

## **MEMORANDUM**

TO: Faculty Curriculum Committee

NCCU School of Law

COPY TO: Dean Raymond Pierce

FROM: Justice Robert F. Orr

RE: Proposed Center for the NC Constitution to be located at NCCU School of Law

DATE: 19 August 2011

---

### **OBJECTIVE:**

Create a Center for the NC Constitution at NCCU School of Law

### **BENEFITS OF CENTER AT NCCU LAW:**

1. Strengthens academic production through research and writing on the NC Constitution.
2. Provides public attention through programs and collaboration with the School of Government, elected officials, and members of the Bar.
  - a. The School of Government is charged among other duties with working with and training elected officials at the state and local level on a variety of legal and constitutional responsibilities. They do not have any faculty focused exclusively on this area but instead draw in existing faculty expertise on a variety of subjects and hopefully have them adequately incorporate state constitutional concepts and requirements. I have talked with Professor Aimee Wall at the SOG, and they are excited about the possibility of drawing on NC Constitutional expertise from the proposed Center and from the faculty at NCCU School of Law to assist them in carrying out their mission.
3. Results in a one-of-a-kind program that has no in-state competition and sets up a national model for other states.
  - a. Several law schools around the country have small programs that emphasize state constitutional law with Rutgers being the most established and prominent. This program or center can be explored on the Rutgers School of Law website at the Camden campus. The Rutgers focus is nationwide with a far greater program scope than the one proposed at Central. It would be useful to collaborate, however, and exchange visits and information with Rutgers and with other law schools even if the focus in these other schools is the federal constitution (for example Stanford School of Law).
4. Allows for collaborative approach with NCCU Department of History and with the Law School's Civil Rights and Constitutional Law concentration.
  - a. There is currently no central repository for information and documents relating to the development and history of the N.C. Constitution. Working with the NCCU History Department, I would envision a variety of practical and scholarly efforts to make NCCU the primary location for information and access to documents relating to state constitutional development.
  - b. The Law School currently has a concentration in Civil Rights and Constitutional Law as part of its curriculum, and this Center would simply add an important state constitutional law component to it. An important scholarly aspect of this is the opportunity to compare state constitutional rights with those afforded under the federal constitution. As we know, the state cannot guarantee a lesser degree of

rights to its citizens than that afforded under the US Constitution but can grant greater rights. This is an extraordinarily open area for study and commentary.

5. Provides a unique fundraising focus for the Law School and the Center.
  - a. Start up funding (with potential for long term funding) by the Pope Foundation.
  - b. 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the adoption of the 1868 NC Constitution in 7 years provides a marketing tool and long-range goal for fundraising.
  - c. As a law school at an HBC, the important role of African-American delegates to the 1868 Constitutional Convention can be utilized as a fundraising tool. As indicated in depth in the attached article, the 1868 North Carolina Reconstruction Constitutional Convention had a cadre of African-American delegates. These individuals have never received the attention or recognition deserved for their important and unique role in designing the constitutional framework that North Carolina relies on to this day. With a 7-year window to slowly build interest and awareness of the events surrounding the Convention and the individuals who participated, there is a wonderful opportunity to raise money for a variety of projects and programs leading up to the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary.
6. The Center should attract support from a broad range of interests including UNC System President Tom Ross, the Board of Governors, and the General Assembly. In addition, individuals and organizations across the political spectrum should support this effort.

#### **STRUCTURE OF THE CENTER:**

1. One existing faculty member or visiting Professor to be the academic lead with an expertise in Constitutional Law, preferably state constitutional law should be assigned to work with the staff. While a faculty slot would not necessarily be devoted to the Center, I view it as an important long-range opportunity. Ideally, the School should develop over the next several years a faculty member who would be considered the premier academic expert on the NC Constitution for years to come. Professor John Sanders, now retired from the SOG, was the closest academic to be viewed as the expert, sometimes being referred to as the James Madison of NC. While several of us who have served and currently served on the NC Supreme Court have developed over the years a special interest and expertise in the field, there has been no academic expert to rely on.
2. An executive director should run the programs and the center. The Foundation prefers (but would not dictate) that the initial executive director be me. I am willing to undertake this challenge due to my interest in the field and my long-term involvement and support for the Law School. My CV is attached. The tentative proposal from the Foundation is for me to devote approximately 3/5 of my time to the Center to be funded on a contract basis through Foundation money with the balance of my time to be as Of Counsel to the Institute and/or a private firm.
3. The staff person is recommended by me to be Cynthia Crowdus who is currently the Institute's paralegal but who also has handled website work, communications and media production. Her CV is also attached, but Cynthia is a graduate of UNC-Charlotte, has a Masters degree and is a graduate of the Meredith Paralegal program. She is intimately familiar with the entire range of educational and legal work the Institute has been engaged in.

