Report to the President for the Year, 1976-77

University of Michigan Law School
Mr. President:

This is the seventh and last of these annual reports on the Law School that I have had the privilege to submit to you. As you know, I will conclude my deanship on June 30, 1978. In prior years, I prefaced the formal portions of my report with some general observations on legal education and the legal profession. This year, I thought you might find it a refreshing change to see some excerpts from a study of the Law School which the entire faculty had a hand in drafting and reviewing. I hasten to add, however, that the document in no way constitutes an officially approved faculty resolution, and individual members may dissent vigorously from some statements in it.

In preparation for a forthcoming inspection in early 1978 by the American Bar Association as part of the periodic reaccreditation process, the Law School was asked to put together a "Self-Study" analyzing the institution's strengths and weaknesses and setting forth its present priorities. The report was drafted by an Ad Hoc Self-Study Committee composed of the dean, the associate dean, and the current chairmen of the major standing committees of the Law School. It was then circulated to the entire faculty and the Law School Student Senate for comments and criticisms. The final version incorporates the views of both faculty and students. I specifically cautioned everyone involved not to invest great time and effort in the exercise. Yet, while I do not claim the product quite matches the standard of that other committee endeavor of two centuries ago, I was so pleasantly surprised by the results of this corporate undertaking that I felt they were worth sharing with a
wider audience. Any lack of polish is more than offset, in my view, by a candor and spontaneity that might well have been absent in a more self-consciously composed document.

Before turning to the report, let me add, on a purely personal note, that the deanship has provided me with the richest, most rewarding seven years of my life. If it is not a position I would have sought, it is one I shall be forever proud and grateful to have held.

A SELF-STUDY

Curriculum. Ours is at present a thoroughly "standard" curriculum. We benefit nonetheless from a great breadth of offerings. The first year is devoted almost entirely to required courses designed to introduce the student to basic concepts and to essential skills of case-reading, statute-parsing, and general legal analysis. In the second and third years, students are left almost completely free to pursue their interests where they will. The traditional upper-level offerings, such as Trusts and Estates, Constitutional Law, Enterprise Organization, and International and Comparative Law, are fully represented, as are various interdisciplinary offerings exploring the intersection of law and economics, history, philosophy, psychiatry, and sociology. Several clinical courses are available each semester. The size and diversity of the faculty allow us to offer a wide range of seminars. Students must take one seminar in order to graduate; they often take more. Given the quality of both students and faculty, this "standard" curriculum permits us to train our students for all the traditional lawyerly roles and for some of the less traditional ones.

To say that our curriculum is highly satisfactory is not to say that it cannot be improved. There is a perennial wish on the part of law faculties to do more of everything: more training in skills such as writing, interviewing, negotiating; more infusion into the curriculum of interdisciplinary considerations; more discussion of the role of the legal process; even more teaching of traditional doctrine. The principal stumbling block is always lack of resources. One resource of which we have too little, given the highest goals we might set ourselves, is student time. That is an incurable problem. Becoming a fully competent lawyer is a lifetime project, but no one would suggest that the schools should have the student's lifetime to work in.

The other resource we mainly lack is faculty time. Clinical education, training in writing, seminars, and small courses designed to encourage students to inquire more widely and more deeply than is possible in large courses concerned mainly with doctrine—all of these are expensive in faculty time. It may be that we can do somewhat better than we now do with the resources we have. We are always considering possibilities for redirecting resources to more valuable uses. It may be that we should reinstitute a first-year small section program, or institute a general upper-level requirement of a long research paper done under faculty supervision. We must also look into ways of doing with relatively low resource use things which are traditionally thought of as requiring high concentration of resources. For example, it may be that the skills-training goals of clinical education can be achieved by practice-simulation courses requiring much less faculty input than the clinic requires. Despite our efforts in these directions, it seems likely that for the foreseeable future the most important constraint on our ability to produce finished lawyers will not be lack of imagination about what to teach and how to teach it, but will be lack of numbers to do the teaching.

Faculty. The objective of the Law School is to assemble a faculty whose quality is second to none. In terms of a combination of research and teaching excellence, there is every reason to believe that Michigan is meeting this goal. First, Michigan has always placed great emphasis on classroom performance, and this is reflected in the appointments process. Second, the Law School's long tradition of research has been maintained and greatly developed during the past decade. In addition to appointments in the more traditional areas, there have been additions to the faculty in economics, philosophy, sociology, history, psychiatry, and comparative legal studies. To speak only of the past decade, several of those appointed to the faculty since 1967 have now produced major works, including one book in press, two books virtually ready to go off to press, many articles of monograph length, several innovative casebooks, substantial portions of a major multi-volume treatise, etc. Much of the recent work continues Michigan's long-standing interest in the theory of property rights and in criminal law. Fully one-third of the faculty is no older than 37; many members of this youthful group are emerging as leading scholars and classroom teachers. The objective of our personnel committee, then, is to continue the policy, and to build upon the momentum, of the appointments process of the last decade.
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The principal external problems faced by our faculty in recruiting and retaining the best people in the country are the historic prestige of the East Coast schools and the geographical attractions of San Francisco Bay.* The principal internal problem is a most unsatisfactory student-faculty ratio, which often results in over-sized classes and excessive blue book loads. To offset these considerations, we can point to a salary scale that in real dollars is at the very top; to the most generous research support in the country; to a well-recognized atmosphere of collegial warmth and rapport; to a student body that is highly competent and highly diverse in background, outlook, and ambitions.

Securing a substantial number of minority and female faculty members remains difficult at a school like Michigan because there are as yet so few minority and female law graduates who meet our appointment standards. We are satisfied that we have chosen exceedingly well in our appointments of one black male, one black female, and one white female. But three out of fifty is still a disappointingly small number. The only solution seems to be a heavy concentration of time and effort to seek out the best qualified candidates. And then the risk is that we would lose out in the competition for other outstanding prospects. We believe, however, that the goal of more women and minorities is a commitment to be met, and we further believe that, conceding the risk, we can exercise enough prudence to meet it without abandoning other necessary objectives.

Admissions. The University of Michigan Law School continues to be one of the most highly selective law schools in the country. The major difficulty in the admissions process is that there are substantially more highly qualified applicants than there are places available. In response to this situation, the faculty voted a change in our admissions procedure last year. It was decided to select about half the class largely on the basis of the traditional indicators of law school success: LSAT score and undergraduate grade-point average. The other half of the class is chosen from a pool which is twice as large as we would ordinarily have to make offers to in order to fill the remaining places available. Within this pool, differences in LSAT score and undergraduate GPA are largely disregarded. Instead, selection is based on those aspects of the applicant’s record which suggest that he or she is in some way outstanding and likely to be particularly effective as a lawyer or legal scholar. Evidence of exceptional leadership, scholarship or talent, or success in unusual endeavors relevant to the lawyer’s role are important in deciding among those in the pool. The class of 1980, the current first-year class, is the first class that was chosen according to this bifurcated admissions procedure. This resulted in a slight diminution in the average LSAT score of the entering class but no diminution in the average undergraduate GPA or over-all index score. We are currently studying the way the selection process worked for pool applicants and we hope to link these data with first-year performance scores when this information becomes available.

The purpose of this new approach, however, is not to improve grades. It is to enrich the educational environment and to produce higher calibre lawyers and legal scholars.

Currently the admissions process faces no significant problems. We are trying to increase the speed of admissions decisions and hope to be able to provide all applicants with an “initial” decision by April 1 of each year. We also note that our yield of nonresident applicants has diminished somewhat over the past years: we have to accept more nonresidents to fill the places available. This may reflect the dramatic rise in tuition that has occurred for out-of-state students. While our tuition is still as low or lower than that of most of the country’s great law schools, we sense that we are losing some students to quality law schools in their home states that charge substantially lower tuition. The decline in our yield rate may also reflect the ever increasing quality of our nonresident applicant pool. This means that we are accepting more students who are also accepted by the leading law schools with which we compete. While many choose to come here, large numbers opt for schools such as Harvard, Stanford, and Yale. Despite considerable pressure, we have managed, with the support of the University administration, to maintain the national character of the Law School with a 50-50 resident-nonresident mix. Finally, we have a very successful special admissions program for minority students. During the past seven years this program has enabled us to enroll classes in which black students and Chicano students, in particular, were substantially represented.

Academic Standards and Incentives. To facilitate greater participation by students, the faculty created a standing committee to recommend policies for such matters as academic standards,
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dent scholarly achievement. Four faculty members and three
students comprise the committee.

The principal innovation resulting from a committee recommen-
dation was the adoption by the faculty of a pass-fail option
applicable to a maximum of approximately one-quarter of the up-
perclass courses. At no time has there been a split of opinion along
faculty-student lines. The committee provides an opportunity for
the consideration of suggestions by either students or faculty for
changes in existing policies on such matters as pass-fail options,
record keeping procedures for academic performance, and grading
standards.

