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Looking north from the sixth floor of the D'Angelo Law Library across the Midway to Harper Library
Photo by David Joel

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The University of Chicago Centennial
In celebration of the Centennial of the University of Chicago, we offer a retrospective of views on legal education expressed by Deans leading the Law School during the first 60 years of its existence. These articles reveal the origins of several important facets of legal education and also suggest at times that there's nothing new under the sun. A timeline of events in the Law School's history accompanies the articles. Pictures of people, places and events over the past century appear in the articles and continue through the Honor Roll of Donors.

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The object was to create a new kind of law school, professional in purpose but with a broader outlook than was then prevalent in American legal education.

This year marks the Centennial of the University of Chicago. This is a great event in the history of our University and, indeed, in the history of American education. It is also a great event in the history of our Law School, for the single most distinctive feature of the University of Chicago Law School is that it is, in every sense, a university school of law.

Although the Law School did not open its doors until a decade after the University, it was an essential part of President William Rainey Harper's original plan for the University, and it was the product of the same innovative spirit that so profoundly shaped the founding of the University itself. As early as 1892, Harper expressed the view that the University's Law School should turn out graduates who would assume major positions of responsibility in society. As one of Harper's advisers explained, "It should be the object of the University of Chicago to give such students a training that will enable them to become leaders of the bar and ornaments of the bench, inspiring teachers, scientific writers and wise reformers, rather than to produce the greatest possible output of eager youths, quick to pick up professional technicalities and careless of aught beyond professional emolument." The object was to create a new kind of law school, professional in purpose but with a broader outlook than was then prevalent in American legal education. The aspirations of the new school were set by Harper's vision of legal education in a university setting: "A University School of Law is far more than a training institute for admission to the bar. It implies a scientific knowledge of law and of legal and juristic methods. But these are the crystallization of ages of human progress. They cannot be understood in their entirety without a clear comprehension of the historic forces of which they are the product, and of the social environment with which they are in living contact. A scientific study of law involves the related sciences of history, economics, philosophy—the whole field of man as a social being."

Building on this conception, the initial curriculum of the Law School included not only such standard offerings as torts, agency, property, pleading and persons, but also such innovative courses as international law, Roman law, legal ethics, principles of legislation and comparative jurisprudence. In the years since, Harper's philosophy has remained a guiding light of the Law School. It is evident in a series of important developments in legal education and legal thought in which the Law School has played a central role, including the growth of administrative law, legislation and comparative law as recognized fields of legal study, the introduction of economics and accounting into the curriculum, the extension of legal research from a narrow concern with the rules of law to empirically oriented investigations of the legal system, and the appointment of members of the law faculty from disciplines outside the law.
Among the many significant events one might note in tracing the Law School's commitment to Harper's vision are Professor Ernst Freund's publication of Cases on Administrative Law in 1911; the addition to the curriculum of courses on accounting and comparative law in 1928; the appointment of philosopher Mortimer Adler to the law faculty in 1931; Professor Henry Simons' introduction of economic theory to the law faculty in 1933; the appointment of economist Aaron Director to the law faculty in 1948; the creation of the Comparative Law Research Center in 1949; the establishment of a program in Law and the Behavior Sciences in 1952; the publication of the first issue of the Journal of Law and Economics in 1958; the publication of The American Jury by Harry Kalven and Hans Zeisel in 1965; the establishment of the Center for Studies in Criminal Justice in 1965; the publication of the first issue of The Journal of Legal Studies in 1977; the publication of the first issue of Crime and Justice in 1979; the founding of the Legal History Program in 1982; the creation of the Law and Government Program in 1987; the appointment of political scientist Stephen Holmes to the law faculty in 1988; and the establishment of the Center for the Study of Constitutional and Legal Change in Eastern Europe in 1990.

This commitment to be a true university law school remains a central part of the Law School's mission to this day. The D'Angelo Law Library is the only major law school library that is fully integrated into its broader university library system—a fact that causes endless consternation among those regulators who strive tirelessly to make all law schools fit the same model. Courses in the Law School are taught regularly by professors from other schools and departments within the University, including Gerry Rosenberg of the Department of Political Science, Paul Meier of Statistics, Margaret Rosenheim and Evelyn Brodkin of the School of Social Service Administration, and Sidney Davidson, Katherine Schipper and Dennis Carlton of the Graduate School of Business, to name just a few. Moreover, although the Law School curriculum remains centered on such core subjects as torts, property, criminal law, procedure, evidence, constitutional law and corporations, the Law School also has numerous offerings designed, in Harper's words, to provide our students with "a clear comprehension of the historic forces of which [legal rules] are the product, and of the social environment with which they are in living contact." These include such courses and seminars as courts as political institutions, law and science, contemporary legal theory, English legal history, workshop in legal theory, workshop in law and economics, history of the jury, Japanese law, jurisprudence, social welfare policies, women and the law, Blackstone's Commentaries, history of criminal justice, the European Court of Justice, legal aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the legislative process, Roman law, accounting, financial statement analysis, constitutionalism and individual rights in post-Communist Poland and Central Europe, law of the European Community, law and the mental health system, American law and the rhetoric of race, economic analysis of law, feminist approaches to legal issues, history of American law, and law and literature.

Under long-standing Law School policy, law students are also encouraged to take up to two courses in other parts of the University for credit in the Law School. Last year, almost 100 students exercised this option and further enhanced their understanding of "the whole field of man as a social being" by enrolling in such courses as education policy, youth gang policy, corporate finance, human developmental biology, cognition and politics, housing policy, managerial accounting, investment, and race relations. Finally, for those students willing to devote more than three years to an interdisciplinary graduate education, the Law School offers joint degree programs with the Department of History, the Graduate School of Business, the Committee on International Relations, the Department of Economics and the Irving B. Harris Graduate School of Public Policy Studies.

This is, indeed, a true "University School of Law." For all of us associated with the University of Chicago Law School, the University's Centennial is a joyous cause for celebration.

Geoffrey R. Stone '71
Harry A. Kalven Jr. Professor of Law
Dean of the Law School
Practicing Work and Elective Studies in Law Schools

James Parker Hall
1905

One of the difficulties confronting the persons yearly honored by invitations to read papers before this Section on Legal Education of the ABA is that of choosing a subject with even a flavor of novelty. Those law-school problems which can be much enlightened by discussion are neither many nor complex, and we have talked about them all before. Experience is solving them for most of us. However, one over which disagreement is certainly reasonable is how far practice should be taught in the law school.

Discussion of the subject in recent years has often been prefaced with the statement that half of the appellate litigation in this country is over questions of practice, and has proceeded upon the assumption that law schools could give instruction which would very much diminish this proportion. The first proposition, as usually stated, is extravagantly misleading, and the second may well be doubted. Granting, however, that mistakes are too numerous to be creditable, how far might law school instruction reduce them?

In answering this we must discriminate. Many rules of practice depend upon no principle, but are arbitrary rules of convenience. No lawyer not largely engaged in perfecting appeals ever tries to charge his memory with these minutiae, or fails to refresh it by a reference to his books. Most mistakes here occur through carelessness, and would not be sensibly lessened by any reasonable amount of law school instruction.

On the other hand, while the details of practice in our various states differ, its general principles and theories are similar. The chief benefit which a student will gain from a course in practice will be less an abiding knowledge of the exact steps to be taken in a given proceeding than an idea of what kind of steps he must expect to look up the details about in his local practice books. Just as it is a better use of his time to learn the arrangement of a digest than to try to memorize the cases, so it is better for him to learn what is typical of practice in general than to spend much time in familiarizing himself with local details. The important elements of common practice may be fairly well covered in the equivalent of two hours of classwork weekly for a year. If, in addition, a serious attempt is made to teach trial practice and the art of conducting cases before a jury, probably at least as much more time must be spent.

No doubt both of these courses, well conducted, would be useful to a student. The practical question, as has often been said, is one of relative values. What is the best use of a student's time? I do not think this question can be answered in the same way for all law schools. A school may be unable to provide a wide curriculum, and its students, drawn almost wholly from a single state, may for the most part go into practice for themselves immediately after leaving the school. A large majority of American law schools are of this type. The relative value of the practice courses in such schools will be high. Inasmuch as nearly all of the students are from the state...
whose practice is taught, even details are not valueless, and the student who does not have the benefit of an apprenticeship in an office before he starts for himself, needs instruction in practice more than if he has had some office experience first.

At the other extreme are those schools which offer more important courses on substantive law than can be taken in three years, whose student body represents many states, and whose graduates are commonly able to spend some time in an office before starting for themselves. Every argument for the relative value of practice courses in such schools is much weakened. Where more work is offered than can be taken in three years many students will wisely choose that which they are least likely to be able to master by themselves. Probably ordinary practice can be learned with less difficulty than most branches of substantive law.

On the other hand, there are several respects in which law-school instruction in practice is superior to what even a diligent student will gain in an ordinary office. Unless a long time is spent in an office the work done is apt to be fragmentary. Some things he will do frequently. Some not uncommon proceedings may never chance to be turned over to him. These he must learn from reading, and there are a good many practical hints which he will not find in the books. Moreover there is often a choice between several methods of procedure where the most intelligent reflection, unaided by experience, would scarcely suggest the one best for a client. A good teacher of practice can give the student much of his experience in such matters, and in his early days this may be very useful to the young lawyer. Certainly there are circumstances where such knowledge is of substantial advantage and its ultimate value, as compared with another course in substantive law, the student can probably determine as well as any one. Thus my conclusion would be that law schools of all types might wisely offer at least elective instruction in practice, exclusive of those features which are supposed to be taught only by mock jury trials.

Regarding the value of the latter, in view of the time they take, I am skeptical. The ability to try jury cases even fairly well is far more an art than a science, and is to be acquired only by an amount of experience and observation far greater than any law school can afford. The school at best can give students but a slight start in this direction—how slight appears when we consider the artificial conditions under which mock trials must be held.

It is hard to believe that many students can obtain such benefit from taking part in a few mock jury trials that the third or fourth case they try in actual practice will be affected by it. I do not suppose it would be claimed that students can get from this exercise much practice in the art of handling questions of fact before a jury. Its value must consist rather in giving them some knowledge of the processes of this branch of litigation: how to empanel a jury and open a case, how to present various kinds of evidence, in what form questions should be put, how objections should be made and exceptions taken, and so forth. Now these matters are very easily learned. Some of them may be treated in the course on evidence, and any bright boy who has had a year or two in a law school can get a fair knowledge of the others in a few days by attending some actual trials and reading a small treatise on trial practice. He can do this in vacation, and devote his time in the law school to

A Timeline History of the Law School

1891-92 Founding of the University. The Law School is explicitly part of President Harper's original conception.

1898-99 Ernst Freund is appointed Assistant Professor of Jurisprudence and Roman Law in the Dept. of Political Science.

1901-02 President Harper presents the final Law School proposal to Board of Trustees. Ernst Freund, James Parker Hall, Julian W. Mack, Clarke Butler Whittier are appointed to the faculty.

1902-03 Law School opens for classes (with 78 students) in University Press Building (present-day Bookstore). Tuition is $150 per year. The library has 18,000 books. The Law School is the first in the nation to offer the J.D. degree. Three fraternities are established: Phi Delta Phi, Delta Chi, Phi Alpha Delta. The first “Law School Smoker” (dinner and faculty spoofs) takes place. Law School is admitted to the Association of American Law Schools.

1903-04 Floyd R. Mechem joins the faculty.

1904-05 James Parker Hall is appointed Dean; Harry A. Bigelow joins the faculty. The new Law School building is completed.
1905-06 The law library exceeds 25,000 volumes.

1906-07 Wig and Robe society is founded. Laws beat medics in football, 12-0. Professor Ernst Freund plays as a "ringer" on the Law team.

1907-08 Harry J. Lurie ’05 is elected first president of the Law School Alumni Association. First annual Alumni Association Dinner is held.

1908-09 Student enrollment exceeds 300 for the first time.

1909-10 Professor Floyd Mechem publishes A Treatise on the Law of Sale of Personal Property.

1910-11 Mining and Irrigation is added to the curriculum.

1911-12 Professor Ernst Freund publishes Cases on Administrative Law. The Order of the Coif is established at the Law School.

1912-13 Title to Real Estate changes from 1st-year required course to 2nd/3rd year elective.

There is more matter of substantial general importance in our law today than can be thoroughly taught in three years. It is unnecessary to argue that it is better for a student to cover three-fourths of the field of the law thoroughly than to cover it all superficially. The most valuable possession a student can carry away from a law school is that ability to analyze complicated facts, to perceive sound analogies, to reduce instances to principles, and to temper logic with social experience, which we call the power of legal reasoning. Superficial study is fatal to the acquisition of this power which alone makes truly effective any amount of legal information. A large number of law schools have not at present the resources to attempt teaching all branches of law, nor even all of substantial importance. They do far more wisely to choose enough work to employ a student for three years and to require it all than they would do to use the same amount of money in giving more courses less thoroughly. There are also a number of schools which offer, in addition to the required work, a few extra elective courses which are frankly given in a more cursory way than the regular work. No advocate of elective studies would wish to see these schools permit their students to substitute such electives for the regular work thoroughly given. So far we should all agree.

A real difference of opinion regarding the elective system only arises in the case of those schools, relatively few in number, which offer considerably more work of substantial general importance, thoroughly well taught, than can be taken by the average student in three years. Here the method of choice becomes important. A free elective system in the last two years of the law school does not assume that the end of general legal discipline is the only thing to be considered. It does assume, however, that there are such differences in teachers, in students, in methods of treating subjects, in the case with which subjects may be mastered outside of a law school, and in the special needs of students, that the greatest net good from discipline and information combined may be obtained for any particular student by a wise election of courses.

It may be pertinently asked what assures a wise election? I should answer: the maturity of the student, and his natural desire, if he be earnest, to get the best possible preparation for his profession. But, it will be said, many students are not mature and many are not ear-
nest. So far as concerns students under twenty years old, beginning professional study directly from the high school, this is obviously true, and law schools which do not require at least two or three years of college work for admission may be wise to restrict election more narrowly. Certainly college experience shows that the older men elect work far more intelligently than do the under-class men. What I have to say, therefore, is meant to be particularly applicable to those schools with admission requirements high enough to secure a considerable degree of maturity and judgment in their students. Indeed, such schools are almost the only ones which permit notable freedom of election.

Of the six schools with a wide elective system, it is significant that four, Harvard, Columbia, Stanford, and the University of Chicago, constitute at present the entire group of American law schools which require a college education for admission. This insures a degree of maturity and training which should enable their students to profit from an elective system, if that system, wisely used, has any decided advantages.

What, then, are the advantages of an elective system, assuming that those students who are worth saving will honestly try to obtain them?

In the first place, after the mastery of four or five fundamental courses which are required in all schools, it is not easy to say ex cathedra which courses in a particular school are the best for any particular student, or even for that abstract individual, the average student. In most instances the value of a course to a student in giving him that combination of stimulus to independent thinking, training in legal reasoning, and information about the subject, which is the aim of good teaching, depends far more upon the teacher's method of treatment than upon the subject-matter. A subject of very modest intrinsic importance may be so illumined by a teacher who lays all other branches of law under contribution to furnish analogies or to illustrate principles that its worth to the student is far greater than its title would indicate. Among these may be mentioned trusts, conflict of laws, suretyship, constitutional law, quasi contracts, and partnership.

It should also be remembered that there are individual differences in personality and method between teachers of equal excellence which have a marked effect upon students. One teacher will especially stimulate and interest one type of mind, and another another type. I thoroughly believe in the wisdom of mature students choosing even law courses quite as much for the teacher as for the subject. With such students noth-
1920-21  Ernst W. Puttkammer '17 joins the faculty.

1921-22  James Parker Hall publishes Constitutional Law.

1922-23  Tuition increases to $210 annually.

1923-24  Trade Regulation is added to the curriculum.

1924-25  The library exceeds 50,000 volumes.

1925-26  George G. Bogert joins the faculty.

1926-27  Student enrollment exceeds 500 for the first time. Kenneth Craddock Sears '15 joins the faculty.

1927-28  Taxation and Criminal Procedure are added to the curriculum.

Percentage of students. Marked variations are temporary, and due to local conditions which, when understood, justify the result, or they reflect differences of opinion which exist among law teachers themselves. The records of the elective schools for five years past show that the elective courses thought most important, equity, evidence, sales, wills, property, corporations, agency, and bills and notes, are taken at Chicago by 98% of the students who complete three full years of work.

These considerations induce the belief that, with students mature enough to choose wisely, an elective system in law schools is advantageous to both students and teachers. From the fact that it has been uniformly adopted by those schools which require a college education for admission, it is likely that the example will be followed by any other schools which raise their requirements to approximately this standard.
Changes at Chicago's Law School

Harry A. Bigelow
1931

During the last eighteen months there has been in progress at the Law School of the University of Chicago, a study into certain possibilities of change in the work of the Law School. A statement of the steps of this study may have value as furnishing specific data as to the way in which certain problems, more or less common to many law schools, have been dealt with in one particular case.

The particular aspects of the problem that manifested themselves as justifying immediate consideration were these: first, the possibility of a more exact selectivity in the composition of the student body; second, the development of closer co-operation with other departments of the University, both for the purpose of education of students and of faculty members, and for the purpose of carrying on activities, either alone or in conjunction with such other departments, which are broader than the instructional activities of the University, and serve to connect the Law School with those aspects of the life of the community where natural contacts might be found. The method adopted of dealing with each of the problems just outlined will be taken up in detail.