4. I would also anticipate the creation of an Advisory Board to help set the priorities for the Center and perhaps assist in fundraising. I have several Central Law graduates in mind, plus would perhaps want someone from the Rutgers Center, Professor John Orth at UNC Law who is the only author on the subject of the NC Constitution, Earl I. James from Archives and History, a representative from the NCCU History Department and at least one faculty person from the law school.

#### **FUNDING AND SUPPORT FOR THE CENTER:**

1. Support for 3-year start-up to pay the staff position; part-time Executive Director; and initial programming would be provided by the Pope Foundation. Currently, the proposed funding would be 3 annual grants for \$200,000 each with \$45,000 of that devoted to programming and fund raising.
2. Compensation for any dedicated faculty time; space; and general academic and school administrative support by NCCU School of Law would be the responsibility of the School. However, the Dean has raised the question about space and whether the Foundation would fund renovations of a house located near the Law School which would house the Center. That issue has not been addressed by the Foundation and would probably only be considered if the School desires to move ahead and establish the Center.
3. Such other fundraising support as can be generated by the Center should be engaged in, and I would envision an aggressive effort to add financial support for the Center from a broad array of Foundations, the legal profession and individuals. Part of this effort would be the long-range goal of activities surrounding the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the 1868 Constitution.

#### **SCOPE OF CENTER'S WORK:**

1. Conduct scholarly research on the history and development of the NC Constitution and contemporary issues.
2. Provide educational programs to the academy, legal professionals, and elected officials across the state on the NC Constitution.
3. Be an advisory source on NC Constitutional issues to elected officials.
4. Become the central repository for historical information and records on the NC Constitution, its development, and application.
5. In addition, I will teach a state constitutional law course in the NCCU Law School each year.

#### **PLAN OF ACTION:**

1. NCCU School of Law needs to commit to the concept of the Center and enthusiastically work to bring it about.
2. Once the internal support is solidified, approval for the concept should be secured from the University System officials.
3. A specific grant request should be submitted to the Pope Foundation setting out the funding support needs.
4. A timetable should be developed to implement the proposal.

Published on *NCpedia* (<http://ncpedia.org>)

Home > [African American](#) > Constitutional Convention, 1868: "Black Caucus"

## Constitutional Convention, 1868: "Black Caucus"

By Anonymous

Created 01/01/2008 - 01:00

Submitted by Anonymous on Tue, 01/01/2008 - 01:00

[African American](#) (1) [Politics and government](#) (2) [Reconstruction](#) (1) [1868](#) (1) [James Earl](#) (2)

## Constitutional Convention, 1868: "Black Caucus"

### African American Political Pioneers

By Earl James

Reprinted with permission from the *Tar Heel Junior Historian*, Fall 2008.

[NC Museum of History](#) (4)

During the [antebellum era](#) (1) —the years leading up to the [Civil War](#) (2)—North Carolina's population of [free people of color](#) (3) blossomed. This [group](#) (4) included American Indians, African Americans, and Americans of mixed race who were not enslaved. Many North Carolina politicians at the time favored [universal suffrage](#) (5) (or voting rights) for free males of every race.

Along with most of the state's enslaved population, most free people of color lived in the [eastern counties](#) (6). These "colored" people, as they were called then, tended to vote for eastern politicians, usually [Democrats](#) (7). The Piedmont and western counties tended to vote for the [Whig Party](#) (8). Along with pushing for better schools and internal improvements—like better roads, canals, and bridges—Whigs wanted more political power for the state's west. Many backcountry farmers thought that the growing numbers of free people of color contributed to eastern domination of Tar Heel politics. By 1835 state leaders called for a new [constitutional convention](#) (9). One big issue was whether to continue letting free people of color vote. A resolution to take away their voting rights passed, 66 to 61. Abolitionists dominated the national Whig Party. However, [abolitionism](#) (10) was not a popular political platform in many places. By 1854 the Whigs had lost power, and a new national party formed: the [Republicans](#) (11).

