

James Claflin in *A Man for All Seasons*

by Scott W. Cameron

Commenting on his recent portrayal of Sir Thomas More in the BYU production *A Man for All Seasons*, James Claflin, '91, proclaims, "It was the greatest theater experience I have had." A criminal defense lawyer in Salt Lake City, James' interest in theater began at Orem High School, where it took only one drama class to discover that his ability matched that interest. Following high school, he accepted a scholarship in theater to BYU, fully intending to enjoy his education and then attend law school.

During his sophomore year at BYU, however, James became convinced that he had to choose a "real" major to prepare for law school, that is, until he heard Bruce Hafen speak to undergraduates interested in law. Dean Hafen indicated that law schools admit students from every academic discipline and that performance within the discipline was more important than the type of discipline. He also told the students that if they had a passion for something, they would excel at it. This was enough incentive for James to renew his theater scholarship and to appear in at least two BYU dramatic productions each of his next three years.

For two years law school intimidated James enough to keep him from auditioning for any plays. However, by his third year, with an offer at the Phoenix firm of Brown & Bain firmly in hand, he accepted the part of Stanley, opposite his brother, Scott, as Eugene, in the BYU production of Neil Simon's *Broadway Bound*. The play



Mark Philbrick

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won a berth in the Irene Ryan American Collegiate Theater Festival held at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C. Immediately following his law school convocation at the Provo Tabernacle, James flew to Washington, D.C., to perform in the play. He won the Best Scene Partner Award at the competition, and his brother won the Best Actor Award.

After two years in Phoenix at Brown & Bain and hoping for more trial experience, James moved his family to Salt Lake City, where he worked first with Berman & O'Rorke and then with Scalley & Reading. He now does predominantly criminal defense work as a solo practitioner. Commenting on his work, James indicates his love of his constitutionally-based practice, which compensates for being a part of a criminal defense bar that is often misunderstood. Using skills of oratory worthy of Sir Thomas More, he knows that "it was a criminal defense attorney that would have represented Joseph Smith." Also commenting on trial practice, James indicates that it provided him with a "final bit of growing up."

Law is a demanding profession, and eight years had passed since James' last performance. Another eight years might have gone by were it not for the loving intervention of his wife, Amy. She encouraged James to audition for a role in *A Man for All Seasons* and further encouraged him to take the role once it was offered. Amy did this knowing she would be taking care

of their five children—Stephanie (11), Christopher (9), James (7), Samantha (4), and Brett (6 months)—single-handedly for several months while James was in rehearsals. James refers to this opportunity as "Amy's gift to me." She sensed that he would be happier with the opportunity to act and knew that it would be a chance for their children to see an additional side of their father's personality.

When asked what it was like to play the part of Sir Thomas More, as interpreted by Robert Bolt, James responds, "I feel forever better, forever improved for having been so intimately connected with such a great piece of work." As a family man, James feels he had an advantage in interpreting More. He understands that for the sake of "principle," More made a choice that was not in his family's best material interest. James discussed the difficulty of keeping the first scene light, knowing how somber the second scene becomes. It is also a challenge to play a "saintly" man who would not see himself in that way.

Pondering the depth of More's integrity, James feels that his own lawyering has changed slightly. He indicates that he now pays even closer attention to principles and how they guide his life. He has an increasing consciousness that situational ethics are corrupt ethics, that following guiding, immutable principles is the only antidote to the claim that one must wear different hats for different roles.

Having developed such profound feelings for More, James longs for other oppor-

tunities to play heroes. He comments that he could learn so much from playing a character like Captain Moroni, knowing that in the portrayal he would come to know the character and hence have a more profound sense of the character's goodness. This tribute goes to both More and Bolt, for it is Bolt who clothes More's sainthood with the appropriate cloak of speech.

The play provided another opportunity for James to play opposite his brother, Scott, who played the part of Thomas Cromwell. James and Scott Claflin have the good fortune of being brothers and closest friends. According to James, the opportunity to work with his brother for the first time since *Broadway Bound* was a singular pleasure.

Among the lines James grew to revere in Bolt's play was More's stinging rebuke of Richard Rich who perjured himself and betrayed More in exchange for a governmental position in Wales: "It profits a man nothing to give his soul for the whole world." This became the line printed on the cast T-shirt for the production. A mind filled with expressive lines as well as a keen sense for the goodness of Thomas More are two of the benefits carried from the production.