The special determination of the constitution of the student body may take place either before the students enter the School or after they are enrolled in the School, or at both times; a postentry selection is ordinarily made at the end of the academic year. The pre-entry selection process has been in this School, as it is in most schools, by group rather than by individuals. In other words, if a man had a certain number of years of college work, in substantially all cases three or four, he was admitted as a student in the Law School. That the existence of these requirements has a certain value in the elimination of undesirable students is not open to doubt. At the same time, in any entering class thus selected it may safely be said that there is a margin of 5 to 10 per cent at the bottom of the class composed of students that beyond question are not and never will be satisfactory legal material. Of course, the proportion dropped by the end of the first year is considerably larger than this, but this intermediate material shades off from the man who at the end of his first year pretty unquestionably should be dropped to the man who at the end of his first year should on the whole be allowed to stay on. With regard to this larger group, probably 20 to 30 per cent of the whole class, the line of demarcation is much less easily drawn. If, however, the lower 5 to 10 per cent of clearly undesirable material could be ascertained before entering the school a considerable saving would obviously be accomplished. While there is still a far from united opinion as to the value and accuracy of the intelligence tests and legal aptitude tests as a device for sifting out the incompetent student before his admission to the Law School, it was felt that the experience in the employment of this device was sufficiently favorable to justify its tentative adoption. Consequently, beginning with the Fall Qua-

This is an edited version of an article that first appeared in 2 Journal of Higher Education 69 (1931). It is reprinted with permission.
1928-29  Accounting and Comparative Law are added to the curriculum.

1929-30  Harry Bigelow is appointed Dean. The John P. Wilson Professorship in Law is established.

1930-31  Mortimer J. Adler, Charles O. Gregory, and Wilber Griffith Katz join the faculty. First Progress of the Law School report is published. The James Parker Hall Professorship is established.

1931-32  Sheldon Tefft is appointed to the faculty. Tuition increases to $375 annually.

1932-33  The University of Chicago Law Review is established and enjoys immediate success with more than 1,000 subscriptions in the first year. The system of allotting numbers to identify student examination books begins.

1933-34  Professor Henry C. Simons from the Economics Dept. offers an informal seminar in Economic Theory.

1934-35  Corporate Finance is added to the curriculum.

Ter, 1930, certain portions of the first-year students were required to take these tests before being allowed to enter the Law School. The determination of the admission of the student was based in part upon these tests, in part upon his academic record, in part upon other data derived from an extensive application blank which he is required to fill out, and in part upon a personal interview with a representative of the Law School.

These new requirements do not apply to students coming from the University of Chicago, and for geographical reasons it was thought injudicious to apply them to students residing more than one hundred miles from the Law School. The entire first-year class, other than those just described, who took the tests as a prerequisite to entering the school, was also required to take them on the opening day of school. This was done partly for statistical reasons. It gives us these data for the entire first-year class. Statistics will of course be kept as to the progress of students through the School, and, in the course of time, it is believed that an effective technique can be built up in the use of these preliminary examinations.

The postentry elimination of the unfit student will present two problems: first, the type of examination; second, the minimum requirement for remaining in the School. In all law schools with whose methods the writer is familiar the grading of the student depends largely, if not entirely, upon the results of a single examination given at the end of the course.

The classic form of examination is the so-called "essay" examination. In this case, a question consists of a statement of hypothetical facts raising a legal problem. The student is expected to give a decision and to discuss and weigh the arguments pro and con. The degree of thoroughness with which a course can be covered depends partly upon the form of the question, partly upon the skill of the instructor. At best there is a certain element of chance in the scope of the questions. The amount of work involved in carefully reading the papers of a class of two hundred or more students needs no comment.

The desire to find a method of avoiding the difficulties of this situation led the faculty to a consideration of the merits of the so-called "true-false" type of examination, in use in some law schools and in the undergraduate departments of some universities. In pursuance of this plan a careful study has been made in an effort to help in a determination of the value of the true-false type of examination as compared with the essay type. For this purpose a statistical comparison was made of the results obtained from true-false and essay examinations in the same courses. It is sufficient for present purposes to say that the results obtained from the true-false examinations gave a more accurate index of the capacity of a law student than did the results obtained from the essay type.

Like many other schools this School has a passing mark for students and a higher average that must be obtained in order to graduate. If a student falls a certain distance short of these grades he is either suspended or dropped. The relation of these two grades to each other, and to the "dropping" point and the "suspending" point based partly on tradition, partly on more or less intuitive judgments, has also been made the subject of a statistical inquiry.

This study indicates clearly that there is a definite mark, determinable within a small variation, which a student must attain in his first year of work if he is to be able to carry through the work of the second and third years to a successful completion; and if he does not attain this mark he may be definitely excluded with the certainty that not once in 25 cases is any injustice being done. Here again it is unnecessary to go into detail. The grade has been definitely found for this School, and we are acting upon it in the elimination of first-year men.

Co-operation between the Law School and other departments of the University and the enlargement of the activities of the Law School have numerous aspects. All the law schools of thirty years ago and many law schools at the present time confine themselves to strictly professional law training. For this purpose the material of the curriculum and the point of view that governs
the exposition and treatment of the material contained in that curriculum are based fundamentally upon the decisions of the various courts in England and of this country, that is, the common law. This common law is modified in its use as a social tool by various factors. Among the more important of these are doctrines that are still in the process of formation, have a certain pedagogical value, they are by no means as effective as would be a checking of such rules by statistical data in fields where the obtaining of such data is possible.

By the end of the second year in the Law School, sometimes somewhat ear-

1935-36  William Winslow Crosskey and Malcolm P. Sharp join the faculty.
The Max Pam Professorship in American and Foreign Law is established.

1936-37  Edward H. Levi '35 and Max Rheinstein join the faculty.

1937-38  The “New Plan” for the curriculum is instituted—four years of courses for students with some college, three years for those with a B.A.

1938-39  Barristers Club, a moot court club, is founded.
The legal writing program is established.
Professor Max Rheinstein publishes The Law of Inheritance.

1939-40  Wilber Katz is appointed Dean; Henry Simons joins the faculty.
The Law and Economics Program is founded.
Elements of the Law is added to the curriculum.

1940-41  Professor George Bogert publishes Cases on the Law of Trusts.


changes produced by statutes and the warping due to business or social or personal or political considerations, these latter as often as not unformulated and frequently disguised. Good law instruction has always recognized these elements and sought to give them their proper value. The evaluation of these factors is naturally a difficult task; it is one that a large degree has depended upon the instructor’s own point of view or common sense or “hunch.” There is coming to be a general recognition that even though legal doctrines may be self-contained and harmonious with legal doctrines, light upon their political or social or economic desirability can frequently be obtained if these rules of law are examined from the point of view of some disciplines other than the legal one. Similarly, while the checking and qualifications by “hunches” or common sense, of established legal doctrines and, perhaps of more importance, of legal
1941-42  The library exceeds 100,000 volumes. Law and the Nature of Man is taught by President Robert Maynard Hutchins and Professor Mortimer Adler. The University of Chicago Legal Aid Group, which provides legal aid services at the University of Chicago Settlement House, is established.

1942-43  LL.M. degree is established.

1943-44  Faculty assume management of the Law Review because the size of the student body is drastically reduced by the war (Professor Ernst Puttkammer is Editor-in-Chief). Professor Hans Morgenthau of the Dept. of Political Science, teaches International Law of War. Almost all student housing is taken over by the U.S. Navy.

1944-45  Law fraternities temporarily disappear during the War. Professor Ernst Puttkammer publishes War and the Law.

1945-46  The Frieda and Arnold Shure Research Fund is established.

1946-47  Walter J. Blum '41, Harry A. Kalven Jr. '38, and Bernard D. Meltzer '37 join the faculty.

peated efforts.
Another consideration that weighed with the faculty in its examination of the whole problem of research from a law-school point of view was the belief that the giving of professional training even in the broad sense was not necessarily the sole duty of a University Law School. It was felt that the obligation of utilizing the training and knowledge of the law faculty in making some contribution toward the solution of social problems might well be regarded as part of its broader functions.

These factors of broader, advanced, individualized education for both student and instructor and of the application of the legal ability and training of the faculty to ends other than those of solely giving professional instruction were all of effect in leading the faculty to the determination to provide for the establishment of so-called "seminar courses" and to afford opportunities for extra-curricular activities on the part of those members of the faculty who desired to engage therein.

These seminar courses are open only to a limited number of students. They meet informally at hours fixed by the instructor. The method of procedure in the various courses varies according to the subject-matter, the size of the group, and the ideas of the instructor. In some, individual problems are assigned to the various students and reports thereon made during the progress of the course. In others, some one topic is taken for examination by the entire group. The methods, of course, can be varied considerably. The courses are, roughly, of two different kinds. In some, the element of research consists in a detailed and careful scrutiny by the students of certain legal problems. Such, for example, are the seminars in trusts, corporate finance, administrative law, radio law, and one seminar in taxation. Other seminar courses take up one or more problems that are basically legal, but which are profitably open to examination from a non-legal point of view. Such are a seminar in evidence conducted jointly by the member of the law faculty giving the course in evidence and a member of the Department of
After classes in the Old Law School

Philosophy interested in the fundamental legal assumptions of evidence and in the psychological aspects of rules in evidence; a seminar in taxation conducted by the member of the law faculty giving the courses in constitutional law and taxation and a member of the Department of Economics who has specialized in the economic aspects of problems of taxation; and a seminar in psycho-analytic aspects of criminal law conducted by a member of the law faculty specializing in criminal law and an international psycho-analyst.

Investigative or research work that is not in its objective as immediately pedagogical as that just referred to is also going on. There are several varieties of this kind of work. There may be mentioned: a study in the problems, legal and economic, of the taxation of intangible personal property; a statistical investigation for the Wickersham commission of data on the procedure of the Federal Courts in criminal cases; a reorganization of the curriculum and methods of instruction in the police school of the city of Chicago. Other plans are on foot, but these will sufficiently illustrate the catholicity of the present efforts. What has been accomplished so far is of course but a beginning and is necessarily tentative. It seems at present to be successful. In the line of research, we wish to give all the encouragement and recognition that we can to individual initiative and to undertakings that seem promising, whether undertaken as part of the program of instruction, or as nonpedagogical investigation, or as both, for the two are far from being, in the last analysis, incomparable.

There are numerous other aspects of the organization of the Law School that will equally repay investigation; the constitution of the curriculum and methods of instruction are those that for the next year or two will particularly engage our attention.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>1947-48</td>
<td>The first Federal Tax Conference takes place. Students must have an annual T.B. examination. Harry A. Bigelow Teaching Fellowships are established.</td>
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<td>1948-49</td>
<td>Aaron Director joins the faculty. Tuition increases to $555 annually. LSAT is established. It is not required for admission, but is suggested.</td>
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<td>1950-51</td>
<td>Edward Levi is appointed Dean. Student-faculty dinners are instituted each quarter.</td>
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<td>1951-52</td>
<td>Allison Dunham, Karl N. Llewellyn and Soia Menschikoff join the faculty. The four-year program is dissolved. The J.D. is awarded after three years, with required courses during the first year, electives during the 2nd and 3rd years. The National Honor Scholarship program is established. The Law School Record begins publication. The Placement Office is established. A special summer seminar on &quot;The Police and Racial Tensions&quot; is held.</td>
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What Changes are Practical in Legal Education?

Wilber G. Katz
1941

We are considering this afternoon the law practice of the future. Judge Rutledge has spoken of the changing conditions which practitioners must face. Mr. Henderson has discussed the respects in which law graduates are unprepared for practice. What should the law schools do about it?

The task of the law schools in a period of rapid change is not easy. It is not merely a problem of adding new courses or of attempting to keep courses up to date. The fundamental problem is one of bringing students to an understanding of the very meaning of change in the law. Such an understanding is achieved only as students develop insight into the nature and function of law, the relation of law to social policy, the theory of precedent, and the relative functions of courts and legislatures. In short, the changing law has forced us to give attention to legal philosophy.

It was natural that law schools should largely ignore philosophical problems in the period of stability which ended with the last war. The pattern of legal education at the turn of the century reflected a view of the law as a fabric of rules and principles reasonably consistent and affording a fairly adequate basis for predicting decisions. Work remained for scholars, of course, in expounding and restating the law and for judges and legislators in removing minor inconsistencies and defects. There were, to be sure, legal philosophers who discussed what law is and its place in the study of society. But courses in jurisprudence were usually reserved for graduate students, for prospective law teachers.

We have been conscious for a long time that this is inadequate training for the lawyer in a period of rapid change in legal doctrine and administration; but inertia and confusion of purpose long delayed appropriate changes in legal education. As a result, many lawyers reflect one of two unsound attitudes toward the changing law.

The first of these is what Chief Justice Stone described as an attitude of "futile resistance to the inevitable," of "nostalgic yearning for an era that has passed." Similar attitudes have appeared, of course, among lawyers in other countries and in other periods of change. Attacks by British lawyers on the work of Lord Mansfield have a familiar ring. One of these complained that "Instead of those certain positive rules by which judgments . . . should invariably be determined, you have fondly introduced your own unsettled notions . . . of substantial justice."

I am not implying, of course, that every change in the law is desirable or that lawyers should not oppose changes which they believe unwise. But too often dislike of change in law and practice prevents a lawyer from understanding what is actually taking place and the forces responsible for the change. To quote John Foster Dulles, change and uncertainty "is naturally disturbing and upsetting to lawyers and tends to create in them a sullen resentfulness which, unless overcome, will largely disqualify them from effectively representing their clients."

This article is an edited version of an address given to the American Bar Association, Indianapolis, September 30, 1941. It was first published in 27 ABA Journal 759 (1941).
At the other extreme is the lawyer who takes the cynical position that the law is nothing but an argumentative technique. The classic statement of this attitude is the book "Woe Unto You Lawyers" by Professor Rodell of Yale. Rodell's position, in his own words, is that the law is nothing but a high-class racket, that the whole of the law is a hoax, a balloon, a lot of empty words. In view of the general skepticism of the past decades, it is not surprising that many young lawyers and law students have been strongly influenced by views such as these.

How are students to be made immune to the development of these attitudes? Many law teachers have come to realize that the study of the philosophy of law may furnish an effective antidote. At Chicago, we introduce the study of legal philosophy in the first year. We think that it is important for students to face and discuss the basic questions about the function of law in a changing world before his approach to the law has too far solidified. Whatever the differences on matters of detail, there is wide agreement on the proposition that increased emphasis on the theory and philosophy of law is a most practical step in current legal education.

A second change which has become a practical necessity is increased attention to legislation. This does not mean that students should learn quantities of statutory law or that courses in legislation should be made compulsory. But in the study of many fields of law, more attention must be given to statutory developments. I do not think that it is practical to teach corporation law, for example, without requiring each student to become familiar with the use of the general corporation law of his own state. Only by constant practice does a student become skillful in the art of reading and applying complicated statutes, and we all know that this is an irksome task, one which we neglect all too readily.

The third practical change in legal education is dictated by the fact that some of the most troublesome of recent changes are in the economic organization of the country. No lawyer is ready to meet them unless he has an understanding of economics. There is, of course, nothing new in the recognition of the close relation between law and other social sciences. Almost fifty years ago Mr. Justice Holmes said, "I look forward to a time when . . . we shall spend our energy on a study of the ends

1952-53  Research Program in Law and the Behavioral Sciences is established.
         The Joseph Henry Beale prize for excellence in the first-year writing program is established.
         Beecher Hall becomes the Law School Residence.
         The Law School's 50th Anniversary Dinner is held on December 19, 1952.

1953-54  Brainerd Currie, Philip B. Kurland, Jo Desha Lucas, and Hans Zeisel join the faculty.
         The Jury Project begins.
         Expansion of the Comparative Law Program leads to establishment of the M.Comp.L and D. Comp.L. degrees.
         The LSAT is now mandatory.
         Professors Walter Blum and Harry Kalven publish The Uneasy Case for Progressive Taxation; Professor William W. Crosskey publishes Politics and the Constitution in the History of the United States.
         The Ernst Freund Lectureship is established.

1954-55  The Supreme Court Seminar is added to the curriculum.
         Annual Alumni Fund raises $75,000.
         Student Moot Court Committee is established to oversee the Hinton Moot Court Competition.
         First moves are made to raise funds for a new building.

1955-56  "Scandal" in the Jury Project — Professors Harry Kalven and Edward Levi are charged with invasion of jury room privacy.
         Student enrollment exceeds 300 for the first time since World War II. C. R. Musser and Henry C. Simons Memorial Lectureships are established.
1956-57  Franci A. Allen and Nicholas deBelleville Katzenbach join the faculty.
Faculty wins the "quintennial" faculty-student softball game 19-18. They had lost the previous game in 1952 64-12. Law Students Association holds coffee hours in Beecher Hall.

1957-58  Cornerstone for the new Law School building is laid by Earl Warren and Lord Kilmuir. The Edwin F. Mandel Legal Aid Clinic is established. The Law School Residence moves to Burton-Judson Courts.

The Law Revision Program works with the Illinois Legislature on new legislation.

1959-60  Stanley Kaplan '33 and Leon Liddell join the faculty. The new building, designed by Eero Saarinen, opens on the South side of the Midway. Vice-President Richard M. Nixon dedicates the building on October 5.
The Floyd R. Mechem Scholarship is established.

1960-61  The Supreme Court Review begins publication. Tuition exceeds $1,000 for the first time. Professor Karl Llewellyn publishes The Common Law Tradition.

sought to be obtained and the reasons for desiring them. As a step toward this ideal it seems to me that every lawyer ought to seek an understanding of economics. The present divorce between the schools of political economy and law seems to me an evidence of how much progress in philosophical study still remains to be made. For the rational study of law, the black-letter man may be the man of the present, but the man of the future is the man of statistics and the master of economics."