Our present judgment is that the committee has effectively served
its primary purpose of keeping open the lines of communication
between students and faculty on these matters.

Financial Aid and Prizes. Financial aid, including the awarding of
various prizes, is administered in the Law School by a faculty-
student committee consisting of three members of the faculty ap-
pointed by the dean and two students selected through the Law
School Student Senate. One second-year student is selected for a
two-year term. In addition the director of the Financial Aids Office
and the admissions officer are ex officio members of the committee.

In the last few years more than a million dollars has been provid-
ed annually in grants, loans, and prizes from Law School accounts.
Over one-third of our students are assisted by the School itself.

Michigan's problems with respect to financial aid are no different
from those of any other law school. In the face of large student
enrollments and the everincreasing cost of a legal education we con-
stantly must review our policies to be sure that we are obtaining the
maximum use of our funds for the most students. Our goal over the
years has been to do all that we can to see to it that no qualified stu-
dent is denied a legal education at Michigan because of his or her
financial situation. Toward this end we have tightened our dis-
bursement, increased our funds from the Law School, and have
authorized the creation of more faculty positions. As a result of this,
our faculty work more closely with the students and give them more
attention than was possible in the past.

We are currently reviewing the terms and conditions under which
students borrow from Law School loan accounts. New terms will
probably include a modest increase in the rate of interest, and a
plan that we hope will accelerate the repayment of these loans.

Placement. The Law School maintains an active Placement Of-

fice. As of May each year, we know that about 75-80 percent of our
seniors have found jobs. Counting those who do not inform the
Placement Office of their plans, we would estimate that traditional-
ly 90 percent or more of our students have obtained positions by the
time of graduation. Our assumption is that Michigan graduates will
continue to secure legal employment, despite the supposed
"surplus" of new lawyers, although they may not always get their
first choice in position or location. In any event, we see no place-
ment trend that would have significant consequences for the size or
content of our academic program.

Students near the top of their class are eagerly sought by the
large corporate firms and the government agencies which interview
here in droves (556 in 1977) each fall. Our major placement
problem is the group of students in the bottom third or quarter of
the class, or those wishing employment with smaller firms that do
not send representatives to the campus. Such students usually find
their positions through the exercise of self-initiative and the con-
sumption of much shoe leather. But in the last couple of years, the
Placement Office has tried strenuously to ease their burden by mass
mailings seeking alumni assistance, special conferences on "alter-
native" legal careers, and the like.

Scholarship. The outstanding record of the Michigan faculty in
generating legal scholarship of the first rank speaks for itself. Our
institutional commitment to scholarly activity is clearly known and
widely shared among all members of the faculty. Appointments of
persons with multiple degrees, and joint appointments with other
schools within the University, have greatly facilitated and en-
couraged research beyond the limits of traditional legal endeavor.

The Law School's own endowments have made it possible for every
faculty member who wishes it to secure hundreds of hours of stu-
dent research assistance each year, to employ other appropriate
means of research assistance, and even to travel to other countries
in pursuit of research materials unavailable here. The same funds
make summer research grants available for at least twenty faculty
members each year, support a program that enables each new
teacher to take a semester off for scholarly development half-way
toward the first sabbatical, and provide leave time for other faculty
members both directly and by subsidizing in a modest way the costs
of securing visiting replacements for faculty members on leave. Per-
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The principal innovation resulting from a committee recommendation was the adoption by the faculty of a pass-fail option applicable to a maximum of approximately one-quarter of the upperclass courses. At no time has there been a split of opinion along faculty-student lines. The committee provides an opportunity for the consideration of suggestions by either students or faculty for changes in existing policies on such matters as pass-fail options, record keeping procedures for academic performance, and grading standards.

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In the last few years more than a million dollars has been provided annually in grants, loans, and prizes from Law School accounts. Over one-third of our students are assisted by the School itself. Michigan's problems with respect to financial aid are no different from those of any other law school. In the face of large student enrollments and the everincreasing cost of a legal education we constantly must review our policies to be sure that we are obtaining the maximum use of our funds for the most students. Our goal over the years has been to do all that we can to see to it that no qualified student is denied a legal education at Michigan because of his or her financial situation. Toward this end we have tightened our disbursement requirements so that we now know considerably more than we once did of who are and who are not "needy" students, and we now require a greater use of all outside resources before we approve assistance from Law School or University funds.

We are currently reviewing the terms and conditions under which students borrow from Law School loan accounts. New terms will probably include a modest increase in the rate of interest, and a plan that we hope will accelerate the repayment of these loans.

Placement. The Law School maintains an active Placement Office. As of May each year, we know that about 75-80 percent of our seniors have found jobs. Counting those who do not inform the Placement Office of their plans, we would estimate that traditionally 90 percent or more of our students have obtained positions by the time of graduation. Our assumption is that Michigan graduates will continue to secure legal employment, despite the supposed "surplus" of new lawyers, although they may not always get their first choice in position or location. In any event, we see no placement trend that would have significant consequences for the size or content of our academic program.

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Scholarship. The outstanding record of the Michigan faculty in generating legal scholarship of the first rank speaks for itself. Our institutional commitment to scholarly activity is clearly known and widely shared among all members of the faculty. Appointments of persons with multiple degrees, and joint appointments with other schools within the University, have greatly facilitated and encouraged research beyond the limits of traditional legal endeavor. The principal innovation resulting from a committee recommendation of much shoe leather. But in the last couple of years, the Placement Office has tried strenuously to ease their burden by mass mailings seeking alumni assistance, special conferences on "alternative" legal careers, and the like.

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Perhaps the greatest challenge facing this program of scholarly support arises from the comparative wealth of the Law School. Simply because endowment funds are available, there is a constant danger that in periods of University retrenchment the Law School will be forced to divert its own funds to purposes that should be supported by general University accounts. Law School research funds already are required to support a substantial portion of the secretarial help available to faculty members, to support our computer facility, and to finance library acquisitions. Although all of these functions serve vital research interests, there is no excuse for shirking the University obligation to support them directly. However unlikely relief may seem, these questions should recur constantly in each budget year, and should stand as a warning to resist vigorously any further encroachments on the research support funds.

The bibliography of the Michigan faculty is its own best testimonial. To cite just a few examples, several multi-volume treatises that are definitive in their fields have been produced here either in whole or in part. Faculty members have been honored with some of the country's most prestigious lectureships in law and related disciplines. The Law School has been a virtual cornucopia of casebooks, and indeed may hold the unique distinction of having four faculty members with three different casebooks to their credit.

**Graduate Program.** For many years, the graduate program in this Law School adhered to its original design as a program primarily for candidates for the S.J.D. degree, whose main duty was to produce a creditable contribution to legal scholarship through a major research project under faculty supervision. Most of these candidates were either young members of American law faculties or were products of American law schools who were seeking to prepare themselves for law teaching. In the past ten or fifteen years this pattern has strikingly changed. We now get few such candidates and enroll only about one to three a year. (Another half dozen or so Americans are enrolled annually in our L.L.M. program.) The reasons are speculative, but probably beyond our control. The burgeoning of law faculties after World War II and the demand for teachers have opened other and perhaps more attractive avenues. Even so, the few domestic and Canadian candidates were either young members of American law faculties or products of American law schools who were seeking to prepare themselves for law teaching. In the past ten or fifteen years this pattern has strikingly changed. We now get few such candidates and enroll only about one to three a year. (Another half dozen or so Americans are enrolled annually in our L.L.M. program.) The reasons are speculative, but probably beyond our control. The burgeoning of law faculties after World War II and the demand for teachers have opened other and perhaps more attractive avenues. Even so, the few domestic and Canadian candidates are still take are almost always of high quality, and usually have little trouble getting good teaching posts.

The consequences of this change have not been a diminution in the numbers of graduate students. Most of them are now foreign.

**Library.** In both the size and the quality of its collection the University of Michigan Law Library ranks among the best half dozen in the country and is probably the best between the two coasts. This quality has been achieved by pursuing a policy of acquiring multiple copies of a basic Anglo-American collection of statutes, reporters, journals, and treatises; single copies of nearly every law book published throughout the world; and a representative selection of "law-related" books and journals. Conservatively counted, the collection will pass the 500,000 mark during 1977-78. In this way the library has been able to cater to the research needs of the first-year case clubs, the upperclass seminars and journals, a faculty pursuing research in an extraordinarily wide variety of fields, and visiting scholars and students from all over the world.