James vowed it will not be another eight years before he acts in another play. This trial attorney/thespian has finally accommodated two important parts of his personality. For those of us who have observed his acting, this accommodation is one to be congratulated.

John W. Welch: Safe at Home

by Carl Cranney



While visiting a reception for the board of visitors at Associate Dean Kathy Pullins' house, Professor John W. (Jack) Welch was amused to see that the Pullinses' welcome mat was an old home plate. (Kathy's husband is the dean of baseball coaching at BYU.) Kathy explained that they wanted people to feel "safe at home."

For Jack, "home" for many years has been the J. Reuben Clark Law School. "The Law School has been a wonderful 'home base' for the many projects I am involved in," he says. As founder and former president of FARMS (Foundation for Ancient Research and Mormon Studies), editor of *BYU Studies*, and a teacher of several different classes, his projects may include anything from editing poetry for *BYU Studies* to displaying ancient Babylonian law tablets. He also has served on the *Encyclopedia of Mormonism* editorial board and is currently working on myriad projects, including monitoring FARMS' work on volume 14 (of 20) of *The Collected Works of Hugh Nibley*.

Jack was instrumental in bringing the Masada exhibit to BYU in 1997. Originally, he conceived the idea while visiting the Archaeological Institute at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem on Mount Scopus. Arranging the preliminary legal contracts alone took nearly three years, but the reward was well worth it. According to Jack, the Masada exhibit was an "extraordinary and memorable part of my academic experience." More than 175,000 people visited the popular exhibit during its six months at the BYU Museum of Art.

Jack spends about half his university time with the Law School, and he occupies the remaining time with various projects that are assigned him by the university, such as serving as editor of *BYU Studies* for the past eight years. *BYU Studies* is a quarterly LDS journal featuring articles, essays, art, poetry, book reviews, and bibliographies dealing with academic subjects of interest to Latter-day Saints. Besides the journal, *BYU Studies* also publishes books and resource materials.

With *BYU Studies* celebrating its 40th anniversary this year, Jack feels that “40 years in the wilderness is long enough. There are still people who don’t know about us. The information we publish is exciting. It’s new. It’s not the same old stuff. We’ve got new documents coming out, new research that’s being done, new questions being asked.”

Another of Jack’s current projects includes a book he has been working on intermittently for 20 years that deals with the legal trials in the Book of Mormon. In the book, he examines and analyzes the trials, legal issues, procedures, and precedents set by the cases.

The university also keeps Jack busy teaching several classes. He teaches a class on ancient Near Eastern and Biblical law that primarily deals with legal issues to 600 B.C. The class is a springboard for studying law in the Book of Mormon. (After all, Lehi’s party did leave Jerusalem about 600 B.C.) *Masada and the World of the New Testament*, published by *BYU Studies*, serves as a textbook for the New Testament class he co-teaches with John Hall. At the Law School, Jack also teaches nonprofit and corporate tax courses. When asked why someone who had studied Greek philosophy in the original Greek at Oxford had become a tax lawyer, his reply was, “If there is anything I have read that is similar to reading Aristotle in Greek, its reading the complex regulations under the Internal Revenue Code.”

Jack writes prolifically. Every day he tries to block out time for writing. His list of published books and articles, from the Jewish Law Association Studies to the *Ensign*, is exhaustive. Since 1969 he has published more than 125 articles, books, reviews, and papers.

“You’ve not really thought about something until you’ve written about it,” says Jack. “I like the discipline and the self-discovery that goes on in the writing process. How do I really know what I think until I’ve written it out and examined and critiqued it? It’s an enriching process of self-discovery and adventure into terrains that I’ve not explored very thoroughly before. I like thinking of things in new ways, putting old pieces together in ways that open up new perspectives on old, familiar subjects.”

Much like when he was practicing law, Jack still writes on the run. “You never know when the Muse will sit on your shoulder,” he says. If he is driving and has a thought, he will pull over to the side of the road and write a paragraph. Since he believes in a collaborative model of scholarship, he uses many different people to help edit and critique his writings, from his students to fellow editors and professors.

Even the family trip seems to transform into written metaphors. Recently Jack and his family hiked the Grand Canyon from the north rim, a 28-mile round-trip. He says, “I found the whole hike down . . . a metaphor of descending into mortality and back up, returning to where we started—but not without a lot of pain.”

Jack’s strong drive comes from his love of what he does. “I love exploring old subjects. I love the challenge of reexploring old subjects and thinking through and figuring out as much as I can about a topic,” he relates. “When I get up in the morning I don’t ever say to myself, ‘Darn, I’ve got to go to the Law School this morning.’ I just love it.”