Until recently we have gone on the theory that the student can learn his economics in college and his law in law school, and that the inter-relations will take care of themselves. It is not surprising, of course, that the synthesis has almost never taken place.

Our failure to develop the inter-relations between economics and law has not only handicapped our study of modern legislation but it has also impoverished our understanding of familiar doctrines of the common law. Take, for example, the elementary rule making an employer who is entirely without fault liable for the negligence of his employees. Even Holmes referred to this liability as wholly anomalous. He found in it only a survival of the ancient absolute liability of the head of a household or a fiction of identity of master and servant. Surely a more satisfactory understanding of the doctrine is to be reached in the light of the general theory of a competitive free-enterprise society. In such an economy productive activity is directed, of course, by the decisions of business men. And, if an industry involves special risks that outsiders may be injured by negligent employees, it would seem desirable to force business men who contemplate entering the industry to take this factor into account. If the prospective returns in the business are not high enough to cover the cost of insuring compensation for such injuries, from the social point of view the business should probably not be undertaken. In other words, we may understand the imposition of liability as an effort to assure that business decisions are responsibly made in the light of all the social costs of the enterprise. Without such liability, industries in which risks are relatively large would tend to be extended uneconomically. Freedom from liability would operate as a subsidy.

It has not been easy, of course, for the law schools to arrange programs through which the study of economics and related subjects may illuminate the understanding of law. A few schools, including the University of Chicago, have developed combined four-year programs including courses in fields such as economics.

Another mode of attack upon the problem is through the development of courses in which legal and economic aspects of critical problems are studied together. Let me take as an example the course in Law and Economic Organization to which students at Chicago devote half of their time in their senior year. For the first two months the work consisted of concentrated study of the anti-trust laws and of labor law in the light of the theory of prices and wages.

The next two months were devoted to a study of the marketing and employment problems of the steel industry. After an introductory view of the history of the industry and its major units, the study was organized around three alternative lines of governmental policy. These three policies might be described as the "let well enough alone" policy, the policy of "enforced competition," and "combination-with-regulation" policy. The steel anti-trust cases and the court and trade commission cases dealing with the basing point system of prices were studied in detail.

The work of the second half year was directed toward depression problems. Bankruptcy and corporate reorganization were studied as types of legal machinery for dealing with the problem of failure in a profit economy. The study included an effort to examine the various economic roles which the law of insolvency administration might be expected to fulfill, in guiding the allocation of resources, facilitating the transfer and abandonment of invested capital, and permitting the continuance of over-capitalized enterprises.

While experiments such as these appear to have great promise, it is by no means clear what sort of changes in legal education will most effectively enrich.
the study of law. In this connection I should like to urge that the experimental character of the present stage of legal education should be kept in mind by state authorities in framing their requirements for admission to the Bar. There has been a tendency in some states to phrase the rules in a rigid form which might check some of the most promising experimentation.

I have been speaking of changes in legal education made necessary by the changing law and practice. But what of the criticisms that law school training should be more practical, that graduates are turned out unprepared to practice law? They have studied the law of torts but they know nothing of what it means to prove or defend an accident case. They know the rules on offer, acceptance, and consideration, but they act as though they had never seen an actual contract. They have studied the law of pleading, but they do not know how to draft a simple complaint. They can recite rules of evidence, but they know nothing of examining a witness. They are innocent of the arts of negotiation and are baffled by the task of investigating a complicated question of fact. In sum, the only thing for which they are trained is the briefing of questions of law, but even here they are of little use for the memoranda they write are neither clear nor persuasive.

We cannot sidestep these charges. If we are honest we must admit that law schools do not turn out graduates ready to practice law. But if I may believe a leading doctor with whom I spoke this summer, our profession is not unique in this respect. In his opinion, when a medical student receives his M.D. and finishes his internship, he is only just ready to begin the study of medical practice.

Not only is it impossible for law schools to turn out graduates fully prepared for the work of the Bar, but it is a serious mistake for them to try. This does not mean that law schools are not concerned with the actual problems of practice. We must of course see to it that law is studied as a working system, and that rules of law are considered not as ends in themselves, but for the purpose of their application to practical situations. This is largely a matter of the personnel of our faculties. As our vigorous and candid chairman put it in a letter to me some two years ago, we must see to it that our law teachers are not "theoretical asses who don't know a practicing lawyer from a billy goat or who have no con-

1961-62 Kenneth W. Dam '57, Kenneth Culp Davis, Phil C. Neal, and Dallin H. Oaks '57 join the faculty.
The first Glass Menagerie, caricatures of the faculty by David Rothman '62, is published.

1962-63 Phil Neal is appointed Dean; David P. Currie joins the faculty.

1963-64 The Annual Alumni Fund passes $100,000 for the first time.
The Peursner sculpture in the reflecting pool is dedicated on June 10.

1964-65 R.H. Coase and Norval Morris become members of the faculty.
A Conference on "Problems of Urban Renewal" takes place, the first scholarly conference with papers presented by students.
Tuition is raised to $1500, ten times the original cost in 1902.
A quarterly law student newspaper, The Reporter, begins publication.
Professor Harry Kalven publishes The Negro and the First Amendment.

1965-66 Grant Gilmore and Edmund W. Kitch '64 join the faculty.
Law and Psychiatry seminar is instituted.
The Center for Studies in Criminal Justice is established.
The Julius Kreeger Professorship in Law and Criminology is established.
1966-67  Gerhard Casper joins the faculty.
         Trial Practice seminar is established.
         Student Legal Aid Association is established.

1967-68  Franklin Zimring '67 joins the faculty; Adolf Sprung is appointed Foreign Law Librarian.
         The Harry A. Bigelow Professorship is established.

1968-69  Edward Levi is appointed President of the University.
         New courses on Law and Urban Problems, Problems of the Urban Ghetto and The Selective Service System are taught.
         Tuition passes $2,000.
         The Summer Quarter program is abolished.
         Free, a student newspaper, begins publication.
         Professor David Currie publishes Federal Courts: Cases and Materials.

1969-70  Richard A. Posner joins the faculty.
         Law Women's Caucus is founded.
         Professor Bernard Meltzer publishes Labor Law: Cases, Materials and Problems;

Deputy Attorney General Ramsey Clark '50 visited the Law School in 1965 and spoke to students.

ception of his mental processes, his problems, his clients, or the function that he has to perform."

The one thing that the law schools can do with some effectiveness is to give a thorough groundwork in the general principles of law and in related bodies of knowledge. But they cannot do this task well if major emphasis is placed upon the immediately practical aspects of law work. In other words, it is not practical for the law schools to attempt to give instruction on the how-to-do-it level. It is a mistake, I think, to offer courses in bankruptcy practice or probate practice. An in the important field of taxation, what is the most practical type of course? Should law schools attempt to present a detailed survey of regulations and rulings, or is it more practical in the long run to focus the study upon major tax problems against a background of the economics of taxation and government finance?

There is something to be said for the proposition that the most practical education is the most theoretical. My own opinion has changed considerably in the past ten years. Some years ago, I gave a course in the reorganization of corpo-

rate and real estate bond issues. At the time, I was also practicing in this field, and I attempted to reproduce for my class the problems with which I was struggling downtown. I proceeded to swamp my students with unreported decisions and opinions of counsel, with deposit agreements, plans of reorganization and letters of solicitation, with practical techniques for dealing with the recalcitrant minority and the strike-suit lawyer. I think they enjoyed the course. It gave them the exhilarating illusion of dealing with real and current problems. They felt that they were learning something which they could really use as soon as they got out of school. But I have little doubt today that I was cheating them. In my zeal for presenting the latest "dope," I had, to be sure, given them some insight into the persistent problems in the field. But how much more valuable would my course have been if I had omitted many of the questions of temporary practical importance and developed the place of the subject in the economics of corporate enterprise.

It is not only that the time is insufficient for both basic theoretical discus-
sion and instruction of an immediately practical sort. A more serious difficulty is that with most students, the latter type of instruction defeats the former. After imbibing the strong drink of practical instruction, few students have a taste for the subtler flavors of basic principle.

There is one lawyers' technique, however, which the law schools should and can do more to develop. This is the art of writing. We may perhaps place upon the colleges some of the blame for the serious illiteracy of law-school graduates, but the law schools must accept their share. Many schools are making serious attacks upon this problem. Written work of various kinds is found increasingly among law school requirements.

At the University of Chicago, for example, the training in writing begins in the first year. Entering students are divided into small groups under the leadership of a faculty member or a graduate tutor. Topics are assigned for individual investigation and the reports are returned with written criticisms which are discussed in great detail in lengthy individual conferences. Students are required to rewrite their papers, often two or three times. We are convinced that only by some laborious process such as this can students learn to organize legal material and to express themselves clearly and persuasively.

I have suggested that much of a lawyer's education must follow his graduation from law school. Some of it will come, of course, from his associates in practice and some, we regret, through mistakes at the expense of his clients. But the work of this Section in connection with legal institutes and practicing-lawyer courses testifies to the need for formal post-graduate education for the practitioner. I should like to conclude with one point with respect to the relation between law school studies and this post-graduate instruction.

I think that there is need for three types of institutes or courses for practicing lawyers and that a clear separation of these types would contribute much to the whole program. In the first place, practicing lawyers have shown an interest in what the doctors call "refresher courses,"—general lectures, refreshing their recollection of material studied in school and bringing them up to date as to developments since graduation. In the second place, there is a call for detailed technical instruction in specialties for lawyers with considerable experience in the field. Both of these types of institutes or courses are to be distinguished from the kind of instruction needed by the young lawyer recently out of law school. I should like to see courses in the practical aspects of law work organized expressly for the "green" practitioner. Local bar associations should, I believe, take the responsibility for the organization of such instruction. In this type of teaching, the experienced practitioner, if he is also interested in education, can be much more effective than a law school professor. If such post-graduate instruction were generally available, the law schools would be relieved of much of the pressure to introduce such courses into their programs. The proper tasks of the law schools would be clarified and the energies of faculty members released for the performance of these tasks.
Legal Education Today

Edward H. Levi
1950

Every university law school which takes itself seriously has become during the last twenty years a self-conscious institution troubled about its aims and methods. During the course of the inventory which it has taken of itself, it has discovered that it is still the possessor of a great method of legal instruction which it inherited—namely, the case method—that it is the recipient of much and sometimes contradictory criticism from the bar and from the educational world, and that it has a host of problems which it must try to solve.

The conflicting criticism of law schools—that they are either too vocational or too theoretical—has served to make important the somewhat unreal question of whether university law schools exist to train lawyers or to give training in the science of the law. A statement of the supposed conflict in the language of almost fifty years ago would be ask whether law schools exist to give "adequate preparation for the practice of law as a profession" or rather "to cultivate and encourage the scientific study of systematic and comparative jurisprudence, legal history, and principles of legislation." This language is taken from the first announcement of the University of Chicago Law School issued in the year 1902. The faculty of that school at that time included Dean Joseph Beale, Professor Ernst Freund, Professor Horace Tenney, Professor James Parker Hall, and Judge Julian Mack. The answer which they gave to the supposed conflict was that both of these aims are proper objectives of a university law school.

Surely the correctness of this answer has not changed in the course of the years. No law school has any right to be in operation if it is not interested in and dedicated to the training of lawyers. But law is a learned profession. Good vocationalism requires that preparation for law be accomplished in institutions of learning and that the learning must be broadly conceived.

When the objective of a law school is stated to be the preparation of lawyers for the practice of law and also to provide research and study in the science of law, certain deficiencies are at once apparent in the method of instruction. The predominant method of instruction in university law schools today is the case method originally introduced in its popular form by Langdell at Harvard in 1871. The method has many virtues. It is an instrument which can give training in precision unequaled in the social sciences. It combines the development of general theory with the application to the specific case. When well done, it demands the active participation of the student in an enterprise which is unyielding in its requirement of clarity of thought. The case method, as Holmes stated, put body on the principles which otherwise would be nothing more than a "throng of glittering generalities, like a swarm of little bodiless cherubs fluttering at the top of one of Corregio's pictures."

But an understanding of law and
the practice of law require more than the reading of cases. There are at least three important weaknesses in the case method. First, the case system is clearly inadequate as a method of giving training in legal writing, craftsmanship, and trial practice. Second, the case method is insufficient for adequate training in techniques which are an important part of the modern lawyer’s equipment in some fields. For example, the case method is not an adequate device for the teaching of accounting. It provides the examples but does not provide the written material necessary for a development of the economic theories which are an indispensable part of the lawyer’s equipment for the handling of such subject matter as trade regulation cases. Third, the case method does not require a reading of the classics of law other than those that happen to be cases. Indeed, the preceptorial or apprentice­ship method of instruction often forced the student to read more of the legal classics than is now required. The law must be seen not only intensively as through a particular case but in general, and this was the contribution of Blackstone, Story, and Kent, even though no one would now propose that their textbooks replace the case method. The case method puts body upon the principles, but, standing alone, it does not sufficiently show the purpose and effect of legal institutions or the values of our own legal order so important in a world in which those values are under constant attack.

Inasmuch as the case method of instruction is not only the predominant method of instruction in the modern university law school but almost the only method, it seems clear that some of the criticism which law schools have received from the bar and from educators must be accepted as correct. But the law schools have a defense. The excellence of the case method is such that it is right and proper that law schools should have been slow to incorporate into the curriculum new methods or new subject matter risking deterioration of quality in favor of innovation. Law schools are intensely concerned with high standards in instruction and in the quality of learning. As we know how to work the case method. We are not so sure we know how to work anything else as well.

There are real difficulties which must be met, and over a fifty-year period they have not been solved. Law schools are sometimes unfavorably compared to medical schools. But, if the analogy be a fair one, then it must be pointed out that law schools do not have cases on which to operate. They do not have the money or the authority to create an actual police court. No court has provision for a glassed-off area where law students under the guidance of a trained instructor can watch and receive comments upon the operation going on below. In this area, following the analogy, the problem is not to get a trained doctor to lecture to the students on how he operates; it is really to provide some way for the students to take part in something at least similar to an operation. Or, following the analogy to another area, in contrast to the vast sums of money provided for medical research, it is almost correct to say that no money whatsoever is provided for research in the law schools.

But even if we do not have the solution in all cases, and perhaps though there may be no solution, it is incumbent on law schools to recognize their problems and to try to provide some answers for them. Let me speak of four of them.

First, law schools have been grossly deficient with respect to training in legal writing and craftsmanship. The best

Wine Mess, early 1970s

1974-75 William M. Landes joins the faculty.
In the wake of Watergate, a new course in Professional Responsibility is added to the curriculum.
Students must now have group health insurance.
The Wilson-Dickinson Professorship is established.
The Ulysses S. and Marguerite S. Schwartz Memorial Fund is established.

1975-76 Norval Morris is appointed Dean.
Hard Times, a student newspaper of the Chicago chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, begins publication.
The Wilber G. Katz Lectureship and the Leo Spitz Professorship in International Law are established.

1976-77 Gidon A.G. Gottlieb joins the faculty.
A joint degree program is established between the Committee on Public Policy Studies and the Law School.
Tuition exceeds $4,000 for the first time.
The Chicago Forum, a student newspaper, begins publication.
Elements of the Law is dropped from the first-year curriculum for the first time since its inception in 1939.
The Harry A. Kalven Jr. Professorship is established.
The Victor H. Kramer Foundation Fellowship is established.
1977-78

Antonin Scalia joins the faculty.
Elements of the Law returns to the first year curriculum.
The Law School establishes a joint degree program with the Dept. of Economics.
The Law School Film Society is established.
The Law School marks its 75th anniversary with two days of celebrations, October 1-2.
The Lee and Brena Freeman Professorship and the Harry N. Wyatt Professorship are established.

1978-79

Frank H. Easterbrook '73 joins the faculty.
The first Ann Watson Barber Outstanding Service Award for students, for improving the quality of life at the Law School, is awarded.
The first issue of Crime and Justice appears.
The Edward H. Levi Distinguished Service Professorship is established.
Professor Philip Kurland publishes Watergate and the Constitution.

1979-80

Gerhard Caspar is appointed Dean.
The Phoenix, the student newspaper, makes its first appearance.
The annual Fund for the Law School reaches $500,000.

law students receive training in writing for the law reviews. Most law students probably have the opportunity of writing one brief in a moot-court case. Beyond that, and occasional course papers, the only additional writing a law student is required to engage in is the final examination. The deficiency in preparation, however, is greater than this makes it appear. The law student's knowledge has come to him as a result of the examination of selected cases grouped around the theoretical framework of a particular subject matter. A typical law student has never been forced to cut across subject matters, as one would be required to do in drafting the documents needed for one business transaction. Some members of the bar may recall their own sense of difficulty when confronted for the first time with a problem such as drafting the papers for a co-operative housing project wherein it was necessary to keep in mind matters of property law, taxation, business law, and credit devices.

Probably the principal reason why law schools have not given such training is financial. Instruction in legal writing and in draftsmanship requires individual attention for each student. It is not enough to set the problem and then let the student go to work. Someone must read this product with a critical eye, point out the weaknesses, and require the draft to be redone. Learning comes from the rewriting. Instruction in writing and draftsmanship when so accomplished equals the precision of the case method, but it is far more costly.