The principal question facing the Law Library, aside from the need for new physical facilities discussed below, is whether it can continue its generous acquisitions policy in the light of the stunning need for new physical facilities discussed below.
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Beginning with a grant from the Ford Foundation in the 1960's, foreign students have come in increasing numbers, so that now they constitute 80 percent of the total graduate enrollment and receive almost two-thirds of the Cook funds expended for graduate scholarships and fellowships. These are all students who have attained foreign law degrees with distinction. Preference in admission is given to those who are teachers or in government service or who intend to enter these fields. Most of them in fact come either self-supported or with financial support from within their own countries. They spend a year in residence, which is frequently extended, as candidates for the M.C.L. or the LL.M. degrees. A few from common-law backgrounds become S.J.D. candidates. These students take a variety of course and seminar offerings, and usually concentrate upon certain fields of special interest. Research experience is often gained by way of a certain number of credit hours of work on a research project under faculty supervision. A prerequisite for an S.J.D. is the submission of a publishable thesis. Graduate students from non-common-law backgrounds receive a survey of American statutory and common law in the form of a series of two-hour lectures during the fall term, ten of which are given by members of the faculty, and a survey of American constitutional law presented by one or two faculty members. There is little point in laboring the intangible reciprocal benefits to be gained from the presence of this company of foreign scholars in our midst. We proceed on the basis that such benefits, in the current world of global interrelatedness, are real and significant.

Library. In both the size and the quality of its collection the University of Michigan Law Library ranks among the best half dozen in the country and is probably the best between the two coasts. This quality has been achieved by pursuing a policy of acquiring multiple copies of a basic Anglo-American collection of statutes, reporters, journals, and treatises; single copies of nearly every law book published throughout the world; and a representative selection of "law-related" books and journals. Conservatively counted, the collection will pass the 500,000 mark during 1977-78. In this way the library has been able to cater to the research needs of the first-year case clubs, the upperclass seminars and journals, a faculty pursuing research in an extraordinarily wide variety of fields, and visiting scholars and students from all over the world. The principal question facing the Law Library, aside from the need for new physical facilities discussed below, is whether it can continue its generous acquisitions policy in the light of the stunning
inflation in book costs which has occurred over the past several
years. Acquisitions of "law-related" books and periodicals have
been reduced, particularly where the item is duplicated in other
University collections; standing orders for some foreign journals
and series have been cancelled, to be replaced by individual orders if
a member of the faculty requests it. The inflation continues,
however, and it is not at all clear that even more painful reductions
will not have to be made in the future.

Over the next few years the Law School will increasingly turn to
the use of the computer and microstored materials in both instruc-
tion and research. The library is already gearing itself for this
development. At present LEXIS is installed and in operation, and a
number of faculty members and students make extensive use of it or
their own programs in course work and research. The microfiche
collection is growing rapidly, especially in the area of government
documents. Additional computer terminals and more microfiche
readers and printers will soon become a must.

Physical Facilities. The University of Michigan Law Quadrangle
was built in the period 1922-1933 with a series of generous gifts
from the late W. W. Cook. It has long been recognized as among
the most successful if not the most successful piece of "college
Gothic" architecture in the country. Although the number of
students has roughly doubled since 1933 and the size of the faculty
has more than trebled, the expansive notions which informed the
planning of the original complex have allowed this growth to occur
with relatively little strain.

A notable exception to this generalization has been and continues
to be book storage and accompanying reading space. In 1933 the
library possessed about 100,000 volumes, in 1960 approximately
300,000; today the figure approaches half a million. The stack
building at the rear of the Legal Research Building was an
afterthought; the top four floors of the stacks were added in the fif-
ties at a time when the pressure for additional space did not permit
the development of a sound plan from either a functional or
aesthetic point of view.

In the autumn of 1976, the Regents authorized the Law School to
proceed with the planning and fund-raising for an $8 million,
42,000-net-square-foot, underground addition to the Law Library
abutting the south-east corners of the Legal Research Building and
the Legal Studies Building and extending, still underground, into the area
now occupied by the Tappan-Monroe parking lot. Unfortunately, bids
came in above estimate in December 1977. Nonetheless, the

Regents gave the go-ahead for an $8.5 million construction project
with about $7.5 million more in furnishings and equipment to be
defered for future funding. Groundbreaking is scheduled for early
1978.

The use of the 42,000 net square feet should break down roughly
as follows:

- 20,000 square feet for open stack storage, which will greatly in-
crease student access to the basic collection and provide room for
expansion for the next 20 years, by which time microform
storage may well end the geometrical growth of storage re-
quirements;
- 10,000 square feet for library administration, consolidating and
improving the efficiency of the library staff and releasing some
office space in the present Legal Research Building;
- 7,500 square feet for student carrel and study space, allowing us to
accommodate half the student body in the library at any one
time;
- 3,500+ square feet for Law Review and Journal of Law Reform
offices and carrels, consolidating the present "satellite" collec-
tions and moving the journals closer to the basic collection of
books;
- 1,000 square feet for a seminar room relieving some of the current
pressure on seminar rooms; and
- 1,000 square feet for lounge space.

In addition, there will be an extra 15,000 square feet of "raw
space" for future development.

Clearly the new addition will not solve all our facilities problems
and clearly too it would have been better if funds could have been
made available for a more ambitious addition. Some members of
the faculty believe that classroom renovation should have a high
priority in any future building plans, and we are currently
renovating one classroom to determine what difference modern
design makes in the teaching atmosphere. The existing stack
building is not only unattractive, but its inadequate mechanical
systems are causing the premature demise of the older volumes. The
present arrangement of faculty offices is awkward and will be more
so when the new addition is built. The staff lounge in the basement
of the Legal Research Building is inadequate, the faculty lounge in
the same area only slightly less so. In addition, over $1,000,000 has
been spent on emergency repairs of the Lawyers Club, and another
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Law School Development. The Law School has been the fortunate occasional recipient of substantial alumni support throughout its history. Our best known gifts, of course, are the several grants from William W. Cook for the buildings that comprise the Law Quadrangle, for a lecture series in the Law School, and for the endowment funding faculty research. Other major gifts in the past include a bequest of more than $1.3 million from Frederick L. Leckie for student aid, and the gift from Julian A. Wolfson and his sister for faculty support.

• Law School Fund. Only since 1961 has there been an organized effort to broaden the base of alumni support. An annual drive known as the Law School Fund was instituted. A large measure of the support and direction for each campaign is provided by the Law School, but a determined effort has been made to involve real and substantial alumni input in the planning of the fund and in its annual operation. The final report of the fund for 1976 shows that in the past year 44.2 percent of our alumni contributed to the fund, and that in the sixteen years it has operated, alumni and friends have contributed more than 4,350,000 largely unrestricted dollars to the Law School. Approximately two-thirds of our private support comes from outside the state of Michigan.

• Law School Capital Fund Campaign. In addition to the annual campaign for the Law School Fund, we are at the moment conducting the School's first major capital fund campaign. The case statement explains our principal capital needs. This campaign has also been planned and is being conducted with substantial alumni input, but the efforts to obtain a few major gifts have required a larger expenditure of time and involvement on the part of the dean than has the annual fund. The capital fund campaign is "healthy" and within sight of its goals, $8,000,000 plus for a new library addition and $10,000,000 over-all.

Service to State and Nation. Certain aspects of the instructional program, e.g., the clinical law program in its various forms, provide service to the community as an important byproduct. In addition, extracurricular student activities such as legal aid work directly assist local agencies in delivering legal services to indigents.

Faculty members have contributed significantly to the improvement of the legal profession and the legal system in the state and nation. During the last few years faculty members have taken extended leaves of absence to serve the federal government as assistant attorney general in charge of the Antitrust Division; assistant attorney general in the Office of Legal Counsel; executive director of the Commission to Revise the Bankruptcy Laws; and general counsel in the Office of the Special Representative for International Trade Negotiations. A faculty member has just been appointed to the board of directors of Amtrak. Many faculty members have also testified before Senate and House committees and have served as consultants to various departments and agencies.

The executive director of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws is a Michigan faculty member. Two faculty members were co-reporters for the Uniform Rules of Criminal Procedure, and another was reporter for the proposed Uniform Newsman's Privilege Act. Two others have served within the past six years as presidents of the Association of American Law Schools. Numerous faculty members through the years have been officers or members of various section councils or committees of the American Bar Association.

In the recent past, Michigan faculty helped to draft the new state constitution, the proposed criminal code, the corporation code, the proposed probate code, the environmental protection law, the no-fault accident liability law, and the public employee relations law. A Michigan faculty member is currently serving as executive secretary of the State Law Revision Commission. Another has just been appointed as a member of the Administrative Law Commission. Still others are, or have just completed service as, reporter for the Michigan Supreme Court Committee to Draft and Recommend Rules of Commitment; chairman of the board of Michigan Legal Services; reporter for the Michigan Supreme Court Committee on Rules of Evidence; and chairman of the Michigan Governor's Workmen's Compensation Advisory Commission.

Several faculty members hold, or have recently held, important posts in the Michigan State Bar Association. These include memberships on the Commission on Specialization; membership on the Council of the Labor Relations Law Section; reporter for the Committee to Revise the Code of Criminal Procedure; membership on the Council of the Probate and Trust Law Section; chairman of the Committee on Legal Education; membership on the Judicial Qualifications Committee; membership on the Scope and Correlation Committee; membership on the Civil Procedure Committee;
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and membership on the Committee on Title Standards. In addition, faculty members annually deliver numerous speeches to bar associations and other professional groups throughout the state and nation.