Yes, Jack still finds time for an active Church life. Recently released as the first counselor in the *BYU* 14th Stake presidency, he now teaches the high priests and a course in temple preparation. But his most critical calling, he says, is as the executive assistant to the Relief Society president in his ward (his wife, Jeannie).

Jack deeply believes that “someday we will all be asked, in the Final Judgment, what we’ve done with the talents we’ve been given. How have we used them? How have we developed them?” He expresses, “I think that these things are not given to us for our own amusement or to satisfy our own curiosity but to do good in the world. My great joy in this work is thinking that someone out there might read and benefit from anything that we publish at *BYU Studies*, in the Law Review, at *FARMS*, or other places.”

The Law School has served as a good home base for Jack Welch. “So much of what I do radiates out from the approaches and the latitude that I have as a professor here,” he says. “I really do feel ‘safe at home.’”



William Ka'ua'iwi'ula'okalani Wallace III

The Caretaker of the Bones of His Ancestors

by Scott W. Cameron

*a*fter more than 40 years, William K. Wallace III, '84, is finally growing into his middle name, *Ka'ua'iwi'ula'okalani*, or “the red bones of the heavens.” “In 1994 Wallace went with his cousin, a member of the Oahu Burial Council, to Kokololio Beach Park in Hauula to rebury some ancient bones that had been unearthed. Wallace recalled that when he reached for the bones, ‘Suddenly I could hear my grandmother’s voice ringing in my ear. She said, “Now you are beginning to understand the purpose of your name.”’ . . . Wallace realized his grandmother had given him a name he could not elude . . . Ka'ua'iwi'ula'okalani, [which] loosely translated, means ‘the caretaker of the bones of your ancestors.’”¹

Wallace and his cousin, Cy Bridges, cultural island director at the Polynesian Cultural Center, were both Mormon bishops at the time. They believed that the power of the priesthood made them sensitive to their responsibilities. Wallace said that, as he climbed into the hole that had been excavated and approached the bones, in addition to the prompting from his grandmother he could hear the voice of a young girl singing. After gathering the bones in a traditional woven basket, he told archaeologists that the bones belonged to a young girl who was buried next to her father. A week later an archaeologist came back to Wallace and verified that their tests showed that the bones, in fact, belonged to a young girl of six or seven years and that the other bones were of a mature male. Since this first incident, Wallace and Bridges have been involved with the reburial of the remains of 80 individuals whose

bones have been uncovered by developers over the past decades and deposited in boxes in the Bishop Museum in Honolulu.

Although not the first alumnus to leave full-time law practice for other pursuits, Wallace’s choice of careers, preserving Hawaiian and Polynesian culture and language, has certainly been one of the most interesting, and his reason for leaving one of the most compelling. During law school he could not have predicted his career path. He spent his first two years after graduation as assistant attorney general in American Samoa. He then returned to Hawaii and for four years built his own general practice, specializing in criminal defense. At the conclusion of his first major securities fraud defense trial, where the jury held for his client, he thought his practice was on the high road to success. However, his mentor from the history department at BYU—Hawaii, Dr. Kenneth Baldridge, had another idea. Baldridge told him that BYU—Hawaii needed a center for the study of Hawaiian and Polynesian culture and that Wallace was the person to head it up. Although it did not seem logical, in his heart Wallace felt that he should accept.

In joining the faculty to chair the Center for Hawaiian Language and Cultural Studies at BYU—Hawaii in 1992, Wallace realizes that he was responding to feelings of kinship with his ancestors. He does not feel that he has abandoned law, but he has spent the past seven years developing and teaching courses in Hawaiian and Pacific Island studies, Hawaiian language, Hawaiian history, and the history of Polynesia. He has also



developed a passion for research projects with upper-division students ranging from cultural studies to environment studies, from traditional family practices in a modern setting to native Hawaiian sovereignty. One of his recent projects has been to develop a course in land stewardship and responsibility, in which the students learn to plant and care for *taro*.