The University of Chicago Law School, in an endeavor to remedy this deficiency, initiated in 1937, and has since developed, its tutorial system. Under the tutorial system the students are given problems somewhat similar to those which might be met in practice. The students are then required to conduct research on their own and to set forth their findings in a legal memorandum. The tutor goes over each memorandum and points out its weaknesses, and a new draft must then be submitted. This new draft is again reviewed by the
tutor. In the second year the student is required to go further. He is given a legal transaction to work out. He must conduct the necessary research across many fields of law; he must draft the actual documents which he thinks will be required to protect his client. The essence of the system is that the tutor works with each student alone. He insists on work as nearly perfect as conscientious craftsmanship will permit. The student thus begins to learn what it takes to make finished business of a transaction.

It is perhaps not appropriate for me to appraise this addition to the curriculum. Certainly effort and experience have been required to make it effective. In the last few years, many schools, including Harvard, have adopted this system in a modified form, which suggests that this answer to one recognized deficiency is receiving serious attention.

A second deficiency of present-day legal education concerns the failure of the schools to prepare students to try cases. Evidence, pleading, and trial practice are, of course, taught. But it is likely that a student will never have seen a jury selected or a case tried before he graduates. He will know nothing about the art of cross-examination. He will not know what is expected of him in the courtroom, and he will not know how to prepare a case for trial. He still has ahead of him the delightful experience of not being able to find the right document at the crucial moment because he failed to make a cross-index. He will learn by doing once he is in the practice. And he undoubtedly will then learn techniques of practice better than he would in the law school.

Law schools do realize that in a real sense they do not train lawyers; rather they train students who, after they have engaged in practice, will become lawyers. It is a matter of continuing self-education. Law offices do carry on and control a kind of apprenticeship or internship training in which the education is continued. But it must be admitted that, while this training is often superbly given, sometimes it is not. A young law graduate may spend his early years in a large office writing legal memoranda and perhaps drafting, and while he no doubt will be told that the test of his work is whether it stands up in court, this may be an experience which, in the early years at least, he will not have. If it is important that young lawyers be well rounded, then the problem of completion of legal education to cover matters of trial practice still remains an area where work can be done. Perhaps this is not a matter for the law schools, it surely is not a matter for the law schools alone.

1980-81
Douglas G. Baird and Joseph Isenbergh join the faculty.
The William B. Graham Distinguished Service Professorship and the Russell Baker Scholarship Fund are established.

1981-82
Cass R. Sunstein and Diane P. Wood join the faculty.
The Legal History Program is established.
The Mandel Clinic wins a landmark decision in Logan v. Zimmerman Brush before the U.S. Supreme Court.
The Chicago Law Foundation is established to raise funds to support public service activities by students.
The Russell Baker Scholars Fund is founded.

1982-83
Mary E. Becker '80 and Richard H. Helmholz join the faculty.
The Federalist Society is established.
The Harry N. Wyatt Scholarship is established. Seventy-five percent of the students now receive financial aid.
A Capital Campaign is launched.
1983-84  Geoffrey P. Miller joins the faculty.
         The International and Comparative Law Society is established.
         Students perform the first Law School Musical, "Lawyers in Love," February 17.
         The Ruth Wyatt Rosenson Professorship and the Edith Lowenstein Scholarship are established.
         Professor Hans Zeisel publishes The Limits of Law Enforcement.

1984-85  Albert W. Alscher, Daniel R. Fischel '77, and Michael W. McConnell '79 join the faculty.
         Tuition exceeds $10,000.
         The University of Chicago Legal Forum begins publication.
         Groundbreaking for the library extension takes place Saturday, May 4.
         The Gay/Lesbian Law Students Association is founded.
         The Kirkland & Ellis Professorship and the Frank Greenberg Dean's Discretionary Fund are established.

1985-86  David A. Strauss and Paul M. Bator join the faculty.
         The Frank and Bernice J. Greenberg Professorship, the Norton Clapp Fund, the Frank and Bernice J. Greenberg Scholarship Fund, and the Maurice and Muriel Fulton Lectureship are established.

1986-87  Stephen J. Schulhofer and Alan O. Sykes join the faculty.
         The Progressive Law Students Association is established.

Progress in this area will require the special collaboration of the bar. I hope we may have this collaboration.

The third deficiency relates to the failure to provide training in certain techniques which over the last fifty years have become part of the modern lawyer's equipment. The case method was evolved in the period directly after the Civil War—a period of great industrial development but before the growth of the modern corporation, the holding company, the labor union, and the regulatory acts and commissions. In many areas the practice of law has changed completely since that time. Lawyers have recognized the change. It was perhaps first recognized in the constitutional law field with the Brandeis brief. But today it is matter of private law as well. In the 1920's, when Chicago lawyers litigated the legality of certain trade association practices, they presented the Supreme Court of the United States with a brief replete with economic data and a full volume of economic theory. When the United States Steel Corporation appeared before the Temporary National Economic Committee, its lawyers employed economists and statisticians to present an economic view of the operations of the company. Today the balance sheet and economic theory have become exceedingly important in some areas of the law, as, for example, corporations, taxation, labor law, and trade regulations. And it can no longer be said that this is true only for the large and exceptional case. Today's law student has a right to ask that he receive sufficient training to equip him to handle the evidence and theories used by law-

The women's intramural football champions, 1984
This I mean that legal theory does not exist in isolation. It describes historic institutions which have purposes to serve and which are to be seen as part of the structure of modern society. An understanding and evaluation of these institutions must be a central purpose of legal education. It is not enough to teach economics and accounting as techniques used by some lawyers in some fields of law. An ability to use accounting in handling a tax case, or in determining when dividends may be paid, or in evaluating a price differential under the Robinson-Patman Act is only part of the story. The art of a lawyer requires much more. Ultimately the lawyer must advise on matters of policy. He must be able to translate the issues of the present into the probable issues of the future. He must be able to cut through the clichés of his own time and to understand the basic forces which may bring about changes. And since the profession itself can exert a powerful influence on the course of events, it is important that the individual lawyer be assisted to gain for himself a philosophy of law in which legal institutions are understood in terms of the interests which they protect.

A lawyer ought to have a philosophy about civil liberties. He ought to have a philosophy about property rights, which is to say that he must have some understanding of economic and political theory. An institution of learning ought to assume some responsibility for helping him educate himself in these areas. The areas are of course controversial, but they are important, and they should not be avoided. What is required today is a restatement of law in the various fields, not in terms of legal doctrine alone, but in terms of the basic principles which the institutions of law exemplify. No one would doubt that the laws of conveyancing originally reflected the principles of a feudal system. The modern institution of law must be similarly understood and evaluated. The law schools have not been equipped to do this.

The legal philosophy of instrumentality has dominated the law schools for a considerable period of time. Law is viewed as an instrument to achieve ends which are given. Law is an argumentative technique to be used as the fashion of the moment requires. Where public policy enters in, then it is left to the nonlawyer, the psychiatrist, the criminologist, the economist, or the social worker, to state the desired end. The lawyer is regarded as the technician; the substance is left to someone else.

But in actual fact the lawyer has not been so demoted in our society, and to so demote the lawyer would be quite contrary to the whole tradition of the law. It was the common law, the work of the lawyers, which held society together as a kind of constitutional law. In our own day changes in the field of criminology, or public regulation of business, or in the field of international institutions, ought to be measured against the concepts, purposes, and operations of our own legal system. But this cannot be done unless the underlying theories of our own institutions have been re-examined and restated. One place where this should be done is in the universities, and the place in the universities for this is the law school.

This recitation of deficiencies should not serve to detract from the virtues of the modern university law school. These are mainly the virtues of the case method: superb training in legal principles and in legal reasoning, related so far as possible, to the actualities of our own day. In some instances in addition—and the work of Professor Crosskey at Chicago is an example—there has been truly monumental work into the historical background of legal institutions.

But something more is required. At Chicago we propose to bring back to the Law School each year a number of lawyers who have been in practice, to undertake for a year or two special studies in various fields of the law which are either neglected or suffer from an inadequate combination of scholarship and experience. That hodgepodge of legislation, the Robinson-Patman Act, deserves thoroughgoing study both in terms of legal and economic theory and in terms of its practical application. Law enforcement and criminology surely need such attention. More broadly, gov

1987-88 Geoffrey Stone is appointed Dean; Daniel N. Shaviro joins the faculty.
The Program in Law and Government is established.
The New Graduate Residence Hall replaces Burton-Judson Courts as Law School housing.
The first Midway Dinner for second-year students is held.

1988-89 Thomas R. Mulroy Awards for Excellence in Appellate Advocacy and the Ruth Wyatt Rosenson Scholarship Fund are established.
The student phonathon is established.
1989-90

Stephen T. Holmes joins the faculty.
New courses are taught in American Foreign Relations Law and Comparative Japanese and U.S. Business Law.
The Health Care Law Society and Law Students against Homelessness are established.
The D'Angelo Law Library exceeds 500,000 volumes.
The first student talent show is held.
The women's intramural football team wins the University championship for the fourth year in a row.

1990-91

Clinical Professor titles are established. Randolph Stone is appointed Director of the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic.
Twenty-eight LL.M. degrees are awarded—the largest number in Law School history.
Tuition exceeds $15,000.
The Fund for the Law School reaches $1.5 million for the first time.
The Center for the Study of Constitutional and Legal Change in Eastern Europe is established.
The Hon. Frank Easterbrook and Professor Daniel Fischel publish The Economic Structure of Corporate Law.
Professor Joseph Isenbergh publishes International Taxation: U.S. Taxation of Foreign Taxpayers and Foreign Income (2 vol.).
Professor Cass Sunstein publishes After the Rights Revolution: Reconceiving the Regulatory State.

1991-92

The Law School celebrates the University’s centennial.

Because an understanding of law is a necessity in a democratic state. Not only must each generation restate for itself the values exemplified in the legal order, but this is an era in which a failure to understand and to restate the science of law may leave a community vulnerable in the face of an attack on the nature of law itself. So the perspective, knowledge, and judgment which the study of law can give have a special value in this time of stress.

The purpose of a university law school is to train these lawyers and to promote and increase the understanding of our own legal institutions. In this work it asks for the understanding, collaboration, and support of the bar.
MESSAGE FROM THE FUND FOR THE LAW SCHOOL CHAIR

It is a great pleasure to report that the Fund surpassed its goal of $1.5 million, raising a record $1,569,159. This represents an increase of 8% over the previous year.

For the third year in a row Tisa Hughes and Susan Davies organized a student phonathon for the Annual Fund. Once again there was great success. Over four evenings, fifty-three students made their calls, raising a record $151,754 in pledges. Special thanks go to Tisa Hughes and Susan Davies for their continued support in this event. Also, with the help of Karen Johnston and Lisa Hartfield, the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic organized its very first student phonathon. Thirteen students raised $8,460 in pledges for the Clinic in just one evening! Thanks to all students who solicited pledges for both the Fund and the Clinic phonathon.

Special thanks go to Terry Diamond for his support and leadership in chairing the Decades committee structure and to the Leadership Committee of Stuart Bernstein, John R. Dent, Charles L. Edwards, Robert M. Green, O. Lock Holmes, Rodrigo J. Howard, Milton A. Levenfeld, William F. Lloyd, Richard L. Marcus, Neal S. Millard, Henry J. Mohrman, Claire E. Pensyl, Lawrence E. Rubin, Philip L. Verveer, Claire E. Weiler, and William A. Zolla for their accomplishments. This committee recruited over 125 fundraising volunteers who accepted class and regional assignments, making personal contact with alumni across the country. The efforts of all these volunteers are deeply appreciated.

Most important, we thank, once more, everyone who made contributions to this year’s Fund. The extraordinary vitality of the Law School at this moment in its history is a direct result of the active support of its many well-wishers.

The potential for further growth in the Fund is very great. Lured by the challenge of more fully realizing this potential, I have committed to serve as Fund for the Law School Chair for one additional year. All leadership volunteers contacted so far have also agreed to serve again with many opting to further strengthen the team by drawing in co-chairmen. I believe that the Law School can look forward to another successful year for the Fund.

Linda Thoren Neal '67

1990–91 VOLUNTEERS

Linda Thoren Neal '67
Fund for the Law School Chair

Charles L. Edwards '65 Chicago Bigelow Society Chair
O. Lock Holmes Jr. ’73 San Francisco Chair
Rodrigo J. Howard ’82 New York Chair
Milton A. Levenfeld ’50 Chicago Hinton-Hall Societies Chair
Neal S. Millard ’72 Los Angeles Chair
Henry J. Mohrman Jr. ’73 Regional Chair
Philip L. Verveer ’69 District of Columbia Chair
William A. Zolla ’65 Chicago Katz Society Chair

Terry D. Diamond '63
Fund for the Law School Decades Chair

Stuart Bernstein ’47 Decade of the 40s Chair
John R. Dent ’90 Most Recent Graduating Class Chair
Robert M. Green ’57 Decade of the 50s Chair
William F. Lloyd ’75 Firm Chair
Richard L. Marcus ’62 Decade of the 60s Chair
Claire E. Pensyl ’78 Mandel Legal Aid Clinic Chair
Lawrence E. Rubin ’70 Decade of the 70s Chair
Claire A. Weiler ’83 Decade of the 80s Chair
REUNION VOLUNTEERS

1941
Alexander Lowinger, Chair
Walter Blum
William Brandt
Howard Hawkins
Jerome Katzin
John Shephard

1951
Charles Russ, Co-chair
Gerald Specter, Co-chair
Paul Allison
J. Richard Bockelman
Gerald Greenwald
Walter Hoffmann
Robert Kharasch
Laurence Lee
Charles Lippitz
Edward Nakamura
Karl Nygren
Paul Rosenblum
Robert Schoerb

1966
Steve Barnett, Chair
Steven Bashwiner
Robert M. Berger
James Berke
Roland Brandel
David N. Brown
Lewis Collens
Terry Feiertag
Micalyn Harris
Henry Krasnow
Duane Krohnke
George Ranney Jr.
Robert Skirnick
Voyle Wilson

1976
Steven Stein, Chair
Donald Cassling
Robert Ebe
Steven Fifer
Thomas Fitzpatrick
Fred Giants
David Greenbaum
Marty Jacobson
Fred Kurland
Howard Lakind
Alison Miller
Samuel Mullin
Phillip Recht

1981
Kevin Murphy, Chair
Robert Craig
Bryant Edwards
Rodolfo Garcia
Bryan Krakauer
Mark W. Smith
Stephen R. Smith
Paul Strasen
George Vurdelja
Daniel Westman
Diana White

*Deceased

FUND FOR THE LAW SCHOOL VOLUNTEERS

E. Jeffrey Banchero '77
Dale E. Belhoffer '68
Joel M. Bernstein '69
Robert S. Blatt '52
Neal J. Block '67
Fern C. Bornchill '72
John W. Bowden '53
William R. Brindt '50
Michael T. Brody '83
Johnine J. Brown '77
George F. Bruder '63
Carl S. Burkhalter '90
Ronald G. Carr '73
J. Michael Clear '74

Fund for the Law School Contributions
2 Year Breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Alumni</th>
<th>Friends</th>
<th>Other</th>
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<td>1990</td>
<td>$1,449,177</td>
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<td>$99,402</td>
<td>$23,669</td>
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1990/91 | 2,666 | 55 | 2,721 | 2,435 |
1989/90 | 63 | 2,498 |

Reunion Contributions
2 Year Breakdown

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<th>Participation Rate</th>
<th>Funds Contributed</th>
<th>Participation Rate</th>
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<td>$17,625</td>
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<td>1951</td>
<td>$13,610</td>
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<td>$7,615</td>
<td>45%</td>
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<td>1956</td>
<td>$14,995</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>$10,185</td>
<td>33%</td>
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<td>1961</td>
<td>$62,690</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>$33,106</td>
<td>44%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>$63,730</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>$30,031</td>
<td>42%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>$36,141</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>$31,265</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>$28,675</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>$28,535</td>
<td>50%</td>
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Peter Dowd
A. M. John
Jennifer A.
John D.
C. Janice
John
M. Feinman
Jay S.
Jeffrey S. Emmer
Maurice T.
E. David
Michael V.
Marc R. Daniel '90
Oscar A. David '87
John M. Delehanty '69
Michael V. DeFelice '90
Karen J. Diliberti '90
John D. Donlevy '57
James A. Donohoe '62
J. Peter Dowd '75
E. Ellen Duff '80
David E. Durant '90
T. Stephen Dyer '79
Maurice S. Emmer '78
Ward Farnsworth '58
Jay M. Feinman '75
Bruce S. Feldlacker '65
A. Daniel Feldman '55
Leo Feldman '54
Don W. Fowler '69
Deborah C. Franczak '72
Michael J. Freed '62
John M. Friedman Jr. '70
D. James Gehring '77
Eric P. Gershenson '75
Robert H. Gerstein '59
Don E. Glickman '72
Robert J. Goldberg '65
Jeffrey S. Goldman '70
Donald R. Gordon '79
Janice C. Griffith '65
Lionel G. Gross '50
Brigitta R. Gulya '89
Harold L. Henderson '64
Kathleen M. Hennessy '85
David I. Herbst '64
Douglas A. Holmberg '90