**Summary—Priorities; Unresolved Issues.** Over the next few years several objectives of the Law School will be assigned a high priority:

- a lower student-faculty ratio, to permit an expanded curriculum, including more small-group and individually supervised instruction, and to enable more student-faculty contact and thus minimize student alienation and disaffection;
- a new physical facility, to provide space for some 200,000 or so additional library volumes, about 300 carrels, and an extra seminar room;
- modernization or renovation of existing teaching facilities;
- maintenance of the library's high standards as a research tool;
- improved communications between faculty and students concerning, as in aims and methods of legal education, and a more friction-free system of faculty-student cooperation in the operation of the Law School;
- improved methods for selecting applicants for admission so as to increase the likelihood of producing creative, effective, and socially responsible lawyers;
- appropriate recognition of the interests of minorities and women in student recruitment and admissions, curriculum content, and faculty selection, and reciprocal recognition of the proper boundaries of such interests;
- improved placement services for those with lower academic standing and those seeking nontraditional employment.

There exists a sharp disagreement between many faculty members and many students as to what constitutes good teaching in a law school (contrary to some students, we do not think there is any disagreement about the importance of "good teaching," whatever that may mean). There is a disagreement within the faculty itself about the priority to be assigned clinical law, although there seems a consensus that a role exists for a properly structured and supervised clinical program. In addition, there is a perennial division, as in nearly all law schools, between those who espouse "bread-and-butter" courses or approaches, and those who espouse more theoretical courses or approaches. The vast majority of our faculty, however, recognize the positive virtue of our present diversity. Whatever disagreement may exist about the precise point of ideal balance among competing approaches to teaching and scholarship is hardly more than the minimum internal tension any institution must experience if it is to retain its vitality.

**FACULTY**

One of our most honored and revered colleagues, William W. Bishop, Jr. retired from active faculty status on December 31, 1976, after twenty-eight years at Michigan. He is among the world's foremost authorities on international law, and his casebook on the subject has become a classic. For the past decade he held the Edwin DeWitt Dickinson Distinguished University Professorship of Law. A memoir adopted by the Board of Regents upon his retirement declared: "Professor Bishop, a naturally reserved and quiet man, has endeared himself to generations of students by his constant accessibility, unfailing sympathy, and warm encouragement. His legacy is a devoted band of international lawyers, American and foreign, sprinkled all over the globe." The University established a new group of named professorships this year. Eric Stein of our faculty, a major figure in both public and private international law, with a special interest in arms control and disarmament, became Hessel E. Yntema Professor of Law. A total of sixty persons held professorial appointments in the Law School during the 1976-77 University year. This included nine visiting or adjunct faculty members and one serving as president of the University. Not counted in this total are four emeritus professors and professors from other departments of the University who taught at the Law School. During the fall term, Professor Douglas Leslie of Arizona State came to teach labor law and a seminar in internal union affairs. Professor Thomas G. S. Christensen of New York University visited in the winter term to handle labor law and a seminar in arbitration, and Professor John Martin of North Carolina joined us to cover federal income taxation and estate planning. Also visiting in the winter were Professor Jacques Michel of Brussels Free University, who taught legal anthropology and Roman law, and Professor Peter Nygh of Macquarie University, Australia, who taught a seminar in comparative conflicts law. In addition, Professor Yasuhei Taniguchi of Kyoto University was with us for
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the entire year, teaching Japanese-American legal terminology and international litigation. During the year various clinical law programs were handled by Adjunct Assistant Professors William T. Kerr (general) and Arthula Lancaster (criminal); Visiting Assistant Professor Donald Duquette (child advocacy), Adjunct Lecturer Charles Ladd (tax), and Instructor Martin K. Magid (rights of the aged; welfare). Finally, Judge Robert L. Carter of the federal district court in New York came in the fall to offer race and the American legal process. Adjunct Lecturer Richard Rohr of the Detroit bar presented business planning in the winter, and Lecturer Terrence R. Flanagan was in charge of criminal appellate practice throughout the year.

Visitors in the 1976 summer term included Professors Barbara Babcock of Stanford (civil procedure), Paul M. Bator of Harvard (federal courts), David G. Epstein of Texas (debtors' and creditors' rights), Patricia A. King of Georgetown (enterprise organization), John H. Langbein of Chicago (comparative law), and John Steedman of Georgetown (government procurement). James K. Logan of the Kansas Law School, taught administrative law, and is now at work on a book on the law of education.

Professor Donald Duquette (child advocacy), Adjunct Lecturer Charles W. Borgsdorf, director of the first-year legal writing and advocacy program and administrator of the graduate program, resigned to enter private practice in Ann Arbor. He was succeeded by Donald S. Cohen, a graduate of Washington University in St. Louis and of Northwestern Law School. Dean Rhonda Ladd served in a legal services program on an Indian reservation and in a legal research organization before joining the faculty.

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Supplementing the formal Law School program, the annual Thomas M. Cooley Lectures were given by Professor Jesse H. Choper of the University of California, Berkeley, School of Law (Boalt Hall). His subject was “Judicial Review and the National Political Process." The William W. Cook Lectures on American Institutions were presented by Ada Louise Huxtable, architectural critic of the New York Times. She spoke on "The Death and Rebirth of Modern Architecture."

STUDENT BODY

Total student enrollment edged up to 1,170 during the regular session in 1976-77. Of these, 257, or 22 percent, were women. This is almost exactly the same percentage as in 1975-76; the explosive acceleration in female registrations over the past half dozen years or so may be easing off. Yet there still remain auspicious portents of continued steady growth. During each of the last two years, the percentage of women in the entering class has gone, by increasing margins, over 24 percent. Intensive recruiting efforts by the Women Law Students Association and our Admissions Office should ensure that there is no slackening in that movement. Minorities number 150, or a laudable 12.8 percent of the total enrollment. Michigan maintains its national and international appeal. Forty-six states and territories and twenty-four foreign countries are represented in the student body.

I have invariably enjoyed working with the president of the Law School Student Senate. This year was no exception. George Vinyard was bursting with ideas about improving relations between faculty and students, and about ensuring a more worthwhile educational experience for everyone at the Law School. Fortunately, George's enthusiasm was tempered by his experience as an administrator at another university, and we were able to secure a reasonable resolution of most issues. Among the many other students who contributed to enriching life at Michigan in 1976-77, I should mention a few by way of example: Robert H. Gorlin, editor-in-chief of the Michigan Law Review; Russell J. Brummer, editor-in-chief of the Journal of Law Reform; Michael J. Herbert, Campbell Competition chairman; Guillermo A. Odio, president of the International Law Society; Nancy Keppelman, president of the Women Law Students Association and our Admissions Office should ensure that there is no slackening in that movement. Minorities number 150, or a laudable 12.8 percent of the total enrollment. Michigan maintains its national and international appeal. Forty-six states and territories and twenty-four foreign countries are represented in the student body.

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the entire year, teaching Japanese-American legal terminology and international litigation. During the year various clinical law programs were handled by Adjunct Assistant Professors William T. Kerr (general) and Arthuali Lancaster (criminal). Visiting Assistant Professor Donald Duquette (child advocacy), Adjunct Lecturer Charles Ladd (tax), and Instructor Martin K. Magid (rights of the aged; welfare). Finally, Judge Robert L. Carter of the federal district court in New York came in the fall to offer race and the American legal process, Adjunct Lecturer Richard Rohr of the Detroit bar presented business planning in the winter, and Lecturer Terrence R. Flanagan was in charge of criminal appellate practice throughout the year.

Visitors in the 1976 summer term included Professors Barbara Babcock of Stanford (civil procedure), Paul M. Bator of Harvard (federal courts), David G. Epstein of Texas (debtors' and creditors' rights), Patricia A. King of Georgetown (enterprise organization), John H. Langbein of Chicago (comparative law), and John Steadman of Georgetown (government procurement). James K. Logan of the Kansas bar, former dean of a professor at the University of Kansas Law School, taught future interests.

The Law School was more delighted than we can say in a sober report like this to welcome back Professor Harry T. Edwards after one year as a visiting member and a second year as a tenured member of the Harvard Law School faculty. In addition to offering the basic labor law course and a course in collective bargaining and arbitration, Professor Edwards has made specialties of public sector labor law and the lawyer as a negotiator. He has written widely on public sector employee relations and on equal employment opportunity law, and is now at work on a book on the law of education. Assistant Dean Charles W. Borgsdorf, director of the first-year legal writing and advocacy program and administrator of the graduate program, resigned to enter private practice in Ann Arbor. He was succeeded by Donald S. Cohen, a graduate of Washington University in St. Louis and of Northwestern Law School. Dean Cohen practiced law in Chicago, ran a business in Wisconsin, and taught law at Tennessee before coming to Michigan. Assistant Dean Rhonda R. Rivera, in charge of student affairs and secretary of the Law School, resigned to enter law teaching at Ohio State. Her successor is Susan M. Eklund, who received both her undergraduate and law degrees from Michigan. Dean Ecklund served in a legal services program on an Indian reservation and in a legal research organization before joining the faculty.