In 1860 more than [one million people](#) (12) lived in the Tar Heel State, including about 330,000 slaves and more than 30,000 free people of color. When the Civil War began in 1861, North Carolina was the [last southern state to secede](#) (13). By 1870, the [fifteenth amendment to the U.S. Constitution](#) (14) gave approximately 80,000 free black men (or about 20% of the then roughly 400,000 free men, women, and children living in North Carolina) the right to vote. Congress ordered North Carolina to draw up a new state constitution. The General Assembly decided to hold a referendum in November 1867 to choose delegates to a [constitutional convention](#) (15) to be held in early 1868 (16). Many former Confederate leaders had not yet taken an Oath of Allegiance to the United States and were not eligible to serve. Chosen for the convention were 107 Republicans and 13 Democrats. Thirteen black Republicans represented nineteen majority black counties.

The members of this "Black Caucus" were not legislators, exactly. But they came together at the [State Capitol](#) (17) in January 1868 to take part in a very important process. Let's meet these pioneers:



<sup>(18)</sup> **Bishop James Walker Hood** was born along the Delaware–Pennsylvania state line. Slave patrols once captured him and sold him into slavery. He escaped and returned home, becoming a third-generation minister. After the Civil War, Hood moved to North Carolina. He served as chairman of the Freedman's Convention held in Raleigh in September 1865. He led efforts for universal education during Reconstruction. Governor William Holden appointed him assistant superintendent of the State Board of Education, in charge of Negro schools, in 1870. Hood founded two historically black colleges: Livingston College in Rowan County and Fayetteville State University in Cumberland County.

<sup>(19)</sup> **Parker David Robbins (1834–1917)** grew up in a community of free people of color called the Winton Triangle, along the Chowan River in Hertford and Bertie counties. The 1850 census listed Robbins—part Chowanoke American Indian and mulatto—as a mechanic. He served with the U.S. Colored Troops in the Second Colored Cavalry during the Civil War. After representing Bertie County at the 1868 convention, Robbins served three terms in the North Carolina house. He patented two inventions, built and operated one of Duplin County's first modern saw mills, built many houses in Magnolia, and owned and piloted a Cape Fear River steamboat.

James Walker

Hood, Bishop in the

A.M.E. Zion Church. <sup>(20)</sup> **Brian Lee** is perhaps least known of the group. He got as many votes as Robbins from Bertie County but was never elected to the house who lived in New General Assembly or Congress. Bem, N.C.

<sup>(21)</sup> **Wilson Carey** (b. 1831), a free black farmer, represented Caswell County. Born in Virginia, Wilson moved to Caswell in 1855 and taught school. During the convention, he spoke against proposals to attract white immigrants to North Carolina: "The Negro planted the wilderness, built up the state to what it was; therefore, if anything was to be given, the Negro was entitled to it." Carey also served in the 1875 constitutional convention dominated by Democrats. He was elected to six terms in the state house and a term in the state senate. He left Caswell County after 1889 due to Ku Klux Klan violence.

<sup>(22)</sup> **Clinton D. Pearson** represented Craven County. Craven included some of the most prosperous communities of free people of color: Harlowe, established in the 1600s; James City, named for Union General Horace James in 1862; and especially the colonial capital of New Bern.



<sup>(23)</sup> **Henry C. Cherry**, of Edgecombe County, was born a slave about 1836. He was trained as a carpenter and learned math, reading, and writing. Cherry is said to have worked on some of the finest antebellum homes in Tarboro. The citizens of Edgecombe reelected him twice to the state house. By 1870 Cherry owned one thousand dollars in real property and two hundred dollars in personal property. His two daughters were rumored to be among the most beautiful women of their day. One married Congressman Henry Plummer Cheatham, of Granville County, the founder of the Oxford Colored Orphanage. The other married the state's last black Republican congressman (and a state legislator), George H. White, a Howard University lawyer whose time in Congress ended the Reconstruction era in 1901. In 1894 Cheatham and White vied for the same congressional seat.