Case Hoogendoorn '69
Allan Horwich '69
Glen S. Howard '74
James C. Hsu '90
John J. Jacobsen Jr. '75
Elliot A. Johnson '81
Malcolm S. Kamin '64
Kent E. Karohl '58
Alan M. Konik '75
Thomas E. Lanctor '79
Rodger M. Landau '90
Stephanie R. Leider '87
Nancy A. Lieberman '79
David K. Linnan '79
Richard M. Lipton '77
Elizabeth Evans Lyle '90
Bruce R. MacLeod '73
Heidi J. Massa '83
Michael L. McCluggage '72
James J. McClure Jr. '49
Terry A. McClroy '70
Lee B. McTurnan '63
Jacques K. Meguire '79
Pamela M. Meyerson '83
Robert S. Milnikel '53
Elliot I. Molk '89
Peter J. Mone '65
John W. Muir '80
Joel M. Neuman '88
Emily Nicklin '77
Roger Orf '79
Richard M. Orlikoff '49
Andrew M. Ostrognai '89
Gregory G. Palmer '83
Lee T. Polk '70
Sarah M. Rechter '90
Lawrence C. Roskin '68
Nancy R. Rotering '90
Sarah E. Rudolph '90
Gail P. Runnfeldt '79
Harold S. Russell '62

Thelma B. Simon '40
David F. Smutney '90
Barbara Stafford '90
William P. Steinbrecher '44
John A. Strain '74
Sandra E. Strassman '90
Joe A. Sutherland '58
Stephen E. Tallent '62
C. Steven Tomashofsky '85
John B. Truskowski '70
Catherine A. Van Horn '90
James Van Santen '48
Linda Van Winkle-Deacon '73
David J. Vandermeulen '85
George Vernon '75
Richard F. Watt '42
Elizabeth L. Welley '79
Thomas G. West '65
Alison Whalen '82
Lane Wharton Jr. '74
James S. Whitehead '74
Maureen A. Whiteman '84
Scott R. Williamson '85
Catherine H. Winterburn '90
Maynard I. Wishner '47
Charles B. Wolf '75
Edward E. Yalowitz '60
Morton H. Zalutsky '60
Lawrence J. Zlatkin '86
Brooke J. Zykan '90

FUND FOR THE LAW SCHOOL
CLASS REPRESENTATIVES

1940
Thelma Brook Simon
Daniel C. Smith
Saul I. Stern

1942
Maurice Fulton
Russell J. Parsons
Richard F. Watt

1943–1946
I. Frank Harlow
Louis W. Levit
William P. Steinbrecher
Dale M. Stucky

1947
Stuart Bernstein
Laurence A. Carton
Maynard I. Wishner

1948
Nancy M. Sherman
James Van Santen

1949
Abe Krash
John A. Morris
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1950 | William R. Brandt  
      | Lionel G. Gross  
      | Milton A. Levenfeld |
| 1952 | Robert S. Blatt  
      | Maurice H. Jacobs  
      | Roger A. Weller |
| 1953 | Jean Allard  
      | John W. Bowden  
      | George J. Phocas |
| 1954 | Donald Baker  
      | Leo Feldman |
| 1955 | Joseph N. DuCanto  
      | Donald M. Ephraim  
      | A. Daniel Feldman |
| 1957 | John D. Donlevy  
      | Robert M. Green  
      | Elmer W. Johnson |
| 1958 | Ward Farnsworth  
      | Francis J. Gerlits  
      | Robert C. Gobelman |
| 1959 | Robert H. Gerstein  
      | Robert L. Lofts  
      | George L. Saunders Jr. |
| 1960 | Stuart A. Applebaum  
      | Gerald F. Munitz |
| 1962 | Richard L. Marcus  
      | Harold S. Russell  
      | Stephen E. Tallent |
| 1963 | Terry D. Diamond  
      | Burton E. Glazov |
| 1964 | Malcolm S. Kamin  
      | Laurel J. McKee  
      | Mitchell S. Shapiro |
| 1965 | Charles L. Edwards  
      | Bruce S. Feldacker  
      | Lawrence T. Hoyle Jr. |
| 1967 | William A. Achenbach  
      | Neal J. Block  
      | Linda Thoren Neal |
| 1968 | Karl M. Becker  
      | Ronald DeKoven  
      | Lawrence C. Roskin |
| 1969 | Allan Horwich  
      | Joel H. Kaplan  
      | Philip L. Verveer |
| 1970 | John M. Friedman Jr.  
      | Lawrence E. Rubin  
      | John B. Truskowski |
| 1972 | Fern C. Borchill  
      | Neal S. Millard  
      | Ann E. Spiotto |
| 1973 | Ronald G. Carr  
      | O. Lock Holmes  
      | Douglas M. Kraus |
| 1974 | J. Michael Clear  
      | Michael R. Hassan  
      | James S. Whitehead |
| 1975 | Anne E. Dewey  
      | Charles B. Wolf |

Class Giving

The following classes contributed $50,000 or more to the Law School in 1990–91:

- Class of 1965: $153,078
- Class of 1977: $128,070
- Class of 1978: $119,506
- Class of 1952: $84,172
- Class of 1971: $63,730
- Class of 1961: $62,690
- Class of 1963: $60,379
- Class of 1935: $58,175
- Class of 1964: $55,923
- Class of 1957: $54,450
- Class of 1967: $54,177
- Class of 1968: $51,775

The following classes’ participation rate was 50% or more in 1990–91:

- Class of 1941: 85%
- Class of 1949: 58%
- Class of 1955: 57%
- Class of 1974: 55%
- Class of 1982: 53%
- Class of 1932: 52%
- Class of 1937: 52%
- Class of 1979: 52%
- Class of 1942: 51%
- Class of 1973: 51%
- Class of 1969: 50%

The following classes’ mean gift per donor was $1,200 or more in 1990–91:

- Class of 1935: $3,422
- Class of 1936: $3,046
- Class of 1952: $2,551
- Class of 1965: $2,319
- Class of 1978: $1,928
- Class of 1921: $1,833
- Class of 1977: $1,779
- Class of 1957: $1,650
- Class of 1932: $1,555
- Class of 1961: $1,458
- Class of 1941: $1,391
- Class of 1931: $1,232
Law Firm Giving
(Includes firms with 10 or more University of Chicago Law School graduates)

The following law firms contributed $15,000 or more to the Law School in 1990/91.

Mayer, Brown & Platt $60,136
Kirkland & Ellis $54,310
Baker & McKenzie $34,815
Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal $34,490
Neal Gerber & Eisenberg $34,025
Sidley & Austin $31,212
Lord Bissell & Brook $31,025
Chapman and Cutler $26,076
Latham & Watkins $22,831
Katten, Muchin & Zavis $21,400
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom $19,917
Jenner & Block $17,875

The following law firms' alumni participation rate was 60% or more in 1990-91.

D'Ancona Pflaum 84%
Miller Shakman Hamilton & Kurtzon 83%
Chapman and Cutler 73%
Davis Polk & Wardwell 73%
Faegre & Benson 73%
Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison 73%
Vedder Price Kaufman & Kammholz 73%
Neal Gerber & Eisenberg 67%
Foley & Lardner 63%
Sidley & Austin 63%

The following law firms' mean gift per graduate was $700 or more in 1990-91.

Neal Gerber & Eisenberg $2,835
Lord Bissell & Brook $1,293
Baker & McKenzie $1,055
Dewey Ballantine $1,020
Chapman and Cutler $1,003
Shearman & Sterling $827
Kirkland & Ellis $791
Katten, Muchin & Zavis $764
Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett $755
Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison $743
Gibson Dunn & Crutcher $734
Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal $719

1977
Laura G. Hassan
Emily Nicklin

1978
Maurice S. Emmer
W. Warren Scott III

1979
Gail P. Runnfeldt
Priscilla C. Sperling

1980
Stuart A. Cohn
F. Ellen Duff
Frederick C. Lowinger

1982
David R. Baker
Rodrigo J. Howard
Thomas J. Scorza

1983
Jeffrey J. Keenan
Gregory G. Palmer

1984
Samuel M. Hung
Maureen A. Whiteman

1985
Mary E. Kazimer
Scott R. Williamson

1986
Marjorie J. MacLean
David A. McArdle
Lawrence J. Zlatkin

1987
Samuel W. Ach
Oscar A. David

1988
Joel M. Neuman
Stephen L. Ritchie
Luís G. Vera

1989
Brigitta R. Gulya
Andrew M. Ostrogani

FIRM REPRESENTATIVES
Dale E. Bethoffe '68, Faegre & Benson
H. Nicholas Berberian '78, Neal Gerber & Eisenberg
Wilbur H. Boies IV '68, McDermott Will & Emery
Alan R. Brodie '54, Bell, Boyd & Lloyd
David A. Bronner '73, Katten Muchin & Zavis
Geraldine S. Brown '75, Miller Shakman Hamilton & Kurtzon
John E. Burns '74, Gibson Dunn & Crutcher
Patrick A. Fraiolli Jr. '88, Weit Gotshal & Manges
Ellen A. Fredel '79, Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge
Edward P. Gilbert '80, Perkins & Coie
Wayne S. Gilmartin '75, Goldberg, Kohn, Bell, Black, Rosenbloom & Moritz
Walter C. Greenough '75, Schiff Hardin & Waite
Lionel G. Gross '50, Altheimer & Gray
David A. Grossberg '75, D'Ancona Pflaum
Ronald W. Hanson '75, Latham & Watkins
Denise J. Harvey '84, Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett
Michael R. Hassan '74, Lord Bissell & Brook
Marian S. Jacobson '70, Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal
Mary E. Kazimer '85, Pillsbury Madison & Sutro
Thomas O. Kelly III '83, Dorsey & Whitney
Robert J. Kopecki '79, Kirkland & Ellis
Nancy A. Lieberman '79, Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom
William F. Lloyd '75, Sidley & Austin

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All Law School Contributions
1990/91

Fund for the Law School
Unrestricted Funds $1,484,691
Mandel Legal Aid Clinic $84,468
Total $1,569,159

All Restricted Funds $2,630,507

All Law School Contributions $4,199,666

Jerome M. Marcus '86, Dechert Price & Rhoads
Frank D. Mayer Jr. '59, Mayer, Brown & Platt
Michael L. McCluggage '72, Wildman Harrold Allen & Dixon
Kenneth G. McKenna '84, Shearman & Sterling
Neal S. Millard '72, Jones Day Reavis & Pogue
Robert S. Milnikel '53, Peterson & Ross
Peter J. Mone '65, Baker & McKenzie
Greg W. Renz '75, Foley & Lardner
Thomas F. Sax '85, Arvey Hodes Costello & Berman
Adam Silver '88, Cravath Swaine & Moore
C. Steven Tomashefsky '85, Jenner & Block
Thomas Unterman '69, Morrison & Foerster
John A. Ward III '65, Chapman and Cutler
Robert F. Weber '75, Seyfarth Shaw
Fairweather & Geraldson
Charles B. Wolf '75, Veldder Price
Kaufman & Kammholz
Neal L. Wolf '74, Winston & Strawn

STUDENT PHONATHON

Volunteers
FUND FOR THE LAW SCHOOL

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<td>Irving H. Paley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alfred B. Teton</td>
<td>'36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas M. Thomas</td>
<td>'35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert A. Thorsen</td>
<td>'37</td>
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<tr>
<td>John J. Tigert Jr.</td>
<td>'73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ricki R. Tigert</td>
<td>'76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenneth S. Tolle '55</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. Stephen Treat '80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Junjirō J. Tsujibata</td>
<td>'67</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roger D. '76 and Sally D. Turner</td>
<td>'76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward E. Vaill '65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Janis R. and Peter M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>van Zante '71</td>
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<tr>
<td>David J. Vandermeulen</td>
<td>'85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paul W. Voegeli '71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maurice Walk '21</td>
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<td>John A. Ward III '65</td>
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<tr>
<td>William B. Weinländer '62</td>
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<td>Richard M. Weinroth '83</td>
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<td>Estate of Gilda H. Weiss</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matthew E. Welsh '37</td>
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<td>The Whistler Foundation</td>
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<td>James S. Whitehead</td>
<td>'74</td>
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<td>Edwin F. Wiley '52</td>
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<td>Hubert L. Will '57</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erich F. '74 and Susan A. Wise '74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen E. Witt '82</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas A. Witt '77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael G. Wolfson</td>
<td>'64</td>
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<tr>
<td>George H. Wu '75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael A. Wyatt '55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donald J. Yellen '48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morton H. Zalutsky '60</td>
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<tr>
<td>John E. Zimmerman '49</td>
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<tr>
<td>William A. Zolla '65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barry L. and Jan R. Zubrow Foundation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barry L. '79 and Jan R. Zubrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Zundel '59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HONOR ROLL
OF CLASSES

1910
Estate of Leo Spitz

1917
Walter T. Fisher

1920
Carl S. Lloyd

1921
Bernard Nath
Maurice Walk
Sidney J. Wolf

Participation Rate 33%
Total Contributed $5,500

1924
L. Julian Harris

1925
Thomas Carlin
Estate of Dale H. Flagg
Willis A. Overholser
David Ziskind

Participation Rate 23%
Total Contributed $250

1926
Sidney N. Cornwall
Gerald R. Gorman
Philip R. Toomin

Participation Rate 23%
Total Contributed $300

1927
Morton J. Barnard
Rhea Brennwasser
Robert L. Hunter
Lester Reinwald
Irving Stenn
Peter J. Troy

Participation Rate 26%
Total Contributed $3,125

1928
William H. Abbott
Leopold H. Armstrong
Alex Elson
Gould Fox
Bernard A. Fried
Hyman S. Gratch
George C. Hoffmann
Ines C. Hoffmann
Milton Kepes
Jerome F. Kukak
Harry J. May

Participation Rate 46%
Total Contributed $6,525

1929
Simon Agranat
William H. Alexander
Catherine W. Bullard
Leon M. Despres
Bernard L. Edelman

1930
Albert H. Allen
Frank C. Bernard
Estate of Stuart B. Bradley
Stanley M. Corbett
Donald B. Dodd
Milton L. Durchslag
Elmer Geertz
John W. Golosinec
Allen Heald
Edmabelle H. Hertz
John T. Jones
Paul H. Leffmann
Robert N. Reid
Charles D. Satinover
Maurice Schraegger
Joseph C. Sweller
Donald L. Vetter
Vivian W. Wagner
Allan M. Wolf

Participation Rate 46%
Total Contributed $16,139

1931
Abby Blattberg
R. Guy Carter
Frank H. Detweiler
Alex H. Dolnick
Isaiah S. Dolfman
Alderman Dysrup
Robert S. Friend
Rudolph J. Fricka
Arthur M. Frutin
Joseph E. Green
Morton Hauslinger
Frederic W. Heineman
Gerhardt S. Jerald
Elliott A. Johnson
William Klevs
Julian H. Levi
Samuel N. Levin
Elvin E. Overton

Participation Rate 49%
Total Contributed $22,185

1932
Leonard A. Barnes
Lester Asher
Howard P. Clarke
Paul S. Davis
Lommen D. Eley
Henry D. Fisher
Robert A. Frank
George S. Freudenthal Jr.
Herbert B. Fried
State of Frank Greenberg
Sidney J. Hess Jr.
Martin K. Irwin
Samuel L. Jacobson
George F. James
Fremont M. Kaufman
Arthur D. Lewis

1933
Sam Alschuler
Milton S. Applebaum
Charles W. Board
William B. Danforth
Louren G. Davidson
Elmer C. Grage
A. Russell Griffith
Ben Grodsky
George L. Hecker
John N. Hughes
Harold Kruley
Robert H. O'Brien
Robert L. Shapiro
David F. Silverzeug
Joseph J. Ticktin

Participation Rate 52%
Total Contributed $35,765

1934
Anonymous
Cecelia L. Corbett
Harold Durchslag
John N. Fagan
Joseph L. Mack
Roland C. Matthies
Benjamin Ordower
Harold Orinsky
James L. Porter
Kenneth C. Prince
Harry B. Solmon Jr.
Raymond Wallenstein
Charles D. Woodruff

Participation Rate 57%
Total Contributed $39,998

1935
Max L. Chill
William B. Elson
Ray Forrester
Ray Geroce
George L. Herbolsheimer
John C. Howard
Edwin M. Katz
Philip C. Lederer
Edward H. Levi
Allan A. Marver
Stanley Mosk
Bernard Sang
Thomas M. Thomas
Paul E. Treusch
James L. Zacharias
Joseph T. Zoline

Participation Rate 58%
Total Contributed $58,175

1936
Herman J. De Koven
Donald R. Kerr
John M. Knowlton
Lawrence E. Lewy
Salaman G. Lippman
Herbert Portes
Raymond L. Rusnak
Erwin Shales
Blanche B. Simmons
Marvin L. Simon
Alfred B. Teton
Jerome S. Wald
Herbert N. Woodward

Participation Rate 35%
Total Contributed $31,137

1938
Irwin A. Askow
Roger A. Baer
John P. Barden
Walter F. Berdal
Ernest A. Braun
Marcus Cohn
Robert A. Crane
George T. Doneghe Jr.
Zalmon S. Goldsmith
Henry L. Hill
Phineas Indiriz
Quentin Johnstone
Warren R. Kahn
Thomas I. Megan
Stanford Miller
Myra A. Nichols
Lydia L. Rashman
Homer E. Rosenberg
Maurice Rosenfield
Ralph J. Wehling

Participation Rate 47%
Total Contributed $9,530

1991
Edward K. Holt Jr.
Earl G. Kunz
Richard H. Levin
Dugald S. McDougall
Bernard Meltzer
Byron S. Miller
Jeanette R. Miller
Louis R. Miller
Robert D. Morgan
Keith I. Parsons
Gerald Ranner
Allen Sinsheimer Jr.
Harold E. Spencer
Robert A. Thorsen
Peter N. Todhunter
Matthew E. Welsh
Hubert L. Will

Participation Rate 52%
Total Contributed $31,137

The old Law School, shortly after completion in 1904
The University of Chicago campus around 1907