Supplementing the formal Law School program, the annual Thomas M. Cooley Lectures were given by Professor Jesse H. Choper of the University of California, Berkeley, School of Law (Boalt Hall). His subject was "Judicial Review and the National Political Process." The William W. Cook Lectures on American Institutions were presented by Ada Louise Huxtable, architectural critic of the New York Times. She spoke on "The Death and Rebirth of Modern Architecture."

**STUDENT BODY**

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Division representative; Mark H. Penskar, Justice of the Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity; the steering committee of the Lawyers Guild, who are too many to mention by name; Nancy Bosh and Mary Ellingen, coordinators of Feminist Legal Services; and such extraordinary academic performers as Russell J. Bruemmer, William L. Cathey, Richard B. Drubel, Robert H. Gorlin, and David L. Westin.

Former Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg was gracious enough to step in at the eleventh hour to preside over the final round of the annual Campbell Competition when the incumbent Justice who was scheduled to participate was forced to withdraw. The winning team consisted of Calvin L. Keith, Franklin D. Kimball, George Kimball, and Douglas A. Zingale. Runners-up were Thomas J. Friel, Jr., Kenneth J. Laino, and Edd-Richard C. Watson.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

For the first time, the Law School provided more than one million dollars to students in scholarships and loans during the financial aid year running from February 16, 1976, to February 15, 1977. The exact amount was $1,131,550, distributed among 452 students. The corresponding figures for 1975-76 were $994,309 for 427 students. In addition, Law School prizes totaling $12,090 were awarded in 1976-77.

After undergoing a small 3.5 percent decline in the preceding year, grants and loans from outside sources increased from $877,333 to $901,844. The continuing phase-out of veterans benefits under the “G.I. Bill” was more than off set by hometown banks, federally guaranteed loans, and the work-study program. A total of 670 students (57 percent) received aid from all known sources in the amount of $2,045,484, as compared with $1,881,840 in 1975-76. Exceeding the two million dollar mark in total aid was also a first.

ADMISSIONS AND PLACEMENT

The gentle downward slide in applications during recent years, which was reversed last year, resumed in 1977. This was hardly cause for alarm. Some 4,268 persons applied for the 370 first-year and 20 transfer places. Moreover, despite the introduction of a new admissions policy whereby about half the entering class is chosen on the basis of a more searching examination of intangible personality and background factors, the “hard” credentials stood up surprisingly well. The mean undergraduate grade-point average of initial regular admittees declined modestly from 3.69 to 3.64 (which might reflect nothing but the current return to stiffer grading practices), and their mean Law School Admission Test score dropped slightly from 711 to 699 on an 800-point scale. The latter still leaves the average entrant of 1977 about 150 points higher than the average graduate of the early ’60s. We were turning out some pretty good lawyers back then, and I see no sign that we shall have to worry about finding worthy candidates in the coming years.

In spite of much publicity about a national lawyer surplus, the placement figures gave no hint of trouble at Michigan. Indeed, as of May 31, 1977, 310 (82 percent) of the 379 men and women in the senior class had reported definite job plans. That is the highest percentage I can recall in my dozen years on this faculty. The actual placement figure for those seeking employment is probably even better, since not everyone reports getting a job. My hunch is that the real percentage may be close to 90 percent, a truly remarkable accomplishment for our students and our Placement Office. That office also handled a record number of interviews at the Law School, 505, up from 453 the year before. Perhaps more astonishing was the increase in the total number of job opportunities available, which went from 1,292 in 1975-76 to 1,657 in 1976-77.

Private practice continued to attract by far the largest number. A total of 213 graduates (69 percent) gravitated in that direction, with only one of them striking out as a solo practitioner. Federal or state government claimed twenty-seven, and federal or state clerkships accounted for another eighteen. Nineteen joined corporations. Graduate study, teaching, and research appealed to fifteen. Eight went into legal aid. The remainder were scattered among JAG, public defenders, public interest law firms, and the like. Few if any wound up in nonlegal occupations. The average starting salary in law firms was $19,131, up a healthy 16 percent from $16,530, with the range running from $12,000 to $25,000. The only glum note was that, in contrast to previous years, there was a marked decline in successful job-hunting by those ranking lower academically in their class. By quartile, placement was reported by 92, 86, 75, and 57 graduates, respectively. Even that last figure, however, represents a 61 percent employment rate, and another 15 percent of this quartile did not report their plans to the Placement Office.
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The Law Library addition project, discussed in full last year, was estimated to require $8,000,000 to produce 62,500 square feet of finished space. Gradually, it became clear that it was essential for future development to obtain an extra 15,000 square feet of "raw space," which might cost another $500,000 or so. By the end of 1977, the Law School Capital Campaign had secured $7,200,000 in gifts and short-term pledges toward the building project. Gifts and pledges for other purposes, and expected bequests, both restricted and unrestricted, amounted to almost $2,500,000, so the campaign total stood just under $9,700,000, little shy of the original $10,000,000 goal.) Meanwhile, in the late fall of 1977, the Regents authorized the University to go out for construction bids. The results were devastating. The lowest bid was approximately $1,000,000 over the most carefully calculated estimates. Since, fortunately, the bid for the critical 15,000 square feet of additional space came in under the estimate, and other cutback options could be exercised, it was not a dead loss and the end result was to transform an $8,000,000 project into a $9,200,000 project.

Furnishing and equipping the building with carpeting, stacks, carrels, and so on was estimated to cost approximately $700,000. That brought the amount needed to complete the new structure, if it were left nonoperational, down to $8,500,000, or $1,300,000 more than the amount already raised or committed. At this point, the dean of the Law School, faced with the realization of what Ann Arbor's one percent a month rise in construction costs could mean if the Library project were long delayed, agreed to commit $600,000 in Law School research reserves as "backup money" for the project. This reduced the extra funds required to produce a complete though unfurnished building to $700,000, an amount the Law School and the University felt confident could be exercised, it was not a dead loss and the end result was to transform an $8,000,000 project into a $9,200,000 project.

The upshot of all this is that the alumni and friends of the Law School will have to come through with another $1,400,000 to provide a fully operating new library addition. Since the Law School has cut into its own resources to the extent of a further $600,000 to ensure the success of this project, the total that is called for to make the building ready for use, without any loss to the Law School, is approximately $2,000,000. So far the campaign has been most effective among a small group of major donors. Participation to date by the alumni as a whole stands at a relatively disappointing ten percent.

Accessions to the Law Library dropped to 9,773 volumes, the first time in five years that that figure has slipped below 10,000. Offsetting this in part at least was the addition of 1,812 microform volume equivalents. The collection now totals 493,725 volumes and equivalents.

Some of the most critically needed repair work was continued on the Lawyers Club. Larger expenditures will have to depend on the results of the capital drive.

PRIVATE GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Capital fund-raising almost inevitably produces a temporary decline in annual giving. The Law School Fund's 1976 campaign defied the precedents, however, and scored new records in all major categories. For the first time in the Fund's sixteen-year history, the half million dollar mark was passed, with contributions coming to $500,010. There were 5,512 gifts and 5,292 donors, and alumni participation reached the extraordinary level, for a state institution, of 44.2 percent.

The dynamic Samuel Krugliak bowed out as national chairman of the fund, and in typical fashion gave the credit to others for the success of the campaign: "Our thanks and congratulations must, of course, go to our loyal alumni and other friends of the Michigan Law School Fund who have made this possible. Their generosity and sense of responsibility foretokens well for the Law School. At the same time we recognize and applaud the efforts of our dedicated Michigan Law School Fund team who are the backbone of the fund. Without their devotion, the results would not have been achieved." I replied: "The annual giving campaign was started to provide significant 'extras,' to supplement and enrich the basic teaching and research programs of the School. Like similar funds at other institutions, annual giving has gradually been forced to assume a share of the cost of our regular ongoing operations. That is not the happiest situation—but it is far happier than some of the alternatives."

Respectfully submitted,

Theodore J. St. Antoine
Dean

December 31, 1977
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Faculty Activities, 1976-77

Professor Francis A. Allen concluded his service as president of the Association of American Law Schools in December 1976. He was a visiting professor of law at the University of Chicago Law School from January to June 1977. He delivered the Inaugural George Wythe Lecture at the Law School of the College of William and Mary, the Distinguished Alumni Lecture in Jurisprudence at the University of Tennessee Law School, the Bicentennial Lecture at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, as well as other lectures in Chicago, Gulf Shores, Alabama, and St. Charles, Illinois. He was appointed honorary admiral in the Texas Navy and was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for 1978. Professor Layman E. Allen was a member of the Executive Council of the American Bar Association Section on Science and Technology, a member of the Law School Admissions Council Committee on Test Development, a member of the Planning Council of the Watts Community Thinkers Tournament, a member of the Editorial Advisory Board of Shepards, and an editor of Jurimetrics Journal and Simulation/Gaming. He also worked on the development of computer software and courseware programs for the normalization of statutory and other legal texts.