<sup>(24)</sup> **John Hendrick Williamson**—born a slave in Covington, Georgia, in 1844—moved to Louisburg in 1858. He served as a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1872, 1884, and 1888. As secretary of the N.C. Industrial Association during the 1880s, Williamson founded and edited two newspapers: the *Raleigh Banner* and the *North Carolina Gazette*.

<sup>(25)</sup> **Parker David Robbins** <sup>(26)</sup> **Cuffie Mayo** (1803–1896) was born free in Virginia. He moved across the state line to Granville County and worked as a blacksmith and a painter. He was the only black Republican to represent the largest slave holding county in the state at the 1868 convention. Mayo was later elected to two legislative sessions. By 1870 he had six hundred dollars in real property and two hundred dollars in personal property.

<sup>(27)</sup> **Henry Eppes** (1830–1917) was born enslaved in Halifax County. He was literate and worked as a brick mason and plasterer. After serving in the 1868 convention, Eppes represented his county for six terms as a state senator. He also served as a delegate to the 1872 Republican National Convention and became an ordained Methodist minister.

**W. T. J. Hayes** also represented Halifax County. Like Eppes, he was literate while still enslaved. After the convention, however, Hayes served only in the General Assembly of 1869. After the defeat of an integration and equal facilities bill for education, he proposed flying the flags at the State Capitol at half mast to signal the "death of all weak-kneed Republicans."



**John Adams Hyman** (1840–1891) was born enslaved in Warren County, the center of the state's "black belt." After the 1868 convention, Hyman served four terms as a state senator. He is most noted, however, as the Tar Heel State's first black congressman, serving in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1875 and 1876. Becoming disillusioned with the rapid return to power of former Confederates, especially after the state's 1875 constitutional convention, Hyman moved to Washington, D.C.

**Abraham Galloway** (1837–1870) was hailed as a hero by freedmen after the Civil War. In 1857 twenty-year-old Abraham Galloway had hired himself out as a brick mason, paying his owner fifteen dollars a month. He escaped from slavery by hiding in a turpentine barrel on a ship bound from Wilmington to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The son of an Irish seaman who captained a U.S. government vessel and an enslaved woman from New Hanover County, Galloway would become an important African American leader. He reportedly visited the White House and was recruited by President Abraham Lincoln to become a Union spy. He mysteriously orchestrated events at the Battle of New Bern in March 1862. The next year, he recruited enslaved men and free people of color in North Carolina for the new "African Brigade," which became part of the U.S. Colored Troops.

John Adams Hyman

Known by the Democrats as a "radical" Republican, he wanted "owners of large estates taxed at one dollar per acre in order that the land might be sold by sheriffs and the opportunity given the Negroes to buy land." He also favored giving women the vote. Many former Confederates thought of Galloway as "uppity" because he carried a pistol and demanded that they no longer address formerly enslaved people in derogative terms. Galloway mysteriously died a young man in 1870, shortly after serving his second term as a state senator. According to the Christian Recorder newspaper, more than six thousand mourners attended his funeral, "the largest ever known in this state." His death was so sudden, Galloway's wife and children were unable to travel from New Bern to Wilmington to pay their last respects.



Abraham Galloway

**James Henry Harris** (1832–1891) seems to be known as the most prominent black Republican at the 1868 convention. Born free near Creedmoor in Granville County, he worked as a furniture upholsterer as a teenager. Harris operated shops in Raleigh on Fayetteville Street and up the plank road in Warren County. When laws governing free persons of color became more stringent, he moved to Oberlin, Ohio. Harris toured northern states and Canada lecturing on experiences in North Carolina.

When the Civil War began, he was teaching in the African nation of Liberia and the British colony of Sierra Leone. In 1862 he returned to the United States. By 1863 he had moved his family to Terre Haute, Indiana, where many North Carolina free blacks had migrated. Indiana Governor Levi Morton asked Harris to raise a regiment of U.S. Colored Troops. After the war, Harris returned to the Tar Heel State and became a go-between for Governor Holden and the freedmen. In addition to being a Wake County delegate to the 1868 convention, Harris served on Raleigh's city council and was a leader for the School for the Deaf and the 1865 Freedmen's Convention. He served four terms in the state legislature. By 1870, he had more than four thousand dollars in property. By 1880, Harris had started and edited one of the state's most prominent newspapers, the North Carolina Republican, whose slogan was "Firm in the Right."