1939
Ami F. Allen
Irving J. Axelrad
Paul M. Barnes
Melvin A. Garretson
Morton J. Harris
John N. Hazard
Arthur O. Kane
Harriet J. Levin
William A. Runyan
David Skeer
John E. Sype
Alvin I. Weinstein

Participation Rate 33%
Total Contributed $7,725

1940
Morris B. Abram
Fred C. Ash
Thad R. Carter
Frances Brown Corwin
William T. Dean
A. Eugene Grossmann Jr.
E. Houston Harsha
Robert J. Janda
John A. Johnson
David Linn
Donald C. McKinlay
Bernard Moritz
Thelma Brook Simon
Daniel C. Smith
Saul I. Stern
Seymour Tabin

Participation Rate 48%
Total Contributed $14,936

1941
Walter J. Blum
William M. Brandt
Mabel W. Brown
Edward E. Collins Jr.
Sherman P. Corwin
James M. Davrn
Frank C. Dougherty
Reuben Frodin
Edward R. Gustafson
Howard G. Hawkins Jr.
J. Gordon Henry
Delcombe B. Hollins
Byron E. Kabox
Jerome S. Kastin

David S. Logan
Alexander J. Lowinger
Fred A. Messerschmidt
Robert H. Mohlman
Harry Rosen
J. Leonard Schermer
John N. Shephard
Robert A. Simon
John R. Van de Water

Participation Rate 51%
Total Contributed $16,993

1942
Herman B. Bergman
John W. Broad
Norton J. Come
George J. Costirlo
Allyn J. Franke
Maurice F. Fulton
Charlotte B. Hamilton
Robert H. Harlan
John B. Howard
Robert B. Hummel
Lorenz F. Koerber Jr.
William W. Laflin
Herbert Lesser
Harry J. Levi
John H. Martin
Charles F. McCoy
Arthur M. Oppenheimer
Russell J. Parsons
Donald Ridge
George W. Rothschild
Paul W. Rothschild
Robert W. Schafer
Louis M. Shapera
William H. Speck
Joseph Stein
Donald H. Wallingford
Richard F. Watt
Dudley A. Zinke

Participation Rate 51%
Total Contributed $16,993

1943
Stanley L. Cummings
E. Ernest Goldstein
I. Frank Harlow
Joseph R. Harrison Jr.

Participation Rate 44%
Total Contributed $2,300

1944
George T. Bogert
William F. Steinbrecher
Richard M. Stout

Participation Rate 30%
Total Contributed $450

1945
Dale M. Stucky

1946
Richard F. Babcock
Lorraine R. Goldberg
Louis W. Levit
George W. McBurn
George W. Overton
Barrington D. Parker

Participation Rate 43%
Total Contributed $3,650

1947
Stuart Bernstein
Laurence A. Carton
John A. Cook
James C. Fox
Theodore G. Gilinsky
Harold L. Goldman
Ruth G. Goldman
Ernest Greenberger
Donald M. Hawkins
John Korf
Howard R. Koven
John D. Lawyer
Richard A. Mugalian
Paul Noelke
David Reck
Donald A. Petrie
Seymour Schrier
S. Dell Scott
Maynard L. Wishner

Participation Rate 38%
Total Contributed $14,011

1948
James R. Ahrens
Thomas R. Alexander
Michael Borg
Eliza M. Feld
Zenia S. Goodman
Harold P. Green
Lawrence Howe
Harold A. Kartz
Jack S. Krakauer
Julius M. Lehrer
Leonard Lewis
Arthur C. Mayer
Robert A. McCord
Donald R. Newkirk
Lawrence W. Rabb Jr.
Richard C. Reed
John W. Rogers
James W. Sack
Joseph E. Sheets
Nancy M. Sherman
Arthur H. Simms
Allen M. Singer
Charles D. Stein
Forrest L. Toffer
James Van Santen
Edwin A. Wahlen
Jacob B. Ward
Marshall W. Willey
George E. Wise
Donald J. Yellon
Rowland L. Young

Participation Rate 40%
Total Contributed $12,942

1949
Theodore M. Asner
Arthur E. Berlin
McKnight Brunn
Kuo-Ho Chang
Ralph J. Coletta
Sheldon O. Cohn
Jack Corinblit
Robert W. Crowe
Theodore W. de Loose
Richard G. Dinning
Urchie B. Ellis
Lawrence Fisher
Daniel Fogel
Ray H. Garrison
Michael J. Giese
Samuel D. Golden
Harry E. Gross
Grant G. Guthrie
Frank B. Hubachek Jr.
Jerald E. Jackson
Richard P. John Sr.
Frederick M. Jennings
Eugene M. Johnson
Norman Karlin
Frank D. Kenney
Abe Krash
Sidney L. Lezak
Bernard N. Marcantel
William T. Martin Jr.
James J. McClure Jr.
Mordecai M. More
John A. Morris
John J. Naughton
Richard M. Orlikoff
James B. Parsons Jr.
Mildred G. Peters
Henry W. Phillips
John T. Posey
George D. Ramspeck
James M. Ratcliffe
Margaret K. Rosenheim
Joseph P. Roth
Antonio R. Sarabia
Milton I. Shadur
James H. Shimberg
Bert E. Sommers
Morris Spector
Matsuo Takabaki
Donald H. Weeks
Vyril C. Yaus
Arthur W. Zardengo
John E. Zimmerman

Participation Rate 58%
Total Contributed $29,522

1950
Lowell H. Bennett
William B. Brandt
Naomi S. Campbell
S. Richard Fine
Arnold M. Platt
Jack E. Frankel
Raymond Goetz
Edwin H. Goldberger
Lionel G. Gross
Byron T. Hawkins
J. William Hayton
Raymond A. Jensen
Bernard S. Kaplan
Charles D. Kelso
Milton A. Levensfeld
Frederick A. Morgan Jr.
Richard K. Pez
Richard H. Prins
Jerome W. Sandweiss
F. Max Schlueter
John D. Schwartz
Henry L. Stern
Sherwin J. Stone
C. Richard Walker

Participation Rate 37%
Total Contributed $7,820

1951
Howard Adler Jr.
Paul J. Allison
Arthur J. Baser Jr.
John Bost Jr.
Harold H. Bowman
Robert Brostein
F. Ronald Buoscio
J. Holligan Callender
Fred J. Dopheide
Allen H. Dropkin
H. Charles Ephraim
1952
Joseph S. Balsamo
Robert S. Blatt
Allan M. Caditz
Arland F. Christ-Janer
James D. De Frain
Ward P. Fisher
Ralph M. Goren
Julian R. Hansen
C. J. Head
Elizabeth B. Head
Leo Herzel
Maurice H. Jacobs
Jack Joseph
Burton W. Kanter
William C. Leiper
Charles E. Lindell
Edgar E. Lunge Jr.
Stephen I. Martin
Paul E. Moses
William O. Newman
Calvin Ninomiya
James D. O'Mara
Alexander H. Pope
Walter Roth
A. Bruce Schimberg
Richard F. Scott
Lowell A. Siff
Robert S. Solomon
Marshall Soren
Melvin Spreen
Roger A. Weiler
Bernard Weisberg
Edwin P. Wiley
Participation Rate 45%
Total Contributed $84,172

1953
Jean Allard
Joel B. Baum
William E. Bertholf Jr.
William A. Block
Robert H. Bork
John W. Bowden
Ralph E. Brown
Marvin Chirieleisin
Robert V. Dalenberg
Richard P. Doyle

1954
Boris Auerbach
Gregory B. Beggs
Renato Beghe
David M. Brenner
Alan R. Brodie
William H. Brown
James E. Cheeks
Louis J. Cohn
Gilbert A. Cornfield
Leo Feldman
Vernon H. Houchen
George S. Lundy
Robert E. Nagle Jr.
Howard M. Peltz
Alan Rosenblat
لس I. Shaffer
Edwin H. Shanberg
Jay L. Smith
Hubert Thurschwell
Wesley A. Wildman

1955
Norman Abrams
Charles T. Beeching Jr.
Richard L. Boyle
Hugh A. Burns
M. Eugene Butler
Roger C. Cromton
John N. Dahle
Vincent L. Diana
Joseph N. DuCanto
Donald M. Ephrini
A. Daniel Feldman
Daniel N. Fox
Keith E. Fry
Harris A. Gilbert
Michael S. Gordon
John R. Grimes
Solomon I. Hirsh
George M. Joseph
Adrian Kuyper
Robert M. Lichtman
Joseph S. Lobenthal Jr.
John I. Lundmark
Robert B. Murdock
Carston F. Nadelboifer
Rita K. Nadler
Bernard J. Nussbaum
Richard L. Pollay
William J. Reinke
Henry C. Steelberg
Wallace J. Stenhouse
Kenneth S. Toltew
Harold A. Ward III

Charles J. Wong
Michael A. Wyatt
Participation Rate 44%
Total Contributed $17,710

1956
Harry R. Adler
Harry T. Allman
Donald E. Arnell
Ingrid L. Beall
Kathleen G. Beaufait
Myron H. Burnstein
Miles E. Cunat Jr.
Joseph Davis
Gerald F. Giles
Lewis R. Ginsberg
Solomon Gutstein
Richard K. Hooper
Michael L. Igo Jr.
Ernest K. Kohele
George D. Levy
Clyde W. McIntyre
Robert D. Ness
Marvin E. Pollock
Robert C. Poole
Lawrence Rubinstein
Marvin Sacks
Donald M. Schindel
Marvin Silverman
Prelle Stolz
Eugene Terry
Victor L. Walchik
J. Ward Wright
Allen T. Yarovsky
John R. Young
Participation Rate 38%
Total Contributed $14,995

1957
Anonymous on behalf of
Stanley B. Block
Jack Alex
Ronald J. Aronberg
Stuart B. Belanoff
Richard B. Berryman
Stanley B. Block
Herbert L. Caplan
Miriam L. Cheshin
Robert C. Chaus
George J. Cowell
Kenneth W. Dam
John D. Donlevy
Joseph Du Coeur
C. Curtis Everett
Frank C. Farias
Carl B. Frankel
Gilbert J. Ginsberg
Ernest B. Goodman
Robert M. Green
Alden Guild
Daniel E. Johnson
Elmer W. Johnson
David A. Kirsch
P. Richard Klein
Howard G. Krane
Peter D. Lederer
Wesley J. Liebeler
Louis V. Mangrum
Robert N. Navratil
Dallin H. Oaks
Peter K. Sivaslan

Payton Smith
Harry B. Sondheimer
Participation Rate 45%
Total Contributed $54,450

1958
C. John Amstutz Jr.
Charles R. Andrews
Charles R. Brainard
Richard S. Burke
Ernest G. Crain
J. Stephen Crawford
Charles F. Custer
Allen C. Engerman
Terry Sattinover Fagen
Ward Farnsworth
Donald W. Frenzen
William W. Fulmer
Francis J. Gerlits
Robert C. Gobelman
James C. Goodale
Richard M. Goodman
Donald M. Green
Philip H. Hedge
Ralph J. Henkle
James C. Hornel
Charles E. Hussey II
Francis A. Karken
Kent E. Koral
Sanford N. Katz
William S. Kaufman
David S. Klein
Robert L. Long
Fred R. Mardell
Melvin Margolies
Carol E. Miller Jr.
Oral O. Miller
Wayne E. Peters
Robert L. Renike
Frederic P. Roehr III
John G. Satter
Peter O. Steeg
Joe A. Sutherland
Ronald L. Tonidandel
Robert E. Ulbricht
Julius Y. Yacker
Participation Rate 48%
Total Contributed $27,200

1959
George V. Bobrinskoy Jr.
Matthew E. Briand
Kenneth V. Butler
Pauline Cortrell
Robert L. Doan
Alfred J. Gamble
Robert H. Gerstein
John V. Gilhooley
John W. Goddessen
James N. Hanftling
Thomas W. Huber
John Jibinsky
Herina H. Kay
L. Hugh Kemp
Charles W. Kiffin
Amy L. Klein
Sinclair Kosoff
Frederic S. Lane
Mark S. Lieberman
Robert L. Lofts
Robert J. Martineau

Frank D. Mayer Jr.
Melvin S. Newman
C. David Peebles
Van R. Richards Jr.
Eric Rosenfeld
George L. Saunders Jr.
Richard J. Schreiber
Neale A. Secor
Mi Odrag N. Sukijesovic
George W. Unverzagt
Stanley M. Wanger
Robert H. Wier
David Zundel
Participation Rate 36%
Total Contributed $24,000

1960
Neil H. Adelman
Stuart A. Applebaum
David M. Becker
Roger H. Belsky
John W. Castle
Elliott Cohen
Lawrence M. Cohen
Edward J. Cunningham
Louis Dailees
Diana S. Egan
Edward K. Eberholtz
David K. Ford
Robert D. Glick
Perry B. Goldberg
R. Dickey Hamilton
Luther A. Hartung
Terry J. Hatter Jr.
David L. James
Joseph H. Kaplan
George D. Karaczes
Evan M. Kjellenberg
A. John Klaassen
Raymond J. Kuby
Newton O. Guralnick
Peter F. Langock
Sheldon L. Lebokl
Howard B. Miller
Gerald F. Munitz
J. Michael Newberger
Edward T. O'Dell Jr.
Nathan P. Owen
Bruce D. Patzer
Robert D. Rachlin
Jan M. Schlesinger
McNeil V. Seymour Jr.
Arthur H. Smith
John A. Spanogle Jr.
Donald M. Spanton
George P. Stephan
Harvey B. Stephens
Ross P. Walker
Ralph E. Wiggins
Keith A. Williams
Arthur Winoker
Edward E. Yalowitz
Morton H. Zabutsky
Participation Rate 46%
Total Contributed $14,175

1961
Roland Adickes
David B. Babb
George P. Blake
Gene B. Brandzel

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40 THE LAW SCHOOL RECORD

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Donald E. Egan
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D. Marshall Evans
Roberta G. Evans
James R. Faulstich
Mary A. Glendon
Haldon K. Grant
William A. Gruenberg
Richard M. Harter
Paul H. Hauge
James E. Hautzinger
Richard A. Heise
Thomas N. Jersild
Earl J. Johnson Jr.
Norman I. Klein
Charles E. Kopman
Richard Langerman
Donald A. Mackay
Bert L. Metzer Jr.
Christopher M. Mould
Laurence P. Nathan
Michael Nussbaum
Richard N. Oglesby
A. Lauriston Parks
S. Richard Prince
Jerry Z. Pruzan
Roger E. Reynolds
Stephen A. Schiller
Larry P. Scriggins
Butler D. Shaffer
Gordon M. Shaw
William J. Smith
Herbert J. Stern
Gerhard Stoll
Donald M. Wesling
David M. Wittenberg
Michael W. Zavis

Participation Rate 42%
Total Contributed $52,690

1962
Barry M. Barash
Allan E. Bibil
Richard W. Bogosian
Martin N. Burke III
Bruce D. Campbell
David S. Chernooff
Wendell W. Clancy
Frederick F. Cohn
Robert E. Don
James A. Donohoe
Wulf H. Doser
David P. Earle III
Lowell N. Eisen
William B. Fisch
Michael J. Freidel
Jean T. Greenwald
Edward B. Greensfelder Jr.
Charles H. Gustafson
Wilf G. Hallemeesch
James W. Haugh
William M. Hegam
David C. Hilliard
Arnold J. Karkov
Michael J. Kindred
Charles E. Kittredge
Mary A. Krupka
Anne E. Kutak
William C. Lee
Richard L. Marcus
Sheldon M. Meinlisch
Frank F. Ober
Robert W. Ogen
William G. Pfefferkorn
Louis E. Rosen
David M. Rohman
Harold S. Russell
Dale L. Schlaifer
Frank L. Schneider
Fred K. Schomer
Gerald J. Sherman
Howard J. Silverstone
Robert A. Smith
Robert I. Starr
Henry H. Stern Jr.
Stephen E. Tallent
Charles F. Vihon
William B. Weidenaar
Laurin A. Wollan Jr.
Robert A. Woodford

Participation Rate 43%
Total Contributed $33,110

1963
Alexander C. Allison
Hirokuni Aoki
Gary L. Bengston
George F. Bruder
Charles P. Carlson
Ronald S. Cope
David L. Crabb
Gary E. Davis
Stewart H. Diamond
Terry D. Diamond
Robert U. Dini
Donald E. Elsbree
Dorsey E. Ellis Jr.
Paul J. Galant
Anthony C. Gilbert
Sheldon M. Gisser
Marvin Gitler
Burton E. Glazov
Philip J. Grub
Thomas M. Haney
Noel Kaplan
Ross R. Kinney
Charles Kleinbaum
David S. Keisler
Hans-Werner Laubinger
Rex E. Lee
Robert M. Leone
George W. Liebmann
Thomas M. Mansager
Michael J. Marks
James C. Marlas
Arthur R. Matthews Jr.
Allan B. McKitterick
Maurice J. McSweeney
Lee B. McTarnan
Joseph C. Miller
John E. Nelson
William P. O'Keefe Jr.
N. David Palmer
Russell M. Pelton Jr.
Charles B. Persell III
Vincent F. Reilly
J. Timothy Ritchie
Donald Segal
William Shlensky
H. Warren Siegel
Lawrence D. Spangin
Charles R. Staley
Gaar W. Steiner
Robert E. Stevens
Dennis J. Teichler
Robert G. Weber
Jack L. Wentz
John R. Wing Jr.
Paul J. Wisner