Professor Emeritus William W. Bishop, Jr. continued to serve as a member of the Board of Editors of the American Journal of International Law and as honorary vice-president of the American Society of International Law. He did research on the international law problems of acquiring and transporting Antarctic icebergs as a fresh-water source. Professor Vincent A. Blasi was host of a weekly radio program, "Law in the News," on national public radio. He delivered an address on "Journalistic Autonomy as a First Amendment Concept" at a symposium in honor of William O. Douglas at Western Washington State College. Research Associate Vera Bologar continued as visiting professor of law at the University of Toledo College of Law through June 1977. She addressed the University of Michigan's Women's Research Club on "Recent Reforms in Women's Status in Western Europe." Associate Professor Lee C. Bollinger, Jr. is doing research on First Amendment theory and is preparing a study of the prior restraint doctrine. Professor Olin L. Browder continued to serve as Law School representative in the University Senate.
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Assembly. He prepared and submitted recommendations to a subcommittee of the Committee on Title Examination Standards of the Michigan State Bar Association. He was chairman of the Law School's Graduate Studies Committee. . . . Research Associate Elizabeth H. G. Brown accepted a request to serve as a reviewer under the National Endowment for the Humanities Program. She continued serving as Secretary for the Building Authority of the City of Ann Arbor. . . .

Professor Paul D. Carrington was named director of the Michigan Judicial Planning Committee. He was a consultant of the ABA Task Force on Appellate Procedure, and continued as chairman of the Accreditation Committee of the Association of American Law Schools. He addressed the ABA Section of Judicial Administration, the Sixth Circuit Conference in Louisville, the Ninth Circuit Conference in Spokane, the Judicial Conference of the State of Washington, the Canadian Law Institute held in Toronto, and the Society of American Law Teachers. . . . Professor David L. Chambers continued to serve as chairman of the board of Michigan Legal Services, and as a member of the Michigan Supreme Court Committee on Defense Services. He became a member of the board of the Society of American Law Teachers and of the Washtenaw County Legal Aid Society. . . . Assistant Dean Donald S. Cohen co-authored a brief in a successful appeal in Hill v. Tennessee Valley Authority (No. 76-2116, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, January 31, 1977), a lawsuit brought under the Federal Endangered Species Act. . . . Professor Alfred F. Conard participated in a two-day conference on the status of clinical professors in law schools. He continued as a member of the Corporation Laws Committee of the ABA Section of Corporate, Banking and Business Law, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Dissenters' Rights, as a member of the Subcommittee on Award of Litigation Expenses and of the Subcommittee on Close Corporate Statute. He served as president of the Rotary Club of Ann Arbor. Professor Conard also served on the University Committee on Broadcast Media, the University Advisory Committee on the Center for Research on Learning and Teaching, and on the University Committee on Lectures on American Institutions (Cook Lectures). . . .

Professor Edward H. Cooper addressed the Second Annual Symposium on Antitrust Law of the Southwestern Legal Foundation. He continued to serve as an adviser to the Restatement of the Law, Second, Judgments, and as a member of the Civil Procedure Committee of the State Bar. . . . Professor Roger A. Cunningham delivered a paper on recent developments in Michigan zoning law to a section meeting of the Michigan Municipal League in Lansing. He also participated in a conference on "The Taking Issue: A Constitutional Perspective," sponsored by the Liberty Fund in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. . . . Professor Charles Donahue, Jr. was a visiting professor at the University of California Law School (Berkeley) during the fall term. He gave papers on various aspects of medieval marital property before the American Society for Legal History annual meeting, the Berkeley medieval group, and the University of Chicago legal history seminar. He served as an outside reader for books in legal history for the University of Chicago Press and the Medieval Academy of America. He was chairman of the 1977 ASLH Program Committee and a director of ASLH. Professor Donahue was a member of the Editorial Board of the American Journal of Legal History and a member of the Selden Society, the Church History Society (England), Societe d'histoire du droit (Paris), Société internationale pour l'histoire des droits de l'antiquité, and the Société pour l'histoire du droit des pays picards, wallons et flamands. He served on a Search Committee of the University of Michigan History Department. . . . Professor Harry T. Edwards served on the Board of Governors of the National Academy of Arbitrators and on the Board of Directors of the American Arbitration Association. He gave the keynote address at the annual meeting of the American Arbitration Association in New York on "Labor Arbitration at the Crossroads." He was a member of the Administrative Conference of the United States, a member of the faculty of the Institute of Educational Management at Harvard University, a member of the International Women's Year Commission (appointed by President Carter), chairman of the AALS Minority Groups Section, and secretary of the ABA Labor Law Section. . . . Assistant Dean Susan M. Eklund was a member of the Washitwaw County Legal Aid Board of Directors. . . .

Professor Samuel D. Estep became a member of the Advisory and Selection Committee of the Professional Journalism Fellowship Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities. He continued to serve as a member of the Executive Committee of the Michigan Memorial-Phoenix Project, the Executive Committee of the University Telecommunications Policy Project, the Constitutional Law Committee of the Michigan State Bar, and the Board of Trustees of the Emporia, Kansas State
Assembly. He prepared and submitted recommendations to a sub-committee of the Committee on Title Examination Standards of the Michigan State Bar Association. He was chairman of the Law School's Graduate Studies Committee. ... Research Associate Elizabeth H. G. Brown accepted a request to serve as a reviewer under the National Endowment for the Humanities Program. She continued serving as Secretary for the Building Authority of the City of Ann Arbor. ...

Professor Paul D. Carrington was named director of the Michigan Judicial Planning Committee. He was a consultant of the ABA Task Force on Appellate Procedure, and continued as chairman of the Accreditation Committee of the Association of American Law Schools. He addressed the ABA Section of Judicial Administration, the Sixth Circuit Conference in Louisville, the Ninth Circuit Conference in Spokane, the Judicial Conference of the State of Washington, the Canadian Law Institute held in Toronto, and the Society of American Law Teachers. ... Professor David L. Chambers continued to serve as chairman of the board of Michigan Legal Services, and as a member of the Michigan Supreme Court Committee on Defense Services. He became a member of the board of the Society of American Law Teachers and of the Washtenaw County Legal Aid Society. ... Assistant Dean Donald S. Cohen co-authored a brief in a successful appeal in Hill v. Tennessee Valley Authority (No. 76-2116, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, January 31, 1977), a lawsuit brought under the Federal Endangered Species Act. ... Professor Alfred F. Conard participated in a two-day conference on the status of clinical professors in law schools. He continued as a member of the Corporation Laws Committee of the ABA Section of Corporate, Banking and Business Law, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Dissenters' Rights, as a member of the Subcommittee on Award of Litigation Expenses and of the Subcommittee on Close Corporate Statute. He served as president of the Rotary Club of Ann Arbor.

Professor Conard also served on the University Committee on Broadcast Media, the University Advisory Committee on the Center for Research on Learning and Teaching, and on the University Committee on Lectures on American Institutions (Cook Lectures). ...

Professor Edward H. Cooper addressed the Second Annual Symposium on Antitrust Law of the Southwestern Legal Foundation. He continued to serve as an adviser to the Restatement of the Law, Second, Judgments, and as a member of the Civil Procedure Committee of the State Bar. ... Professor Roger A. Cunningham delivered a paper on recent developments in Michigan zoning law to a section meeting of the Michigan Municipal League in Lansing. He also participated in a conference on "The Taking Issue: A Constitutional Perspective," sponsored by the Liberty Fund in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. ... Professor Charles Donahue, Jr. was a visiting professor at the University of California Law School (Berkeley) during the fall term. He gave papers on various aspects of medieval marital property before the American Society for Legal History annual meeting, the Berkeley medieval group, and the University of Chicago legal history seminar. He served as an outside reader for books in legal history for the University of Chicago Press and the Medieval Academy of America. He was chairman of the 1977 ASLH Program Committee and a director of ASLH. Professor Donahue was a member of the Editorial Board of the American Journal of Legal History and a member of the Selden Society, the Church History Society (England), Societe d'histoire du droit (Paris), Societe internationale pour l'histoire des droits de l'antiquite, and the Societe pour l'histoire du droit des pays picards, wallons et flammands. He served on a Search Committee of the University of Michigan History Department. ... Professor Harry T. Edwards served on the Board of Governors of the National Academy of Arbitrators and on the Board of Directors of the American Arbitration Association. He gave the keynote address at the annual meeting of the American Arbitration Association in New York on "Labor Arbitration at the Crossroads." He was a member of the Administrative Conference of the United States, a member of the faculty of the Institute of Educational Management at Harvard University, a member of the International Women's Year Commission (appointed by President Carter), chairman of the AALS Minority Groups Section, and secretary of the ABA Labor Law Section. ... Assistant Dean Susan M. Eklund was a member of the Washtenaw County Legal Aid Board of Directors. ...
College Endowment Association. . . Professor Whitmore Gray was elected an associate of the International Academy of Comparative Law and a member of the Executive Committee of the AALS Section on Foreign Exchanges. He conducted three days of seminar programs in Japan for the Japanese Institute of International Business Law on "Long-Arm Jurisdiction of American Courts" and "Problems of Contract Drafting." He was appointed general reporter for product liability for the next International Congress of Comparative Law to be held in Budapest in 1978. Professor Gray served on the Executive Committee of the University Center for Chinese Studies, and as an outside evaluator of the University of Washington graduate legal studies program. He also addressed the AALS meeting in Houston, Texas, on "Future of Graduate Legal Education." He was chairman of the Academic Standards and Incentive Committee of the Law School. . . .