These black Republicans helped open one of the most spirited and contentious eras in North Carolina's history. Their service inspired many others, especially formerly enslaved people, to seek a better life. Despite opposition, the 1868 delegates passed resolutions prohibiting slavery. A uniform public school system was established, along with universal male suffrage. These men helped lay the groundwork for all Tar Heel citizens' liberties and prosperity. Between the 1868 constitutional convention and 1901, when White left Congress, ninety-seven black Republican state legislators and twenty-seven black United States congressmen served North Carolina. During the late 1890s, Democrats took control from the Republicans. By 1901, black North Carolinians had been disenfranchised—again.

#### Resources

- "1868 constitutional Convention" documents from [LEARN NC](#) [24].
- "1868 Constitutional Convention" documents from the [North Carolina Digital Collections](#) [23].
- "1868 Constitutional Convention" documents from [NC LIVE](#) [23].
- "1868 Constitutional Convention" documents from UNC-Chapel Hill's ["Documenting the American South"](#) [27].
- "1868 Constitutional Convention" documents from [WorldCat](#) [25].

#### Image Credits

[Picture of James Walker Hood]. 1902?. [Craven County Digital History Exhibit](#) [24]. New Bern-Craven County Public Library, 400 Johnson Street, New Bern, NC 28560.

Parker David Robbins. Raleigh, [N.C.]: [NC Museum of History](#) [6]. N.C. Dept. of Cultural Resources.

John Adams Hyman. National Archives and Records Administration.

Abraham Galloway. Photo: n99531. Raleigh, [N.C.]: [NC Museum of History](#) [6]. N.C. Dept. of Cultural Resources.

[African American](#) [Politics and government](#) [Reconstruction](#) [1868](#) [James Earl](#)

Source URL: <http://ncpedia.org/history/tw-1900/black-caucus>

#### Links:

- [1] <http://ncpedia.org/taxonomy/term/26>
- [2] <http://ncpedia.org/taxonomy/term/78>
- [3] <http://ncpedia.org/taxonomy/term/31>
- [4] <http://ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/1868>
- [5] <http://ncpedia.org/category/authors/james-earl>
- [6] <http://ncmuseumofhistory.org/>
- [7] <http://www.learnnc.org/ap/editions/hcrist-antebellum/?ref=search>
- [8] <http://ncpedia.org/history/tw-1900>
- [9] <http://hitchcock.lib.virginia.edu/slavery/return.php?categorynum=9&amp;categoryName=Domestic%20Servants%20and%20Free%20People%20of%20Color>
- [10] <http://contentdm.library.appstate.edu/u?app=ethnicities&source=2239>
- [11] <http://ocssba.rjfgers.edu/docs/peuniv.html>
- [12] <http://ncpedia.org/geography/region>
- [13] <http://www.learnnc.org/ap/editions/hcrist-newnation/5205>
- [14] <http://www.learnnc.org/ap/editions/hcrist-newnation/4529>
- [15] <http://valley.lib.virginia.edu/news-topictitem/Avat/?st=action&emp.area=r>
- [16] <http://www.learnnc.org/ap/editions/hcrist-antebellum/5330>
- [17] <http://kccsouth.unc.edu/ncjohnson/chapter2.html>
- [18] <http://ncpedia.org/history/tw-1900/succession>
- [19] <http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/fib/foia/docs/13amerment.html>
- [20] <http://www.learnnc.org/ap/editions/hcrist-civilwar/5164>



# Robert F. Orr

3525 Carlton Square Place, Raleigh NC 27612  
2341 Ewart Wilson Rd., Burnsville, NC 28714  
919-785-1705 • 919-219-7416 (cell) • Orr@ncicl.org

---

## EMPLOYMENT

August 2008 – Present	Executive Director and Senior Counsel for the North Carolina Institute for Constitutional Law
May 2007 – August 2008	Self-employed while candidate for Governor
August 2004 – April 2007	Executive Director and Senior Counsel for the North Carolina Institute for Constitutional Law
January 1995 – July 2004	Associate Justice, North Carolina Supreme Court
September 1986 – December 1994	Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals
September 1975 – August 1986	Private practice of law in Asheville, North Carolina
January 1981 – December 1982	District Administrative Assistant to Congressman William Hendon