Wallace teaches his students as he, in turn, was taught by his grandfather, William Sr., that planting is to be done with prayer: “William Sr. often wrapped his grandson in a blanket and carried him outside into the pre-dawn chill to let the child watch as he planted. The senior Wallace would rub soil tenderly into each plant’s roots, lift it to the sky and pray aloud, “*Kokua, kokua, Ke Akua*,” or “Please help, Father God.”²

Although the connection between cultural studies and law may seem tenuous, Wallace has used the skills he acquired in law school on a daily basis. He is no longer engaged in white-collar criminal defense, but he continues to handle cases involving abused and neglected children. He has served as a *guardian at litem* and consulted with the courts regarding the cultural relevance of the service plans in cases involving Tongan, Samoan, and Hawaiian families. He has been asked to speak several times at judicial conferences on cultural perspectives.

Wallace has combined his knowledge of dispute resolution with his cultural sensitivity to achieve favorable results. For example, recently there was need to expand the wastewater treatment plan in Laie. The plan was vehemently opposed

by some people, because it was adjacent to an ancient Hawaiian temple, or *hei’au*, located on the campus of BYU—Hawaii. Wallace helped craft an agreement whereby the treatment center would be built and the *hei’au* would be restored. Because of his knowledge of Hawaiian culture, he was able to act as mouthpiece for the elders in the community, the *kapuna*, in allowing the project to move forward. The restoration of the *hei’au* will provide BYU—Hawaii with the opportunity to demonstrate its desire to preserve both Hawaiian culture and its sacred past.

In acting as a bridge between his current students and their Polynesian ancestors, Wallace feels that he has not only been caring for the bones of the dead, he has also been caring for the bones of the living. As his students have learned from their past and have grown to reverence the land and the ocean and the culture that has grown from them, Wallace has been caring for their bones as well. By example, he has also taught that the study of law can be an asset in solving problems wherever they might arise. His students at BYU—Hawaii may have affectionately called him “Uncle Billy,” but to his friends at the J. Reuben Clark Law School, Wallace will be remembered as distinguished graduate William Ka’ua’iwi’ula’okalani Wallace III, Esq., the “caretaker of the bones of his ancestors.”

¹ Esme M. Infante, “What Makes Us Ohana—A Tapestry of Peoples,” *Honolulu Advertiser*, February 22, 1999.

²*Ibid.*, 3.



BYU's National Moot Court Champions

by LoAnn Fieldsted

When Jonathan Boyd, Maren Daines, and Dawn Hendrickson, second-year law students at the J. Reuben Clark Law School, flew to New York City on March 4, 1999, to compete in the 24th Annual Irving R. Kaufman Memorial Securities Law Moot Court Competition, they looked forward



Dawn Hendrickson and Jonathan Boyd

to the week with eager anticipation. They didn't know what the next few days would bring, but they did know what they wanted. "All of us on the team from BYU wanted to do well, not only for ourselves but for Brigham Young University and for the J. Reuben Clark Law School," says Jonathan. "We all feel very strongly that we have a great law school, and we wanted to make sure, if we could, that the impression we left with our competitors and with the judges in New York was favorable." When the BYU team left New York City after four

days of intense competition, they not only left behind a favorable impression but they took with them first-place honors.

The Irving R. Kaufman Memorial Security Law Moot Court Competition is held each spring at Fordham University School of Law in New York City. The Kaufman Competition is an interscholastic moot court competition that focuses on legal issues in federal securities law. It is held in honor of Judge Irving R. Kaufman, a Fordham alumnus who served on the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit for many years, including a seven-year tenure as chief judge. The Kaufman Competition is well respected among practitioners and law schools and attracts a nationwide audience. This year, representatives from 30 schools throughout the United States and Canada participated. In order to compete in New York City, the BYU team argued in moot court competitions for almost two years. During winter semester of the second year, the scores from both years of competitions were weighted to determine the team who would represent Brigham Young University at the national competition at Fordham University.

The BYU team knew they would face tough competition in New York City, and they also knew the judges would be demanding critics. Preliminary-round judges at the Kaufman Competition included, among others, experienced securities litigators from top New York City firms, law school professors, Securities and Exchange Commission practitioners, and legal in-house counsel at investment banks. The semifinal round panels consisted of partners from top law firms involved in securities and Internet legal issues. In addition, this year the competition was honored to have Justice Antonin Scalia of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Joseph McLaughlin of the Second Circuit, and Judge Ilana Diamond Rovner of the Seventh Circuit presiding on the final-round panel. Maren Daines appreciates the opportunity she had to argue before such distinguished panels of judges and feels the moot court experience is of great value to law students. She says, "Because of moot court competitions, I was able to argue before U.S. Supreme Court justices

two times this year. These are memories I will treasure for the rest of my life. Not many get to have this experience, and I realize these are opportunities I may not have again.”

