B. Allen	Richmond	VA	1965
Bibb Allen	Birmingham	AL	1963
Frederick W. Allen	Peoria	IL	1978
Hon. Morgan Paul Ames	Stamford	CT	1972
Clyde F. Anderson	Minneapolis	MN	1976
Hon. G. Ross Anderson, Jr.	Anderson	SC	1975
Joseph T. Arenson	Green Bay	WI	1968
John P. Arness	Washington	DC	1975
Robert M. Austin	Minneapolis	MN	1976
Francis Scott Baldwin	Marshall	TX	1969
Arlette Bardon	Paris	IF	1975
Thomas D. Barr	New York	NY	1976
Philip C. Barth	Buffalo	NY	1964
David B. Baum	San Francisco	CA	1975
Edgar W. Bayliff	Kokomo	IN	1977
Robert J. Beckham	Jacksonville	FL	1974
Walter H. Beckham, Jr.	Miami	FL	1963
Dr. Gabriel Bentata	Caracas	Venezuela	1979
John Martin Bentley, Sr.	San Jose	CA	1975
David Berger	Philadelphia	PA	1957

Marshall A. Bernstein	Philadelphia	PA	1967
William T. Birmingham	Phoenix	AZ	1977
Charles F. Blanchard	Raleigh	NC	1974
Richard Bounds	Mobile	AL	1977
Peter J. Boyd	Boise	ID	1971
A. Lee Bradford	Coral Gables	FL	1957
Edward J. Bradley	Chicago	IL	1961
Reid Bridges	Oxnard	CA	1973
Thomas F. Bridgman	Chicago	IL	1973
James J. Brosnahan	San Francisco	CA	1976
Phillip E. Brown	San Francisco	CA	1977
M.J. 'Jim' Bruckner	Lincoln	NE	1974
Leonard H. Bucklin	Tempe	AZ	1972
Diego Bustamante	Quito	Ecuador	1979
Sir David Calcutt Temple	London	UK	1978
Claudio Camilli	Milan	Italy	1976
Robert S. Campbell, Jr.	Salt Lake City	UT	1979
Hon. Jim R. Carrigan	Denver	CO	1973
Harry L. Cashin, Jr.	Atlanta	GA	1977
Hon. Solomon Casseb, Jr.	San Antonio	TX	1971
Daniel C. Cathcart	Los Angeles	CA	1972
S. Thomas Chandler	Tucson	AZ	1959
James P. Chapman	Chicago	IL	1975
Lawrence S. Charfoos	Detroit	MI	1977
Sir Oswald Cheung	Hong Kong		1971

Ray R. Christensen	Salt Lake City	UT	1975
Fred S. Clark	Savannah	GA	1974
James A. Clark	Denver	CO	1973
Michel A. Coccia	Phelps	WI	1976
Marvin Comisky	Philadelphia	PA	1962
Robert L. Conason	New York	NY	1976
Philip H. Corboy	Chicago	IL	1971
B. Patrick Costello	Greensburg	PA	1966
G. Alan Cunningham	Minneapolis	MN	1978
Hon. Robert S. Day	Richland	WA	1976
Jorge G. DePresno	Mexico City	Mexico	1976
Leonard Decof	Providence	RI	1970
Frederick N. Egler	Pittsburgh	PA	1963
Hon. Raymond Ehrlich	Jacksonville	FL	1979
Marvin Ellin	Baltimore	MD	1974
Justice William Erickson	Englewood	CO	1964
Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Evans	London	IH	1974
Charles S. Fisher, Jr.	Topeka	KS	1975
Wayne Fisher	Houston	TX	1979
Robert L. Floyd	Miami	FL	1968
Hon. William J. Flynn, Jr.	Snyder	NY	1970
James D. Foliart	Oklahoma City	OK	1965
Edward L. Foote	Chicago	IL	1979
Richard A. Fox	Rancho Mirage	CA	1978
Hon. Nigel Fricker	York	IH	1979

Neil G. Galatz	Las Vegas	NV	1972
Richard W. Galiher	Rockville	MD	1958
Edward J. Gallagher, Jr.	Waterloo	IA	1975
Florentino Garza	Redlands	CA	1970
Richard F. Gerry	San Diego	CA	1973
Thomas V. Girardi	Los Angeles	CA	1977
Philip T. Goldstein	Scottsdale	AZ	1975
Charles F. Gotch	Omaha	NE	1975
Camille F. Gravel	Alexandria	LA	1957
Charles E. Gray	St. Louis	MO	1958
John J. Greer	Naples	FL	1975
Grant J. Gruel	Grand Rapids	MI	1971
Robert L. Habush	Milwaukee	WI	1974
William J. Harte	Chicago	IL	1977
Lex Hawkins	Des Moines	IA	1964
Senator Howell Heflin	Tuscumbia	AL	1965
John J. Higgins	Omaha	NE	1975
Judge John L. Hill, Jr.	Houston	TX	1957
Hon. Douglas W. Hillman	Montague	MI	1966
Hon. Truman M. Hobbs	Montgomery	AL	1959
Donald B. Holbrook	Salt Lake City	UT	1975
F. Boyd Hovde	Indianapolis	IN	1979
Kenneth E. Howie	Toronto	ON	1978
James R. Hubbard	Texarkana	TX	1966
James E. Hullverson	St. Louis	MO	1976