Professor John H. Jackson continued to be a member of the Editorial Board of the American Journal of Legal History. He continued to serve on the Editorial Board of the Journal of Law and Policy in International Business. . . . Professor Doubias A. Kahn hosted and lectured on eight television programs on estate planning entitled "Life, Death and Taxes." In addition, Professor Kahn wrote the scripts and planned this entire series. During the winter term he was a visiting professor of law at Duke Law School. . . . Professor Yale Kamisar spoke on the effects of the increase in crime on the Fourth Amendment at the 39th Annual Judicial Conference of the Third Judicial Circuit of the United States at Philadelphia. He served as a discussion leader at "The Michigan Conference of the Media and the Law" in Detroit, and participated in a discussion of recent developments in the law of confessions with Professor Jerold H. Israel before the Law School student body. . . .

Professor Thomas E. Kauper was a member of the Council of the Antitrust Section of the ABA. He also served as panel chairman at the American Enterprise Institute Conference on Horizontal Divestiture in the Energy Industry held in Washington, D.C. He delivered the Dillon Lecture at the University of South Dakota. He testified at the Antitrust Oversight Hearings before the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. He addressed the University of Toledo Law Student Forum, the University Law School Committee of Visitors on "Reflections on Four Years of Government Service," the Monnast to Corporate Counsel meeting in St. Louis on "Current Antitrust Developments," the New York Law Journal Institute on the Antitrust Improvements Act in New York and in Los Angeles on "The Civil Process Act Amendments of the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976," the ABA Antitrust Section at the spring meeting in Washington, D.C. on "Price Fixing: New Approaches to the Old Problem," and the National Building Materials Distributors Association annual meeting in Phoenix on "The Consequences of Price Fixing." He served as chairman of the Law School's Capital Improvements Advisory Committee. . . . Professor Frank R. Kennedy continued to serve as chairman of the Drafting Committee and as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Bankruptcy Conference, as a member of the ABA Accreditation Committee of the Section on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, and as reporter for the Uniform Ex emptions Act Committee of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. He acted as chairman of the Hearing Commission on the University of Maryland School of Law for the ABA Section on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar. He was invited to be a member of the investigating team on the University of Detroit for
College Endowment Association. ... Professor Whitmore Gray was elected an associate of the International Academy of Comparative Law and a member of the Executive Committee of the AALS Section on Foreign Exchanges. He conducted three days of seminar programs in Japan for the Japanese Institute of International Business Law on “Long-Arm Jurisdiction of American Courts” and “Problems of Contract Drafting.” He was appointed general reporter for product liability for the next International Congress of Comparative Law to be held in Budapest in 1978. Professor John H. Jackson continued to be a member of the Editorial Board of the American Journal of Legal History. He delivered a series of eight lectures in Amsterdam to students at the Europa Institute on “General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and United States Trade Law.” He also gave a lecture on GATT, Tariffs and International Trade of the ABA. He received a U. S. State Department fellowship and through this he participated in the University Center for Chinese Studies, and as an outside evaluator of the University of Washington graduate legal studies program. He also addressed the AALS meeting in Houston, Texas, on “Future of Graduate Legal Education.” He was chairman of the Academic Standards and Incentive Committee of the Law School. ... Associate Professor Professor Israel wrote a paper on “The English Criminal Trial Jury” at a symposium at the University of Rochester. He served as chairman of the Publications Committee of the American Society for Legal History and as a member of the Committee of the American Society for Legal History. He continued to serve on the Editorial Board of the American Journal of Legal History. ... Professor Jerold H. Israel delivered the Evelyn Crady Adams Lecture at the University of Louisville on “The Legacy of the Warren Court.” He also participated in the University of Oklahoma College of Law Enrichment Program on “Trial Tactics in Criminal Prosecution and Defense.” He continued to serve as executive secretary on the Michigan Law Revision Committee. He was chairman of the Law School’s Research Committee. 

Professor John H. Jackson was co-chairman of the Committee on GATT, Tariffs and International Trade of the ABA. He received a U. S. State Department fellowship and through this he delivered lectures in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Rio de Janeiro to university, bar, and government groups concerning international trade, law of GATT, and United States trade law including the GATT, Tariffs and International Trade of the ABA. He received a series of eight lectures in Amsterdam to students at the Europa Institute on “General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and United States Trade Law.” He also gave a lecture on GATT, Tariffs and International Trade of the ABA. He continued to serve as chairman of the Drafting Committee and as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Bankruptcy Conference, as a member of the ABA Accreditation Committee of the Section on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, and as reporter for the Uniform Exemptions Act Committee of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. He acted as chairman of the Hearing Commission on Admissions to the Bar and as chairman of the Hearing Commission on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar. He was invited to be a member of the investigating team on the University of Maryland School of Law for the ABA Section on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar. He was invited to be a member of the investigating team on the University of Detroit for
the AAUP. Professor Kennedy participated in seminars and institutes on bankruptcy and reorganization in New York, Washington, D.C., Tampa, Atlanta, New Orleans, and Southfield, Michigan. He was also a member of the University Council. . . . Professor Richard O. Lempert was invited to be an instructor at the training institute sponsored by the National Science Foundation in Madison, Wisconsin, for law review empirical research projects. He continued as a member of the Board of Editors of the Law & Society Review and as member of the NLRB Panel on Law & Social Science. He served as reporter at the Roscoe Pound American Trial Lawyer Foundation Annual Chief Justice Earl Warren Conference on Advocacy. He was chairman of the Roscoe Pound’s Admissions Policy Committee and a member of the Social Science Research Council Subcommittee on Legal Indicators. . . . Professor James A. Martin was asked to act as arbitrator at expedited arbitration for steel industry labor disputes. He served on the Committee to Revise and Consolidate the Michigan Court Rules. . . .

Associate Professor Steven D. Pepe provided technical assistance on legal services for the aging to Michigan’s Office for Services to Various professional conferences. . . . Professor Roy F. Profft served as chairman of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. He continued to chair the Wolfson Trust for the Law and Society Research Council Subcommittee on Legal Indicators. . . . Professor Donald H. Regan was chairman of the Law School Curriculum Committee. . . . Assistant Professor Gerald M. Rosberg served as a member of the University Senate Advisory Review Committee and as chairman of the University of Michigan Law Review Editorial Committee.

Dean Theodore J. St. Antoine was a member of the Scope and Correlation Committee and of the Judicial Qualifications Committee of the Michigan State Bar. He continued to serve as committee chairman of the NLRB Chairman’s Task Force on the National Labor Relations Board, as president of the National Resource Center for Consumers of Legal Services, and as a member of the Steering Committee of the University’s Office of Budgets and Planning. He addressed various alumni and professional groups throughout the country. . . . Professor Terrence Sandalow served as a member of the AALS Committee on Special Minority Admissions Programs and of the AAUP Committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure. . . . Professor Joseph L. Sax served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Environmental Law Institute and of the Institute of Ecology, a member of the National Council of the Federation of American Churches/USA, of the Educational Policy Committee of the ABA Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, and of the Committee on Special Minority Admissions Programs and of the AAUP Committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure. . . .
the AAUP. Professor Kennedy participated in seminars and institutes on bankruptcy and reorganization in New York, Washington, D.C., Tampa, Atlanta, New Orleans, and Southfield, Michigan. He was also a member of the University Council. ... Professor Richard O. Lempert was invited to be an instructor at the training institute sponsored by the National Science Foundation in Madison, Wisconsin, for law review empirical research projects. He continued as a member of the Board of Editors of Law & Society Review and as member of the NLRB Panel on Law & Social Science. He served as reporter at the Roscoe Pound American Trial Lawyer Foundation Annual Chief Justice Earl Warren Conference on Advocacy. He was chairman of the NLRB's Admissions Policy Committee and a member of the Social Science Research Council Subcommittee on Legal Indicators. ... Professor James A. Martin was asked to act as arbitrator of expedited arbitration for steel industry labor disputes. He served on the Committee to Revise and Consolidate the Michigan Court Rules. ...