## ELECTIVE OFFICE

1986	Appointed to vacancy on the NC Court of Appeals by Gov. James G. Martin
1988	Elected statewide to the North Carolina Court of Appeals
1992	Re-elected statewide to the North Carolina Court of Appeals
1994	Elected statewide to the North Carolina Supreme Court
2002	Re-elected statewide to the North Carolina Supreme Court

## ACADEMIC EXPERIENCE

2009 – Present	Adjunct Professor for North Carolina State Constitution Seminar: University of North Carolina School of Law
2004 – 2006	Adjunct Professor for North Carolina State Constitution Seminar: University of North Carolina School of Law
2003 – 2004	Adjunct Professor for Research and Writing and Appellate Practice: Campbell University School of Law
1990 – 2002	Adjunct Professor for Appellate Advocacy, North Carolina Central School of Law; also taught two semesters of North Carolina State Constitutional Law and one summer session of Local Government Law
1989 – 1990	Instructor in Research and Writing, University of North Carolina School of Law

## INVOLVEMENT IN PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Member, NC Bar Association, Constitutional Rights and Responsibilities Council
- Board of Visitors, NC Central School of Law

## INVOLVEMENT IN CIVIC AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

- Board of Trustees, UNC-TV
- Board of Directors, YMCA of the Triangle
- Board of Directors, Clemson University's Hartzog Institute for the Parks
- Mission Committee, St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Raleigh, NC

## **PAST INVOLVEMENT IN PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

- Member University of North Carolina School of Law Self Study Commission for American Bar Association Re-Accreditation
- Vice President, North Carolina Bar Association
- Member, the Governor's Crime Commission
- Member, the Chief Justice's Actual Innocence Commission
- Co-chairman, the Southeastern Conference on Genetics in the Courtroom
- Various committees of the North Carolina Bar Association
- Speaker and lecturer at various professional CLE programs

## **PAST INVOLVEMENT IN CIVIC AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS**

- Chairman and member, the Secretary of the Interior's National Parks System Advisory Board
- Member, Alexander YMCA's Board of Advisors, Raleigh, North Carolina
- Board of Visitors, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
- Vice President and board member, the First Tee of the Triangle, Raleigh, North Carolina
- YMCA, Salvation Army and City Parks and Recreation youth sports coach, Asheville, North Carolina and Raleigh, North Carolina
- Senior Warden and Vestry member, St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Raleigh, North Carolina
- President, the Asheville - Buncombe Historic Preservation Society, Asheville, North Carolina

## **EDUCATION**

1972 - 1975

JD Degree, University of North Carolina School of Law

1964 - 1968, 1971

AB Degree, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

## **MILITARY**

June 1968 - March 1971

United States Army

## **PERSONAL INFORMATION**

Married to Louise W. Orr with four children

Kelly Hollis – AB NC State University, MBA UNC-Chapel Hill

Robert J. Orr – AB UNC-Chapel Hill, MBA Stanford University

William A. Orr – AB College of Charleston, MPH UNC-Chapel Hill

Louise F. Orr – Freshman, Elon University

**Cynthia Crowdus**  
**429 Myrtlewood Court**  
**Raleigh, North Carolina 27609**  
**919) 649-4091**  
**cynthiacrowdus@yahoo.com**

---

### Professional Experience

**The North Carolina Institute for Constitutional Law**  
**Director of Media**  
**Paralegal**

01/2011-present  
02/2008- 12/2010

- Creating an online newspaper. Designing site; creating content; shooting and editing video productions; conducting interviews; editing all content and all media productions.
- Create and maintain video projects for the organization's web presence;
- Develop and manage content for the organization's website and keep the site current with litigation updates and information about key constitutional issues for this organization.
- Work with Executive Director and Board Members to determine new and creative strategies for approaching upcoming communications campaigns;
- Organize NCICL's events, from small panel discussions to larger events, including all preparations from complete detailed planning to marketing to coordinating;
- Coordinate speaking engagements for the Senior Staff Attorneys and Executive Director for events or meetings across the state.
- Created and maintain donor database;
- Worked on direct mail fundraising campaigns;
- Supervise law clerks, interns, and volunteers;
- Conduct Press Relations work, including keeping all media informed of the Institute's activities by drafting and sending out press releases and op-eds, staying in contact with journalists who cover political or business issues within the state, setting up press interviews for staff attorneys, and arranging press conferences;
- Created NCICL's media list from scratch.
- Conduct Communications and Public Relations work;
- Initiated, created, and distribute a monthly newsletter and maintain distribution lists which I created from scratch;
- Initiated, created and maintain the Institute's Facebook, Twitter and Youtube accounts;
- Conduct legal research and work on all legal document preparations and filings for civil constitutional litigation at the Superior, Federal, Court of Appeals and Supreme Courts;
- Attend and facilitate all of the organization's functions and attend all Board of Directors Meetings.