But having this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity did not come without preparation and hard work. The BYU team hefted a stack of 30 briefs onto the plane in Salt Lake City, one from each school that was participating in the competition, and spent the five-and-a-half-hour plane flight poring through each brief and bouncing ideas off each other. Throughout their stay in New York City, the dedicated law students continued to work. In fact, they didn’t take much time for sightseeing, even though their hotel was situated in a great tourist location near Central Park and Times Square. Dawn Hendrickson recalls, “None of that mattered in the end, since we worked in our hotel rooms all day, taking fresh air only to grab a bite to eat or traverse the one city block to participate in another round of competition.” Jonathan Boyd adds, “When you keep winning and advancing to the next round, the little time you have between rounds is too precious to be spent on sightseeing. Our team argued six times in four days. It was an oft-repeated cycle of preparation, performance, and critique that never seemed to get any easier, regardless of how many times we did it.”

Though the BYU law students found the week of preparation and competition stressful, the team members also saw a positive side of their experience. Maren relates, “Not only did we have the opportunity to represent our school, but this intense experience of arguing and preparing every day, developed our skills—skills that will be valuable in our future practices.”

The BYU team knew there were six total rounds of competition, including the final round, but didn’t anticipate advancing all the way to the finals. “If we had,” Dawn says, “the task would have seemed overwhelming at that point.” In fact, each night Jonathan would tell his teammates that if they didn’t advance, he would fly home the next day to be with his wife, who had just given birth to their baby the previous week. But

Jonathan didn’t go home. The team kept advancing, taking it one day at a time, one round at a time. Dawn remembers, “A fleeting moment of joy rushed through me each time our team was announced, followed by a rush of stress as I realized that meant preparing all over again. The most exciting part of the competition was hearing our school’s name, Brigham Young, announced round after round, especially in light of the fact that many schools present at the competition were unaware that BYU even had a law school, and also knowing that partners in large New York City securities firms were present as judges and were just getting familiar with BYU as a competent law school.” The team members were well aware that they were helping to build BYU Law School’s reputation.

And build that reputation they did. After the BYU team had advanced through the preliminary rounds, the round of 16, the quarter finals, and the semifinals, it was announced that BYU would face Wake Forest in the final round. The BYU law students knew they had a lot to do to get ready for the event. Two of the three team members would compete the next day, and they had a big decision to make. Jonathan had competed each round arguing Issue One, so they determined that he should continue arguing. Maren and Dawn had alternated arguing Issue Two in the preceding rounds. Dawn argued the petitioner side, and Maren argued the respondent side. As the coin tosses had fallen, they had argued petitioner four of the five rounds, so Dawn had done most of the arguing at that point. Now, in the final round, they had been assigned to the side of respondent. Maren felt, though, that Dawn should argue, since she had argued most of the rounds and because she had already had the opportunity to argue before a U.S. Supreme Court justice, Justice Clarence Thomas, a few months earlier at a moot court competition held at BYU. In the spirit of teamwork, Maren selflessly relinquished the opportunity to argue before Justice Scalia and told Dawn to step in.

The final round was intimidating. When the justices entered the room, Dawn says she was amazed to see they

looked like ordinary people—people with big titles, but still just ordinary people. As soon as the competition began, however, they no longer seemed so ordinary. They roasted each of their opponents, forcing them to rescind earlier statements or to admit they simply didn’t know something. Dawn says, “Jonathan argued third and answered their questions like a master, unshaken and confident.” Jonathan felt it was a unique experience to argue before Justice Scalia and says, “His questions were detailed and focused, and he expected answers that made sense. He isn’t the type to let you off the hook if he asks a hard question—you’ve got to answer the question, one way or the other. The other judges on the panel were equally tenacious with their concerns . . . and no oralist got off easy.” Dawn presented her arguments last, and after she finished, she says, she felt uncertain whether they had won. When the judges emerged from deliberations, however, they announced Jonathan Boyd as Best Oralist and Brigham Young University as Best Team, an honor that would make any law school proud.

The BYU Law School is indeed proud of these students. Not only did they help build the reputation of the J. Reuben Clark Law School by winning a national moot court competition, but they represented BYU and the Church in a positive way. Dawn recalls that “throughout the competition, many individuals from other schools and judges for the competition asked about Brigham Young, the honor code, the Church, and our standards. We were pleased to be ‘ambassadors’ from BYU.” These remarkable students are also grateful for the opportunity the Law School gave them to compete in moot court competitions. Maren states, “It would be much more difficult to hone our advocacy skills without this opportunity. We are grateful that money is set aside for this purpose. It’s interesting to see ourselves compete against other schools—to see the skills of others and to learn from their techniques.” It’s clear, though, that other moot court competitors can learn a thing or two from the award-winning team representing BYU.

