Carrico Award

Donald D. Culkin (middle) was presented with the Harry L. Carrico Pro Bono Award for serving eight years on the board of Legal Services of Northern Virginia and five years as chair of the Loudoun County Bar Association’s pro bono committee. Culkin, who practices with the Leesburg firm Burnett & Williams, also has personally donated pro bono time to help LSNV handle uncontested divorces. He is the first Loudoun County attorney to win the award, which was presented by Virginia Court of Appeals Chief Judge Johanna Fitzpatrick and Charles Greenfield, executive director of LSNV. The award is named for a former chief justice of the Supreme Court of Virginia.

Human Rights Conference Held at University of Richmond

“Human Rights & Inequality in a New Millenium,” a symposium in March at the University of Richmond School of Law, examined inequality in education of races in Virginia and South Africa. Participants in panels on Brown v. Board of Education were:

(L-R) Richmond attorney and civil rights icon Oliver W. Hill; Inez Jones, a former faculty member of Robert R. Moton School in Prince Edward County, who served as an informal advisor to striking students; and Dr. M. Boyd Jones, a former principal at Moton School.

(L-R) John Stokes, a student leader of the Prince Edward school strike; John Lancaster, a former Prince Edward County agent; and Clarence M. Dunnaville, chair of the Oliver Hill Foundation.

Law school Dean Rodney A. Smolla (left) and Virginia Governor Mark Warner.

(Photos courtesy of the University of Richmond.)
IN MEMORIAM

Orville S. Beard  
Covington, Tennessee  
June 1924 – December 2003

Junie L. Bradshaw  
Richmond  
January 1930 – April 2004

Philip N. Brophy  
Falls Church  
July 1919 – April 2004

Michael B. Burgee  
Addison, Texas  
September 1946 – February 2004

Archibald A. Campbell  
Wytheville  
July 1921 – June 2004

J. Calvitt Clarke Jr.  
Virginia Beach  
August 1920 – May 2004

William G. Davis  
Rocky Mount  
March 1942 – February 2004

Claude Crisp Farmer Jr.  
Richmond  
December 1937 – March 2004

Allan Garrett  
Danville  
August 1925 – April 2004

Arthur H. Horwitz  
Richmond  
September 1946 – May 2004

Benjamin T. Kinsey Jr.  
Petersburg  
September 1917 – March 2004

Lydia Rachel Kupersmith  
Washington, D.C.  
July 1965 – March 2004

Wilbur Marsh Lewis  
Halifax  
November 1916 – April 2004

Waldo H. Moore  
Alexandria  
December 1921 – March 2004

Edward Sean O’Neill  
Winter Park, Florida  
November 1947 – April 2003

James C. Quaries  
Gainesville, Florida  
March 1921 – February 2004

D.E. Rellins  
Melbourne, Florida  
October 1932 – April 2004

George W. Stokes  
Sissonville, West Virginia  
September 1917 – January 2004

Frank M. Whiting  
Venice, Florida  
April 1914 – December 2003

LOCAL & SPECIALTY BAR ELECTIONS

Alexandria Bar Association:  
Carolyn Mary Grimes, President  
Jean Kelleher Niebauer, President-elect  
Sylvia Mary Brennan, Secretary  
Foster Samuel Burton Friedman, Treasurer  
Carolyn Mary Grimes, Conference Representative

Bar Association of the City of Richmond:  
Stephen Earl Baril, President  
Michael Nehemiah Herring, President-elect  
Hugh McCoy Fain III, Hon. Vice President  
Walter W. Stout III, Hon. Vice President  
Carolyn Anne France White, Secretary-Treasurer  
Stephen Earl Baril, Conference Representative

Wythe County Bar Association:  
Gerald Eugene Mabe II, President  
Christopher James Bean, Secretary-Treasurer  
Kathryn Anne Knack, Conference Representative

Mediation Advocacy CLE to be Offered

The Virginia ADR Joint Committee and the Virginia Mediation Network are sponsoring a day-long CLE program, entitled Representing Clients in Mediation, at four locations across the state in September 2004. The first offering will be held in Weyers Cave (in the Harrisonburg area) on September 22, with the remaining locations and dates being in Fairfax on September 23; in Norfolk on September 29; and in Richmond on September 30. The programs will begin at each location at 9:15 a.m. and end at 5 p.m. and will offer six hours of CLE credit. Details concerning these programs are available on the Web sites for the Virginia Mediation Network (www.vamediation.org) and the Virginia ADR Joint Committee (www.vba.org/comm/adrjt-com.htm).
The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Virginia, born a year after the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in Brown v. Board of Education, stood in the auditorium of Virginia Beach’s First Colonial High School in May and described what life was like in Hampton Roads when he was a child.

His audience was made up of students who participate in Virginia Beach’s Law Studies Academy, which educates them about the justice system. The Virginia Beach Bar Association sponsored his appearance.

Hassell told them that, when he entered the world, black babies could not be born in “white” hospitals. “When I was a young child, I could not play in the waters of Virginia Beach. I could not visit the movie theaters on Granby Street in downtown Norfolk.

“Even in our courthouses—in many courts throughout Virginia—white citizens were required to sit on one side of the courtroom and black citizens were required to sit on the other side of the courtroom.”

When Hassell was in the sixth grade, his mother kept him home from school one day so he could hear Martin Luther King Jr. speak. Schools, by law, were supposed to be integrated by then, but barriers were in place to make it inconvenient or uncomfortable for children to take the plunge. King called on children to exercise their freedom of choice and voluntarily integrate.

So young Hassell visited all-white Lake Taylor Junior High School, where he saw tennis courts and, yes, a lake. “Most of the folks there thought I was the janitor’s son. They asked me, ‘Are you the janitor’s child?’ and I said, ‘Yes, I am.’” In fact, his parents were educators.

But Lake Taylor’s many accoutrements could not be found at the local “black” junior high. “When I caught the bus back home I called Norfolk Public Schools and I said, ‘I plan to exercise my freedom of choice.’ . . . I was one of about fourteen black kids who integrated Lake Taylor Junior High School.

“I learned a lot. I learned that people are people.” He ran for student government office and was elected.

Three years later, he was one of the first students to integrate Norfolk’s Norview High School. “The first two years I was in high school [1971 and 1972] the racial tension was so high the black students had one prom . . . and the white kids had a separate prom.” In 1973, “a bunch of us got together and said, ‘This is crazy.’” That was the year of the first integrated prom at Norview.

Now, in the 2000s, “Where are we?” Hassell asked. Many school districts throughout the country have returned to segregated schools, as a result of housing patterns, he said. “Until those housing patterns change, there will never be meaningful integration.

“Is diversity a good thing?” he asked. “Not solely to present an environment where there is a white child in the classroom with a black child . . . . To me that is meaningless.” Instead, diversity is important “because in America we are a country really of immigrants. Unless you’re a native American your ancestors came from other shores to this country, and we have to be able to work together and we have to be able to get along . . . . We have to learn how to blend our differences.”

Hassell praised the federal judges whose decisions backed up the Brown decision by enforcing the law.

“These judges were very, very courageous people,” he told the high schoolers. “They got death threats. They were ostracized by their friends. They were pressured.

“Everybody in this room has a clique that they hang out with. You like your friends’ approval.” Federal judges involved in post-Brown desegregation decisions were shunned by friends, “because they simply did what the Constitution mandated that they do,” Hassell said.

“They rose to the occasion. It’s always easy to blend in and do the least courageous thing.”

— Dawn Chase