**Gangnam-University of California Riverside, English Teacher (ESL),** 2004- 2006

**Jackie's Clinic, a private ESL and Writing Academy, English Teacher (ESL),** 2002-2003

**North Carolina State University, Teaching Assistant (Literature)**  
**and Lecturer (Rhetoric and Composition),** 1999- 2002

**Wake Technical Community College, English Teacher (ESL),** 1999-2002

**Ulsan University and Kyung-Hee University, English Teacher (ESL),** 1998- 1998

**Craven County Community College, English Teacher and Writing Center Staff,** 1997-1998

- Taught English as a Second Language (ESL), including writing, reading, oral skills, grammar, listening, conversation, and critical thinking.
- Taught Rhetoric and Composition.
- Chose all texts for all coursework.
- Created syllabi, assignments, rubrics for evaluation, handouts, exams, and final projects or papers.
- Set and helped students meet course goals and overall achievement goals.
- Guided individualized writing skills and taught strategies for effective arguments.
- Prepared students with language, communication, and cultural awareness skills.
- Worked with students individually outside of classes as needed.
- Assessed all student writing and completed all evaluations of students.
- Worked continually on new strategies for improving language courses.
- Worked with Directors to create effective courses for the school or department.
- Worked as writing staff in on-campus writing center.

**Coldwell Banker Howard Perry and Walston (HPW)  
Real Estate Broker**

2006-2008 (no longer with HPW but keep an active license)

- Worked with both buyers and sellers of real estate in the state of North Carolina.
- Continually stay abreast of new laws and regulations and complete all required Continuing Education coursework.

**Volunteer Experience**

**Frankie Lemmon School and Developmental Center,** 2007-2008

- Volunteered weekly.
- Worked with Special Needs Teachers to facilitate student learning and development.
- Assisted students with varying activities from motor skill development to reading to peer interaction.
- Assisted with the Triangle Wine Experience, a Frankie Lemmon Foundation Benefit.

**Volunteer ESL Tutor,** 2006-2011

- Teach individuals from abroad who had a need for English language acquisition.
- Develop a schedule and strategy for learning that suited the level and needs of each student.

**Team Organizer,** 2009-2011

- Acted as Team Captain for the Susan G. Komen Race for the Cure.

**Education**

**North Carolina State University** Master of Arts in English **2003**  
Raleigh, North Carolina

**University of North Carolina at Charlotte** Bachelor of Arts in English **1997**  
Charlotte, North Carolina

**Meredith College, Paralegal Program** Post-Baccalaureate Certificate, **2008**  
ABA- Approved and North Carolina State Bar  
Qualified Paralegal Program  
Raleigh, North Carolina

**Technical Proficiencies**

Microsoft Office Suite, Adobe Photoshop, Lexis-Nexis, Westlaw

**References**

<p>Justice Robert F. Orr <i>Executive Director and Senior Counsel</i> The North Carolina Institute for Constitutional Law 333 East Six Forks Road, Suite 180 Raleigh, NC 27609 Email: orr@ncicl.org 919.838.5313 (w), 919.219.7416 (c)</p>	<p>David Propst <i>Director</i> Gang Nam-University of California Riverside (formerly) The American Language Center of Marrakesh (currently) 3, Impasse du Moulin. Guéliz. Marrakesh Email: propstdavid@yahoo.com, davidpropst@mtds.com 0 524 44 72 59 (w) (Note: The country code for Morocco is 212, and the city code is 04.)</p>
<p>Susan Holbrook <i>Broker in Charge and Manager</i> Coldwell Banker Howard Perry and Walston 5000 Falls of Neuse Road, Suite 100 Raleigh, NC 27609 Email: HolbrookS@hpw.com 919.877.8880 (w), 919.649.6722 (c)</p>	