Professor Larry EchoHawk to Serve on National Council

Larry EchoHawk, a professor at the J. Reuben Clark Law School, was recently appointed by President Clinton to the National Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Attorney General Janet Reno is the chair of the council and makes recommendations to Congress and the president each year. The council coordinates all federal programs that care for unaccompanied juveniles or relate to missing and exploited children. It examines how separate programs can be coordinated among federal, state, and local governments to better serve at-risk children and juveniles.

Professor EchoHawk believes that the recent killing spree by two teenagers at Columbine High School in Littleton, Colorado, will undoubtedly intensify the work of the council. He expects it will examine issues relating to what causes teenagers to act so violently, what can be done to identify dangerous youth in advance, whether something more can be done to keep guns and bombs out of the hands of teenagers, and how to better safeguard children attending schools.

EchoHawk feels that the council will formulate recommendations to Congress for enactment of new laws to address these important issues. Council members may also be called upon to testify on various bills that may be considered by Congress. "I look forward to participating in these discussions," EchoHawk says. "I am particularly interested in trying to find ways to lessen the exposure our children have to violence on television, video games, and the Internet."

Juvenile-related issues are not new to EchoHawk. Prior to joining the Law School faculty in 1995, he served as Idaho's attorney general from 1990 to 1994, where his responsibilities as a poli-

cymaker often focused on juveniles. As a Bannock County prosecuting attorney from 1986 to 1990, he was responsible for juvenile cases in Idaho's fourth largest county. Before that, he was a member of Idaho's House of Representatives. From 1977 to 1986 EchoHawk was chief general counsel for the Bannock-Shoshone tribes, serving as special prosecutor for the Navajo Nation in 1985. He has also served on the boards of American Indian Services and the Land and Water Fund of the Rockies and as vice president of the National Association of Attorneys General. He received a bachelor's degree from BYU in 1970 and a JD degree from the University of Utah in 1973.

Because of his background as a policy-maker, prosecutor, and professor of criminal law and criminal procedure, EchoHawk has been contacted by the White House

Personnel Office several times over the past years to take full-time positions. Each time he has declined because of his work at the Law School. However, the appointment to serve on the National Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention interests him, not only because it is a part-time position but because of the issues the council focuses on. Commenting on his

appointment to the council, EchoHawk says, "I hope to use the experience I have gained as a county prosecutor, state attorney general, and criminal law professor to try to improve how the resources of the federal government are used to address the growing problem of juvenile violence in America. I also have a special interest in addressing the factors contributing to the increase in juvenile violence and delinquency occurring within Indian reservation communities. Hopefully, this experience will lead me to do legal research and writing in the area of juvenile justice." Professor EchoHawk began his appointment in March and will meet with the council quarterly in Washington, D.C.



Clark Memorandum Draws Awards

Continuing a tradition of strong graphic design and content, the magazine of the J. Reuben Clark Law Society and the JRC Law School has earned prestigious awards from three organizations for its 1998 publications.

"For its creative design, excellent use of resources, and substantive content," the *Clark Memorandum* received a silver medal in the special constituency magazines category of the 1998 annual Council for the Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) Circle of Excellence Award Program. The national award was the highest given in its category this year and honors the spring/summer and winter issues. CASE also applauded the magazine with gold and silver medals for editorial design of two feature spreads in the winter issue, designed by David Eliason.

The *Clark Memorandum* received a Copper Ingot Award from the Salt Lake City Chapter of the American Institute of Graphic Arts (AIGA). The award, one of 10 chosen from the 100 best pieces of design and advertising during the year, distinguishes the overall design of the spring/summer issue by Linda Sullivan.

In addition, the publication received a Merit Award from the Society of Publication Designers during its 34th annual competition. Selected from more than 7,500 worldwide submissions, the spring/summer and winter issues of *Clark Memorandum* are showcased in the SPD's Publication Design Annual and Exhibition in New York City. The full-color, 266-page annual contains the work of the graphic industry's leading designers, photographers, and illustrators.

The SPD award recognizes the cover of the spring/summer issue, designed by Linda Sullivan, and a feature spread of the winter issue, designed by David Eliason with photography by John Snyder.