JUBILARIANS

Charles T. Hvass, Sr.	Boynton Beach	FL	1959
Peter J. Johnson	New York	NY	1976
Franklin Jones, Jr.	Marshall	TX	1975
H. Gilbert Jones	Costa Mesa	CA	1973
William A. Joselyn, Sr.	Bloomfield Hills	MI	1975
Hon. John L. Kane	Denver	CO	1977
Vette E. Kell	Barrington	IL	1971
T. Paine Kelly, Jr.	Tampa	FL	1960
John J. Kennelly	Chicago	IL	1957
Charles A. Kimbrell	Rome	GA	1970
Roger C. Landrum	Jackson	MS	1970
Duane Lansverk	Vancouver	WA	1979
Hon. Donald P. Lay	St. Paul	MN	1964
Leland F. Leatherman	Little Rock	AR	1957
J.D. Lee	Knoxville	TN	1974
Benjamin V. Levinter	Toronto	ON	1969
Bernard Lisman	Burlington	VT	1968
Robert D. Looney, Sr.	Oklahoma City	OK	1970
Dr. Gustavo Lopez-Munoz Larraz	Madrid	Spain	1977
Gilbert I. Low	Beaumont	TX	1975
Hon. Carlos F. Lucero	Denver	CO	1978
Paul N. Luvera	Seattle	WA	1975
James Peter Hymers Mackay	Edinburgh	Scotland	1979
Jaime Fernandez Madero	Buenos Aires	Argentina	1975
Raoul D. Magana	Los Angeles	CA	1958

Eugene J. Majeski	Redwood City	CA	1974
Mohamed Zahir Ahmad Malik	Nairobi	Kenya	1976
Kirk M. McAlpin	Atlanta	GA	1970
Hon. Paul McCollum	Odessa	TX	1966
John R. McConnell	Gladwyne	PA	1960
Douglas B. McDonald	Sacramento	CA	1974
Estelito P. Mendoza	Manila	Philippines	1975
Ronald I. Meshbesher	Minneapolis	MN	1975
Henry G. Miller	White Plains	NY	1975
Earl D. Mills	Oklahoma City	OK	1975
William Marshall Morgan	Pasadena	CA	1968
John C. Mullen	Chicago	IL	1977
Lester E. Munson	Glen Ellyn	IL	1960
Earl Langdon Neal	Chicago	IL	1977
James F. Neal	Nashville	TN	1974
Neal C. Newell	Birmingham	AL	1962
Richard L. Nichols	Jacksonville	FL	1979
Robert D. Norman, Sr.	Birmingham	AL	1976
Marshall I. Nurenberg	Beachwood	OH	1975
Dennis E.W. O'Connor	Honolulu	HI	1967
Dr. Mudiaga Odje	Delta State	Nigeria	1976
Eugene I. Pavalon	Chicago	IL	1979
R.W. Payne, Jr.	Miami	FL	1979
Wendell Pendleton	Homasassa	FL	1963
Norman Perl	Minneapolis	MN	1977

Richard J. Phelan	Chicago	IL	1978
Aaron S. Podhurst	Miami	FL	1976
Stanley E. Preiser	Boca Raton	FL	1965
Dr. Edmund O.T. Prempah	Accra	Ghana	1977
Calvin L. Rampton	Salt Lake City	UT	1963
Hon. Richard E. Ransom	Albuquerque	NM	1972
Payne H. Ratner, Jr.	Estero	FL	1955
Don H. Reuben	Chicago	IL	1973
Hon. Sydney Robins	Toronto	ON	1974
Joseph W. Rogers	San Francisco	CA	1972
Hon. Max Rosenn	Wilkes Barre	PA	1969
Saul I. Ruman	Hammond	IN	1974
Daniel J. Ryan	Rosemont	PA	1969
Stanley E. Sacks	Norfolk	VA	1965
James B. Sales	Houston	TX	1977
Murray Sams, Jr.	Miami Lakes	FL	1960
A. Wally Sandack	Salt Lake City	UT	1975
Edward L. Savell	Atlanta	GA	1965
Arch K. Schoch IV	High Point	NC	1976
Frank W. Seiler	Savannah	GA	1973
John Elliott Shamberg	Overland Park	KS	1973
Hon. Robert J. Sheran	St. Paul	MN	1958
Theodore P. Shield	Long Beach	CA	1972
George F. Short	Oklahoma City	OK	1976
Lloyd J. Skedd	Helena	MT	1969

William Reece Smith, Jr.	Tampa	FL	1963
J.B. Spence	Miami	FL	1967
Gerald C. Sterns	Oakland	CA	1975
Hon. Lyle E. Strom	Omaha	NE	1974
Hon. John J. Sullivan	Sarasota	FL	1964
Lester F. Sumner	New Albany	MS	1975
James A. Tilker	Scottsdale	AZ	1971
Earl C. Townsend, Jr.	Indianapolis	IN	1955
Donald P. Traci	Lakewood	OH	1975
Efrain B. Trenas	Iloilo City	IA	1974
John G. Tucker	Beaumont	TX	1955
Edward D. Vickery	Houston	TX	1959
Mart R. Vogel	Fargo	ND	1970
Abdoulaye Wade	Dakar	IF	1977
A. Ward Wagner, Jr.	W. Palm Beach	FL	1972
Sitswila Amos Wako	Nairobi	IF	1976
Hon. Joseph F. Weis, Jr.	Pittsburgh	PA	1963
David A. Welts	Mt. Vernon	WA	1975
Charles A. Williams	Paducah	KY	1968
William P. Wimberley	Kihei, Maui	HI	1979
Hon. Fred M. Winner	Denver	CO	1969
Thomas Wolf	Rochester	MN	1974
Hon. George E. Woods	Detroit	MI	1969
Howard S. Young, Jr.	Indianapolis	IN	1963



We salute our beloved Academy, thank you for a memorable first 50 years.

We look forward the next 50.