Associate Professor Steven D. Pepe provided technical assistance on legal services for the aging to Michigan's Office for Services to various professional conferences. He moderated a program for the Institute of Continuing Legal Education grants for legal services to the elderly under Title IV-a of the Older Americans Act. He developed, coordinated, and moderated a program for the Institute of Continuing Legal Education's seminar on "Legal Problems of the Aging." He spoke on child abuse and neglect and on legal problems of the elderly at the Environmental Law Seminar at the University of Iowa, at the MIT Conference on Air Pollution and Administrative Control in Southfield, Michigan, and of the Evidence Committee of the Multistate Bar Examination Project. He was a member of the Advisory Committee for the Center for Health Services Research, of the Executive Committee of ICLE, of the Advisory Committee at the Center for Research on Learning and Teaching, and of the Council of the ABA Litigation Section. He was a member of the Committee of Visitors of the Army Judge Advocate General's School, of the Advisory Council of Cornell Law School, of the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board of the American Baptist Churches/USA, of the Educational Policy Committee of the ABA Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, and of the Committee on Studies in Religion. Professor Reed was asked to serve as secretary of the Advisory Committee of the University Musical Society and as secretary-treasurer of the American Academy of Judicial Education. He was a reporter of the Michigan Supreme Court Committee on Proposed Rules of Evidence. He spoke at many legal conferences across the country. ... Professor Donald H. Regan was chairman of the Law School Curriculum Committee. ... Assistant Professor Gerald M. Rosenberg served as a member of the University Senate Advisory Review Committee and as chairman of the University of Michigan Law Review Editorial Committee.

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environmental Regulation at Lewis and Clark Law School in Portland, Oregon, at the Conference on Legal Aspects of Wildlands Management in Ann Arbor, at the CLURE Conference on "The Face of America: This Land in the Year 2000" in Ann Arbor, at the Save the Dunes Council Annual Meeting in Beverly Shores, Indiana, and at the University of Colorado Law School on "Public Land." He was chairman of the Law School's Personnel Committee.

Professor Allan F. Smith served on the Board of Directors of the University Club and as chairman of the Governing Council of the Center for Research Libraries. He continued as a member of the AALS Committee on Government Relations, a member of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Alumni Association, a member of the Executive Committee of the Institute of Public Policy Studies, and of the Michigan Society of Fellows. He also continued as a member of the Michigan State Bar Committee on Land Title Standards and presented a proposed chapter on Land Descriptions.

Professor Eric Stein was a visiting professor at Stanford Law School during the winter term 1977. He participated in the Stanford Arms Control Program and Seminar and was a panel member on Nuclear Arms Proliferation. He was a member of the Executive Committee for the Center of Western European Studies, a member of the Board of Editors of the American Journal of International Law, of the Common Market Law Review, and of Legal Issues of European Integration (Amsterdam), as well as a member of the Advisory Council of the Institute of European Studies at the Free University of Brussels. Professor Peter O. Steiner was president of the American Association of University Professors and chairman of the Research Advisory Board of the Committee on Economic Development. He spoke on "The Role of an Economist in Section 7 Litigation" at the Conference on Antitrust for the Southwestern Legal Foundation in Dallas, Texas. Professor G. Joseph Vining addressed the Michigan Law School Alumni Association in New Hampshire. He continued as secretary and director of the American Friends of Cambridge University.

Professor Lawrence W. Waggoner was chairman of the Faculty Advisory Committee of the Michigan Journal of Law Reform. Associate Professor Peter Westen was chairman of the Law School Library Advisory Committee. Professor James J. White gave talks to various bar and other groups in Minneapolis, Denver, Indianapolis, Los Almos, Evansville, Milwaukee, Southfield, Knoxville, Troy, and Huron, Ohio. He attended a seminar at the University of Miami Center for Law and Economics. He served as chairman of the Governor's Commission on the Regulation of Financial Institutions, taught at the University's School of Business Administration, and served as a member of the Senate Advisory Committee on University Affairs. He was the Law School's representative in the AALS House of Representatives. Professor White was invited to be on the Visiting Team to reinspect Ohio State University Law School.

Assistant Professor Christina B. Whitman was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, Detroit Committee on Foreign Relations, Association for Asian Studies, Committee on Asian Law, and University of Michigan Center for Chinese Studies Athena Award Committee. She addressed the American Civil Liberties Union (Ann Arbor chapter), the University of Illinois Alumnae Conference, and the Michigan Women Law Students' Association.

Professor L. Hart Wright spoke on "Tax Reform" before the Law School alumni of New York State. He continued as a member of the Legal Activities Policy Board of Tax Analysts and Advocates of Washington, D.C., and of the Advisory Board of the International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation (Amsterdam). He is a member of the ABA Administrative Practice Subcommittee of the Tax Section.
environmental Regulation at Lewis and Clark Law School in Portland, Oregon, at the Conference on Legal Aspects of Wildlands Management in Ann Arbor, at the CLURE Conference on "The Face of America: This Land in the Year 2000" in Ann Arbor, at the Save the Dunes Council Annual Meeting in Beverly Shores, Indiana, and at the University of Colorado Law School on "Public Land." He was chairman of the Law School's Personnel Committee.

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Faculty Publications, 1976-77

PROFESSOR FRANCIS A. ALLEN
"Bringing Substance into a Formless Future," 3 Learning and the Law 68 (Summer 1976).

PROFESSOR LAYMAN E. ALLEN

PROFESSOR VINCENT A. BLASI

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE VERA BOLGAR

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR LEE C. BOLLINGER, JR.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE ELIZABETH H. G. BROWN

PROFESSOR PAUL D. CARRINGTON
Faculty Publications, 1976-77

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PROFESSOR THOMAS E. KAUPER

PROFESSOR FRANK R. KENNEDY

PROFESSOR DOUGLAS A. KAHN

PROFESSOR YALE KAMISAR

PROFESSOR ROBERT F. LOCKHART

PROFESSOR CHARLES E. MACDONALD

PROFESSOR JEROLD H. ISRAEL

PROFESSOR JOHN C. MILLER

PROFESSOR ETHERIDGE POSTER

PROFESSOR JEROLD H. ISRAEL


PROFESSOR DAVID J. RICHARDS

PROFESSOR RICHARD S. ROBINSON

PROFESSOR ANDREW J. ROTH

PROFESSOR FRANK R. KENNEDY

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PROFESSOR SAMUEL D. ESTEP


PROFESSOR WHITMORE GRAY


PROFESSOR JEROLD H. ISRAEL

PROFESSOR JAMES A. MARTIN

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR STEVEN D. PEPE
"A New Approach to Responsibility" (with A. Watson), 3 Learning and the Law 80 (Summer 1976).

PROFESSOR JOHN W. REED
"A New Approach to Responsibility" (with S. Pepe), 3 Learning and the Law 80 (Summer 1976).

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR GERALD M. ROSEBERG

DEAN THEODORE J. ST. ANTOINE

PROFESSOR TERRANCE SANDALOW


PROFESSOR JOSEPH L. SAK

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR E. PHILIP SOPER

PROFESSOR ERIC STEIN

PROFESSOR PETER O. STEINER

PROFESSOR G. JOSEPH Vining

PROFESSOR ANDREW S. WATSON

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR PETER K. WESTEN
"A New Approach to Responsibility" (with A. Watson), 3 Learning and the Law 80 (Summer 1976).
PROFESSOR JAMES A. MARTIN

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR STEVEN D. PEPE
On Teaching Legal Ethics and Professionalism in the Clinical Setting (with A. S. Watson).
CLEP & Video Group (1976), Five videotape demonstrations: "Demonstration of a
Clinical Conference;" "Lawyer Role Conflicts and Their Resolution: Learning through
Group Process;" A Psychological Taxonomy of Lawyer Conflicts," "A Clinical Case
Conference;" and "A Clinical Conference on Counselor's Life & the Client's Needs."
"More Than A Will: Legal Problems of the Elderly (videotape with B. Pooley & V.
"The Clinical Law Experiment: Goals, Methods, and Problems," 20 Law Quad. Notes 12-
17 (Spring 1976).
"A New Approach to Responsibility" (with A. Watson), 3 Learning and the Law 80
(Summer 1976).

PROFESSOR JOHN W. REED
"Section of Litigation [ABA] Response to Devitt Committee," 2 Litigation News 6A-6D
(July 1977).

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR GERALD M. ROSBERG
"Aliens and Equal Protection: Why Not the Right to Vote?" 75 Mich. L. Rev. 1092

DEAN THEODORE J. ST. ANTOINE
"Judicial Review of Labor Arbitration Awards: A Second Look at
Statement, Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Judicial Machinery of the Senate Com­
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PROFESSOR JAMES J. WHITE

PROFESSOR L. HART WRIGHT