Participation Rate 47%
Total Contributed $60,379

1964
Terence J. Androsof
Gilbert F. Asher
Alfred E. Aspengren
Melinda A. Bass
Lawrence G. Becker
Jon L. Beermann
Edward M. Burgh
L. Jorn Dakin
Joseph N. Darweesh
Michael Davidson
Samayla D. Deucht
John S. Eckelton
John R. Falby Jr.
Richard I. Fene
Robert J. Geiger
Linn C. Goldsmith
Floyd C. Hale
William S. Hanley
Harold L. Henderson
David L. Herbst
J. David Herscher
Al Hofeld
George B. Jarvis
Robert V. Johnson
Malcolm S. Kamin
Sidney Kaplan
Richard M. Kates
Richard G. Kinney
Edmund W. Kitch
Carl R. Klotz
Lillian E. Knemer
Lawrence D. Spangin
Charles R. Staley
Gaar W. Steiner
Robert E. Stevens
Dennis J. Teichler
Robert G. Weber
Jack L. Wentz
John R. Wing Jr.
Paul J. Wisner

Participation Rate 47%
Total Contributed $60,379

1965
Anonymous
Dennis R. Baldwin
Malcolm F. Baldwin
Marvin A. Bauer
Gordon A. Becker II
W. Donald Bee Jr.
Andy L. Bond
Michael E. Braude
Yung F. Chiang
Frank Cicero Jr.
John T. Conlee
James L. Cowley
Charles L. Edwards
Tim J. Emmitt
William J. Essig
Bruce S. Feldacker
Gail P. Fels
Sherman D. Fogel
Frank E. Forsythe
Rorger R. Fross
Joseph H. Galant
Robert J. Goldberg
Michael Gordon
Robert W. Gray
Daniel B. Greenberg
Janice C. Griffith
William A. Halama
Joel L. Handelman
Patrick H. Hardin
Willis E. Higgins
Lawrence T. Hoke Jr.
Phillip E. Johnson
Chester T. Kamin
Peter F. Karas
Daniel P. Keeney
A. Larkin Kirkman
Michael B. Laxinsky
Leonard D. Levin
David M. Liebenthal
Merle W. Loper
Paul J. Marino
David B. Midgley
Walter D. Miller
Peter J. Mone
Thomas D. Morgan
Stuart C. Nathan
Mitchell J. New Delman
Grady J. Norris
Kenneth P. Norwich
John R. Polk
Jeffrey S. Ross
John A. Rossmessel
Bernard A. Schlinker
Mary M. Schroeder

Participation Rate 43%
Total Contributed $33,110

The reading room of the old Law School library

40 THE LAW SCHOOL RECORD
The Law School’s 50th anniversary convocation in Rockefeller Chapel

1970
Kenneth L. Adams
Alfred C. Aman Jr.
Arthur H. Anderson Jr.
Frederic J. Artwick
Urs W. Benz
Paul S. Berch
Gerardo M. Boniolo
Peter W. Bruce
C. John Buresh
Russell P. Canevazzi
Walter S. Carr
Jo Ann L. Chandler
Mary J. Checchi
Richard D. Cohler
James W. Daniels
Erica L. Dolgin
Judith S. Dubester
Alan J. Farber
Richard S. Frase
John M. Friedman Jr.
Marjorie E. Gelb
Jeffrey S. Goldman
Joseph H. Groberg
James H. Hedden
Walter Hellerstein
George A. Hiester Jr.
William G. Hoeger
Edwin E. Huddleston III
Charles C. Ivie
Marjan S. Jacobson
Randolph N. Jonakait
Jean P. Kamp
Garry Lakín
Delos N. Lutton
Elizabeth S. McEwan
Terry A. McIlroy
Richard S. McMillin
Stanley H. Meadows
William G. Nosek
James W. Paul
Lee T. Polk
David A. Rotsman
Lawrence E. Rubin
Herbert R. Schulze
Richard A. Skinner
Margaret M. Stapleton
Ronald W. Stautz
Robert J. Stucker
Alan D. Sugarman
Robert J. Tornos
John B. Truskowski
Thomas C. Walker
Mark B. Weinberg
L. Mark Wine
Bernard Zimmerman
Participation Rate 50%
Total Contributed $39,275

1971
Nancy E. Albert-Goldberg
Barry S. Alberts
Rosemary B. Avery
Henry R. Ballov
Robert B. Barnett
Frana Biederman
Jerry H. Biederman
Stephen S. Bowen
Daniel L. Booker
James E. Burns Jr.
Samuel D. Clapper
Robert N. Clinton
Lawrence J. Connecke
William H. Cowan
Carol A. Cowgill
Robert A. Di Biccari
Michael M. Eaton
Jean L. Ebel
Charles J. Farber
Garry Lakín
Delos N. Lutton
Elizabeth S. McEwan
Terry A. McIlroy
Richard S. McMillin
Stanley H. Meadows
William G. Nosek
James W. Paul
Lee T. Polk
David A. Rotsman
Lawrence E. Rubin
Herbert R. Schulze
Richard A. Skinner
Margaret M. Stapleton
Ronald W. Stautz
Robert J. Stucker
Alan D. Sugarman
Robert J. Tornos
John B. Truskowski
Thomas C. Walker
Mark B. Weinberg
L. Mark Wine
Bernard Zimmerman
Participation Rate 46%
Total Contributed $39,906

1972
Anonymous
David M. Allen
Mary D. Allen
Samuel M. Baker
Wendy C. Binder
David C. Bogan
Fern C. Bonchill
Timothy D. Bradbury
Carol M. Braun
Joanne A. Briggs
Joseph J. Bronsley
Robert L. Brubaker
John J. Buckley Jr.
George J. Casson Jr.
Michael E. Churbach
Robert D. Claessens
H. Theodore Cohen
David N. Cook
James M. Davis
Harlan M. Delsby
John A. Erlich
Howard G. Ervin III
Deborah C. Franczek
David J. Gerber
Don E. Glickman
Christopher A. Hansen
Stephen J. Herson
Aaron E. Hoffman
Robert M. Kagan
Jerald A. Kessler
Gary L. Klawer
Mason W. Stephenson
Lynn R. Sterman
Paul M. Steker
Geoffrey R. Stone
Ilene Telnin
Judith B. Tracy
Peter M. van Zante
Paul W. Voegeli
Hugh S. Wilson
Bruce H. Wyatt
Participation Rate 47%
Total Contributed $63,730

1973
Anonymous (2)
Larry A. Abbott
David J. Achtenberg
Joseph Alexander
Simon H. Aronson
Fritz E. Atraway
Mary L. Azcuenaga
Michael F. Baccash
Victor Bass
Robert S. Berger
Steve A. Brand
Roger T. Brice
David A. Bronner
Hugh D. Brown
Jean W. Burns
Ronald G. Carr
Robert W. Clark Jr.
Stephen A. Cohen
Donald M. Crook
John R. Crossan
Christopher C. De Muth
Frank H. Easterbrook
Edna S. Epstein
Steven Fisher
Wilson P. Funkhouser Jr.
George F. Galland Jr.
Douglas H. Ginsburg
Jerold H. Goldberg
Matthew B. Gordon
Dennis C. Gott
Howard D. Hagen
Steven L. Harris
Carolyn J. Hask
Raymond P. Hermann
Thomas C. Hill
Richard A. Kruk
Jeffrey T. Kuta
Norman E. Lanford
Joan D. Levin
Michael S. Lukos
J. Kenneth Mangum
Douglas Matson
Michael L. McCluggage
William P. McLauchlan
Neal S. Millard
Michael M. Morgan
Donna M. Murasky
Lawrence G. Newman
Robert E. Riley
James B. Rosenbloom
Paul T. Ruttum
Robert P. Schuwer
Ray W. Sherman Jr.
Robert H. Smith
James S. Sorrels
Ann E. Spierito
James E. Spiotto
Stephen L. Spitz
Thomas A. Waite
Robert R. Watson
Dodge Wells
Participation Rate 42%
Total Contributed $21,420

1970
Kenneth L. Adams
Alfred C. Aman Jr.
Arthur H. Anderson Jr.
Frederic J. Artwick
Urs W. Benz
Paul S. Berch
Gerardo M. Boniolo
Peter W. Bruce
C. John Buresh
Russell P. Canevazzi
Walter S. Carr
Jo Ann L. Chandler
Mary J. Checchi
Richard D. Cohler
James W. Daniels
Erica L. Dolgin
Judith S. Dubester
Alan J. Farber
Richard S. Frase
John M. Friedman Jr.
Marjorie E. Gelb
Jeffrey S. Goldman
Joseph H. Groberg
James H. Hedden
Walter Hellerstein
George A. Hiester Jr.
William G. Hoeger
Edwin E. Huddleston III
Charles C. Ivie
Marjan S. Jacobson
Randolph N. Jonakait
Jean P. Kamp
Garry Lakín
Delos N. Lutton
Elizabeth S. McEwan
Terry A. McIlroy
Richard S. McMillin
Stanley H. Meadows
William G. Nosek
James W. Paul
Lee T. Polk
David A. Rotsman
Lawrence E. Rubin
Herbert R. Schulze
Richard A. Skinner
Margaret M. Stapleton
Ronald W. Stautz
Robert J. Stucker
Alan D. Sugarman
Robert J. Tornos
John B. Truskowski
Thomas C. Walker
Mark B. Weinberg
L. Mark Wine
Bernard Zimmerman
Participation Rate 50%
Total Contributed $39,275

1971
Nancy E. Albert-Goldberg
Barry S. Alberts
Rosemary B. Avery
Henry R. Ballov
Robert B. Barnett
Frana Biederman
Jerry H. Biederman
Stephen S. Bowen
Daniel L. Booker
James E. Burns Jr.
Samuel D. Clapper
Robert N. Clinton
Lawrence J. Connecke
William H. Cowan
Carol A. Cowgill
Robert A. Di Biccari
Michael M. Eaton
Jean L. Ebel
Charles J. Farber
Garry Lakín
Delos N. Lutton
Elizabeth S. McEwan
Terry A. McIlroy
Richard S. McMillin
Stanley H. Meadows
William G. Nosek
James W. Paul
Lee T. Polk
David A. Rotsman
Lawrence E. Rubin
Herbert R. Schulze
Richard A. Skinner
Margaret M. Stapleton
Ronald W. Stautz
Robert J. Stucker
Alan D. Sugarman
Robert J. Tornos
John B. Truskowski
Thomas C. Walker
Mark B. Weinberg
L. Mark Wine
Bernard Zimmerman
Participation Rate 46%
Total Contributed $39,906
The faculty in the 1950s
Viscount Kilmuir, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and Chief Justice Earl Warren lay the cornerstone of the new Law School building in May, 1958

Total Contributed $28,675

1982
Total Contributed $28,675

1983
Total Contributed $32,080

1984
Total Contributed $16,375

1985
The new building nears completion

Craig J. Foster
Christine S. Goetz
Raymond T. Ooetz
John J. Goggins III
Jennifer B. Goldstein
Mindy B. Gordon
Elizabeth H. Gorman
L. David Hanower
Mitchell A. Harwood
James A. Heaton
Sharon B. Heaton
Kathleen M. Hennessey
Kathryn A. Herrmann
Leonard W. Hersh
Stephen R. Hertz
Jacki D. Hinton
Colette Holt
Carrick K. Huff
Deborah Jones
Maury B. Josephson
Scott L. Kafker
Daniel F. Kaplan
Ellen D. Kaplan
Judith A. Kaye
Mary E. Kazimer
Nahile L. Khodadad
C. Ellen Kilbreath
Mark J. Kowal
Philip S. Kushner
Keith A. Lee
Michael B. Lubic
David M. Luna
Stephen J. McConnell
John R. McHale
Richard Moche
Thomas F. Sax
Stephanie A. Scharf
Linda S. Schuman
Leslie A. Shad
Ervin E. Shindell
Kimmerie Sinatra
Lee M. Smolen
John R. Sylla
Paul W. Theiss
C. Steven Tomashiefsky
Melissa N. Torres
Daniel J. Tukey Jr.
David J. Vandermeulen
James T. Vndelis
Scott R. Williamson
Participation Rate 42%
Total Contributed $20,742

1986
Bryan S. Anderson
Frederick S. Ansell
Kim E. Ayvazian
SaUL A. Belar
Elizabeth M. Brown
David G. Cohen
Michael C. Connell
Bradley P. Corbett
Richard A. Cordray
Caroline A. Costantin
Debbie K. Cowell
Jennifer S. Divine
William R. Dougherty
J. Anthony Downs
Sheila M. Finnegan
Eve Jacobs-Carnahan
Sally A. James
Rochelle L. Katz
Amy R. Kaufman
Daniel A. Kaufman
Daniel L. Keating
Mark S. Kendle
Jin-Kyung Kim
Peter B. Krupp
Kim A. Leffert
Peter V. Letso
Steve Levin
Gayle F. Levy
Geoffrey E. Liebbman
Lynette Louis-Jacques
David A. McArdle
Joyce L. Mcardle
Janet M. McNicholas
Ilese S. Melzer
Joshua W. Pickus
Steven J. Poplawski
Amy L. Ragen
Helen D. Reavis
Mindy H. Recht
Nicolas Rhally
Michael P. Rissman
John L. Rosenberg
Paul S. Rosenzweig
Cathryn Ruggeri
Michael J. Salzman
Al B. Sawyers
Kristine H. Schreisheim
Diane M. Seely
William J. Stanek
Stephen C. Troy
Michael J. Alter
Margaret D. Andrews
Linz Audin
James E. Ballint
Martin J. Baroff
Ira J. Belowe
Lawrence M. Benjamin
Maureen K. Berg
Thomas C. Berg
Kathleen M. Bolger
Elizabeth T. Bradley
Kristin J. Brandser
Lindley J. Brenza
Oscar A. David
Catherine A. De Weidt
Daniel M. Dickinson
Ruth A. Ernst
Michael A. Faber
Stuart I. Feldstein
Andrew B. Friedlander
Paul D. Ginsberg
Leslie M. Greene
Julia Henick
Bruce A. Herzfelder
Lawrence S. Hsieh
John C. Jankia
Kristen A. Jensen
Gregory W. Kabel
Diane F. Klomia
James D. Kole
Erica M. Landsberg
Stephanie R. Leider
Joel H. Levin
Eric J. Lindner
Robert M. Loeb
Ziel T. Loventhal
David S. McCarthy
Guillemine Morales Errazuri
Jennifer T. Nijman
Mark A. Otness
Rebecca L. Owen
Lynn H. Pace
Robert X. Perry III
Scott N. Peters
Tracy L. Potter
Christian U. Rahn
Lynn M. Rees
Robert S. Ryland
Takayuki Satoh
Elizabeth E. Schrieber
Carolyn Schurr
Jessica W. Seaton
Robert L. Shapiro
David T. Slater
Charles F. Smith Jr.
Robert A. Spencer
Margaret A. Telscher
Mark R. Ter Molen
Susan L. Theiss
Jeanne M. Vogelzang
Mary L. Walker
Eric A. Webber
Gregory A. Weingart
Dorian R. Williams
Elizabeth L. Wittenberg
Participation Rate 33%
Total Contributed $11,072

1988
Anonymous
John R. Baranak Jr.
Anthony Bergamino Jr.
Martin J. Black
Beth Z. Boland
Julie M. Bradlow
Linda K. Breggin
Joseph H. Brennan
Nancy C. Brennan
Marc S. Brenner
Francis M. Caesar
Katherine A. Cregerson
John B. Davis
Scott M. Dubin
Amy B. Eisenberg
Christopher L. Eisgruber
Jennifer A. Everett
Laurie A. Finnerer
Laurel L. Fleming
Patrick A. Fratiol Jr.
Todd F. Gaziano
Patrice M. Giniecki
Thomas C. Goldblatt
James E. Gregory
Clifford R. Gross
Alain J. Harris
Kyle L. Harvey
Brian R. Hedlund
Aaron C. Horowitz
John E. Hrebek
Allison C. Humphrey
David L. Hurwitz
Karen L. Kameker
Michael J. Keane
Peter D. Kennedy
Mark J. Klaiman
John A. Knight
Rebecca B. Lederhouse
Vice President Richard M. Nixon was the guest of honor at the dedication of the new building.
A century ago, the University of Chicago was established through the vision and persistence of two remarkable individuals: John D. Rockefeller and William Rainey Harper. That the University could be born, in President Harper's words, "fully fledged," was a tribute both to Harper's prescience and to Rockefeller's generosity. Years later, Rockefeller described his support of the University, which totalled some $35 million, as "the greatest investment I ever made."

In 1902, the University established its Law School as an essential part of Harper's grand plan. In succeeding years, the friends and alumni of the Law School would repeatedly rise to the occasion and succeed Rockefeller as "investors" in the University's bold commitment to excellence and innovation in legal education and research. That tradition of support continues to this day, as exemplified by the stunning success of the Law School's Capital Campaign of 1981-86. That effort resulted in the expansion of the D'Angelo Law Library, the creation of three new endowed Professorships, and essential support for faculty research, student financial aid, clinical education, public service, and the Law School's programs in Law and Economics, Legal History, Criminal Justice and Law and Government. In the words of Dean Geoffrey Stone, "If the Law School today can challenge for the preeminent position in American legal education, it is in no small measure because of the extraordinary support, foresight and generosity of our friends and alumni in the Capital Campaign of the 1980's. Now, it is time to secure the future."

On the occasion of its Centennial, the University of Chicago has launched a capital campaign as ambitious as the effort that first launched the University a century ago. The Campaign for the Next Century was designed against the background of a comprehensive assessment of the needs and opportunities facing the University at the start of its second hundred years. The University's fund-raising goal is $500,000,000 over five years. Its larger goal is to break new educational ground, push back the frontiers of knowledge, remain innovative and vital, and sustain a program of teaching and research at the highest level of intellectual attainment.

The Law School's fund-raising goal within this larger Campaign is $25,000,000. The central focus of our effort will be on people, on establishing funds to support the recruitment, retention and research of an outstanding faculty, provide financial aid for talented and needy students, expand the collection of the D'Angelo Law Library, broaden the Law School's Public Service Program, and support the work of the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic and the Law School's extraordinary interdisciplinary programs.

Several of the Law School's closest friends and most generous supporters have already made over $12,000,000 in commitments to the Campaign for the Next Century. Their leadership in this effort is greatly appreciated by the entire Law School community.

$2,500,000+
The estate of Ruth Wyatt Rosenson (Ph.B. '27), widow of Harry N. Wyatt (Ph.B. '18, J.D. '21)
Los Angeles, CA

$1,000,000 to $2,199,999
Anonymous (Widow of Alumnus)
Anonymous (Alumnus)
Col. Robert Reid (Ph.B. '29, J.D. '30)
Washington, DC

$500,000 to $999,999
Professor Daniel Fischel (J.D. '77)
Chicago, IL

John M. Olin Foundation
New York, NY 10017

Mr. Andrew Rosenfield (J.D. '78)
Chicago, IL

$100,000 to $499,999
Lynde & Harry Bradley Foundation
Milwaukee, WI

The Ford Foundation
New York, NY

Mr. B. Mark Fried (J.D. '56)
Mrs. Barbara Fried (A.B. '54, J.D. '57)
Springfield, VA

Mr. Burton Glazov (J.D. '63)
Highland Park, IL

The Harold J. Green Foundation
Mrs. Green, widow of Harold J. Green (Ph.B. '27, J.D. '28)
Chicago, IL

Madeline Himshaw Trust
Chicago, IL

Mr. Lawrence Hoyle Jr. (J.D. '65)
Philadelphia, PA

The Robert J. Kutak Foundation
Omaha, NE

Mr. Robert Mohlman (A.B. '39, J.D. '41)
Indianapolis, IN

Mr. Stuart Nathan (J.D. '65)
Chicago, IL

The estate of Althea Rothbaum, widow of Ben Rothbaum (J.D. '21)
Chicago, IL

Sarah Scarfe Foundation
Pittsburgh, PA

$10,000 to $99,999
The estate of June Brendecke Davis
Milwaukee, WI

Mrs. Marilyn Karsten, widow of Thomas Loren Karsten (A.B. '37, J.D. '39)
Pacific Palisades, CA

Mrs. Irene Schoenberg, widow of Sam Schoenberg (Ph.B. '33, J.D. '35)
Chicago, IL

Mr. John N. Shephard (A.B. '39, J.D. '41)
Hayden Lake, ID

Mrs. Maurice Weigle (A.B. '35), widow of Maurice Weigle (Ph.B. '33, J.D. '35),
Weigle Family
Highland Park, IL

Mrs. Nancy Freund White, daughter of Ernst Freund, Professor of Law 1902-33
Denver, CO

More information about the Campaign is forthcoming in Law School and University publications.
Law School
Endowment Funds

A central goal of the Campaign for the Next Century is to establish new endowed funds in the Law School. Such funds are critical to the future success of the Law School, for they provide a secure and permanent financial base and reduce the Law School’s dependence on “soft” money. Because endowed funds exist in perpetuity, they guarantee essential support for the faculty and students of the Law School into—and beyond—our third century.

There are three ways in which the friends and alumni of the Law School can establish an Endowed Fund as part of the Campaign. The first and most common method is a direct gift, which is paid over a one to five year period. These gifts are especially valuable because they provide immediate financial support. The second method, available to donors at the age of sixty-five and over, is a charitable life income trust, which enables the donor to place assets in trust and retain an annual income for life. Such arrangements usually provide significant tax benefits to the donor.

The third method, also available only to donors at the age of sixty-five or over, is a bequest, which usually consists of either a specific amount or a portion of the residuary estate and can be designated to support specific programs.

Various types of assets may be used to establish any of these gifts, including cash, appreciated property and life insurance. Members of the Law School’s and the University’s staffs are, of course, available to assist donors and their financial advisors to determine the most advantageous way in which they can fulfill their philanthropic goals. If you would like additional information, please call Assistant Dean Dennis M. Barden at 312/702-9486.

Below, we list those funds which, as of June 30, 1991, had a book value in excess of $100,000. The faculty, students and alumni of the Law School are deeply indebted to the men and women who are responsible for the existence of these funds. Without them, excellence would not be possible.

$1 million+
- Russell Baker Scholars Fund (1981)
- Harry A. Bigelow Professorship in Law (1967)
- Lee and Bren Freeman Professorship in Law (1977)
- Harold J. and Marion F. Green Professorship in International Legal Studies (1973)
- Frank Greenberg Dean’s Discretionary Fund (1985)
- James Parker Hall Distinguished Service Professorship in Law (1930)
- Kirkland & Ellis Professorship (1984)
- Edward H. Levi Distinguished Service Professorship (1978)
- Seymour Logan Professorship in Law (1971)
- Ruth Wyatt Rossen Professorship (1983)
- Ruth Wyatt Rossen Professorship (1989)
- Arnold L. Shore Professorship in Urban Law (1971)
- Leo Spitz Professorship in International Law (1975)
- John P. Wilson Professorship in Law (1929)
- Harry N. Wyatt Professorship in Law (1977)
- Harry N. Wyatt Scholarship (1983)

$100,000 to $999,999
- Ameritech Fund in Law and Economics (1986)
- Charles W. Board Library Fund (1967)
- D Francis Bustin Educational Fund for the Law School (1971)
- Norton Clapp Fund (1986)
- Class of 1955 Scholarship Fund (1968)
- Andrew D. and Eleanor C. Collins Scholarship Fund (1969)
- Aaron Director Fund for the Study of Law and Economics (1986)
- Owen Fairweather Scholarship Fund (1987)
- Raymond and Nancy Goodman Feldman Fund (1977)
- Robert S. Fifer Memorial Scholarship (1975)
- Lee and Bren Freeman Faculty Research Fund (1986)
- Barbara J. and B. Mark Fried Dean’s Discretionary Fund (1989)
- Friedman & Koven Scholarship (1981)
- Muriel and Maurice Fulton Book Fund for Law & Economics (1977), Muriel and Maurice Fulton Lectureship in Legal History (1985), and Muriel and Maurice Fulton Law Library Fund (1983)
- Dwight P. Green Sr. Fund for Studies in Criminal Justice (1973)
- Harold J. Green Faculty Recruitment & Retention Fund (1989)
- Frank and Bernice J. Greenberg Scholarship Fund (1985)
- Kenneth S. Haberman Scholarship Fund (1986)
- Stuart and JoAnn Nathan Faculty Fund (1989), Bernard and Emma S. Nathan and Maurice and Dorothy S. Kay Law Library Fund (1987), and Jill Harris Scholarship Fund (1986)
- Victor H. Kramer Foundation Fellowship (1976)
- Julius Kroeger Professorship in Law and Criminology (1965)
- Jerome F. Kutak Faculty Fund (1985)
- Karl N. Llewellyn Professorship in Jurisprudence (1973)
- John S. Lord and Cushman B. Bissell Scholarship Fund (1979)
- Edith Lowenstein Scholarship (1983)
- Lilia and Samuele Martini Memorial Scholarship (1975)
- McDermott Will & Emery Law Library Fund (1978)
- Charles J. Merriam Faculty Fund (1979)
- Clifton R. Musser Professorship in Economics (1976)
- Max Pam Professorship in American and Foreign Law (1935)
- Russell J. Parsons Faculty Research Fund (1983)
- George B. Pletch Scholarship Fund (1985)
- Ernest Wilfred Puttkamer Law Library Fund in Criminal Law (1979)
- James Nelson Raymond Fellowship (1933), James Nelson Raymond Memorial Fund (1929), and James Nelson Raymond Scholarship (1930)
- Rouben & Proctor Scholarship (1982)
- Leonard M. Rieser Memorial Fund (1959)
- Bernard G. Sang Faculty Fund (1973) and Elsie O. and Philip D. Sang Faculty Fund (1984)
- Morton C. Seely Fund (1971)
- Frieda and Arnold Share Research Fund (1945)
- Jerome S. Weiss Faculty Research Fund (1980)
Robert Kennedy was one of the many prominent public figures who have spoken at the Law School.

Joseph Apea
Myriam Arnold
Mark T. Barnes
Abraham M. Bell
Tom W. Bell
Wendy K. Berkowitz
Shari J. Bine
Michael L. Blend
Steven P. Blonder
Brian D. Bossert
Marc J. Boxerman
Stephen L. Brodsky
Jack L. Brown
Kevin J. Cameron
Lee L. Carter
R. Dana Cephas
Kathryn S. Channell
David A. Chaumette
Gina L. Clark
Douglas R. Cole
Michael D. Conway
Kenneth D. Crews

Patricia E. Wahlig
Stanley J. Wallach
Gerald R. Whitecomb
Mary G. Wilson
Jeanne Yim
Shira R. Yoshor
Steven W. Young

1993
David L. Abrams
Ann K. Adams

Cynthia A. Faur
Daniel E. Frank
David Frank
Lisa M. Franklin
Fritz E. Freidinger
Jack A. Friedman
Shelisa R. Gibbs
Jonathan I. Gleeklen
Shanah D. Glick
Michael A. Gold
Craig T. Goldblatt
Arthur L. Goldfrank
Jill R. Goodman
Patrick F. Gordon
Griffith L. Green
David N. Greenwalld
Jennifer L. Hampton
Andrew Han
Richard B. Harper
Alison E. Hennings
Tanjia E. Hens
J. Ericson Heyke III

Sara P. Crovitz
Ana E. Cruz
Michael C. Davis
MaryJane DeWeese
Michael S. Dodig
Larry C. Downes
Marcel C. Duhamel
Nancy S. Eisenhauer
Lauren J. Elliot
Rebecca L. Epstein
Marc C. Falcone

Bruce R. Hopenfeld
Maria P. Horn
Nancy E. Huerta
Robert K. Inness
Marc D. Jaffe
David C. Karp
Thomas E. Keim
Robert C. Kern
Wan Joo Kim
Marc D. Kirshebaum
Harry J. F. Korrrell

Stephen M. Kramarsky
Cecelia Kye
Kristin M. Laub
Ronald M. Lepinskas
Seth L. Levine
Douglas I. Lewis
Allan C. Lichtenberg
Christopher A. Lidstad
Margaret C. Liu
Nancy L. Lomazzo
Peter J. Love
Peter S. Lurie
Peter J. Mallios
Jody A. Manier
Thomas R. Marton
Gerald F. Masoudi
Gregory C. Mayer
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The Law School gratefully acknowledges gifts received from law firms in 1990-91. A growing number of law firms have established matching gift programs. The terms of the programs vary from one law firm to another, but usually a law firm will match the gift of an associate, and increasingly also of a partner, to a law school. Frequently, law firms establish minimum and maximum amounts that they will match.

Matching gifts have become increasingly important to the Fund for the Law School. Alumni who are in a position to designate matching gifts to the Law School are urged to secure the proper forms to send to the Fund when making their gifts. Matching gifts are counted as gifts from alumni when the gift categories of alumni are determined for the Honor Roll.

The following list includes both outright law firm gifts and matching gifts:

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Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton
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Cravath Swaine & Moore
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Montgomery McCracken Walker & Rhoads
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The Morrison & Foerster Foundation
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Vedder Price Kaufman & Kammholz
Venable, Baetjer and Howard Foundation, Inc.
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White & Case
Wilmer Cutler & Pickering
Chicago Burr Oak Cemetery
Ass'n Inc.
Chicago Community Trust
Chicago Law Foundation
Clark, Klein & Beaumont
The Coca-Cola Company
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The Consolidated Natural Gas Co. Fdn.
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Digital Equipment Corporation
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The Isaiah S. Dorfman Family Fund
The Dow Chemical Company
DST Systems, Inc.
The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation Foundation
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David Falk Memorial Fund
Fidelity Foundation
The First Boston Foundation Trust
First National Bank of Chicago Foundation
The Ford Foundation
Ford Motor Company Fund
Getco Philanthropic Foundation
General Dynamics Corporation
The Gerber Companies Foundation
The Gillette Company
Goldman Sachs Fund
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Grace Foundation Inc.
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The Mayer Foundation
The Hartford Insurance Group
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Heller Financial, Inc.
Hercules Incorporated
Hewlett-Packard Company
Household International
J. M. Huber Corporation
ICI America Inc.
IBM Corporation
The Jewish Community Federation
Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago
The Jewish Students Scholarship Fund Inc.
Johnson, Blakely, Pope, Bokor, Ruppel & Burns, P.A.
K-Mart Corporation
Kansas City Southern Industries, Inc.
Kanter Family Foundation
Karlin Foundation
Marilyn and Thomas Karsten Foundation
Kraft General Foods Foundation
Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co.
Lawyers Trust Fund of Illinois
Long Mountain Road Foundation
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
Maurose Fund Inc.
The May Department Stores Co. Foundation
Mc Donnell Douglas Foundation
MCA Incorporated
Robert R. McCormick Charitable Trust
Robert R. McCormick Tribune Foundation
McDonald's Corporation
Margaret and Richard Merrell Foundation
The Mary McClure Miller Foundation
MITRE Corporation
Mobil Foundation, Inc.
The Mollner Foundation
Motorola Foundation
Munger, Tolles and Olson Foundation
The Nabisco Foundation
Lottie Nath Fund
National Collegiate Athletic Association
National Westminster USA
The New York Community Trust
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The Quaker Oats Foundation
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Jerome H. Stone Family Foundation
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The extension to the Law School was completed in 1987. The ribbon-cutting ceremony at the June 12 dedication was performed by Becky and Dino D’Angelo ’44, Edward Gould, and Harold ’28 and Marion Green.

IN MEMORY

During the 1990-91 fiscal year, the Law School received gifts in memory of the following people:

Frederick Abramson ’59
Lester Ascher ’32
Courtenay Barber Jr.
Paul Bator
Stuart Bradley ’30
William G. Burns ’31
Peter Cremer ’77
Benjamin Davis ’23
Elinor Douglas
The Honorable Samuel B. Epstein ’15
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Harold A. Olson ’30
Bessie Perlstadt
Samuel Schoenberg ’35
John Fred Smith ’51
Lionel Takiff
Vivian W. Wagner ’30
Myron Weil

IN HONOR

During the 1990-91 fiscal year, the Law School received gifts in honor of the following:

James Bates
Mr. and Mrs. Milton Duschlag’s 60th Anniversary
Marjorie Fried’s 80th Birthday
Wilson P. Funkhouser and Levin & Funkhouser, Ltd.’s 10th Anniversary
Perry Herst’s 90th Birthday
Robert Kanate’s 70th Birthday
Phil B. Kurland’s Birthday
Edward H. Levi’s 80th Birthday
Bernard D. Metzker
Bernard Nath’s 92nd Birthday
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Ordower’s 50th Anniversary
Mary Louise Reiter’s 75th Birthday
Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Robin’s 50th Anniversary
Mrs. Robert B. Roseng and the late Mr. Robert B. Roseng’s 50th Anniversary
Irving Stern’s Special Birthday
Bernice Stern’s Birthday
Alan S. Ward’s 60th Birthday

SPECIAL GIFTS

Gifts of books to the D’Angelo Law Library:

• Albert W. Alschuler
• Mary Becker ’30
• Barton C. Bernard
• Walter J. Blum ’41
• Anne-Marie Burley
• Gerhard Casper
• David P. Currie
• Richard A. Epstein
• Bruce S. Feldacker ’65
• Sidney F. Huttner
• Joseph Isenberg
• Gareth Jones
• Spencer L. Kimball
• Irwin B. Kramer
• Fannie O’Brien Kubisak
• Philip B. Kurland
• William M. Landes
• Edward H. Levi ’33
• Michael W. McConnell ’79
• Jonathan R. Macey
• Hugh M. Matchett ’37
• Bernard D. Metzker ’37
• Geoffrey P. Miller
• Norval Morris
• Randal C. Picker ’85

Richard A. Posner
Hilda E. O’Brien Quay
Erich Ruegg
David M. Rothman ’62
Bernd Rüster ’67
Erich Schanze
A. Bruce Schimberg ’52
Robert A. Simon ’41
Adolf Sprudzs
Geoffrey R. Stone ’71
David A. Strauss
Cass R. Sunstein
Diane P. Wood
Hans Zeisel
Appointments

Faculty

David P. Currie has been appointed the Edward H. Levi Distinguished Service Professor, effective July 1, 1991. The Levi Professorship was established in 1979 through an anonymous gift from a trustee of the University. Walter J. Blum '41 was the initial holder of the professorship.

Date of Birth: May 29, 1936.

Education: B.A. University of Chicago, 1957; LL.B. magna cum laude Harvard University, 1960.


Appointments: Assistant Professor of Law 1962; Associate Professor of Law 1965; Professor of Law 1966; Harry N. Wyatt Professor of Law 1977.

Public Service: Two years as Chair, Illinois Pollution Control Board.

Teaching: Conflict of laws, federal jurisdiction, property, constitutional law, legal history, contracts, torts, evidence, civil procedure, and pollution.

Current Research: Comparative study of the German constitution; historical study of the Constitution in Congress (a companion work to the already published Constitution and the Supreme Court).


Family: Married to Barbara Flynn Currie, Illinois State Representative for the 26th District. Two children, Stephen (30) and Margaret (27).

Outside Interests: Gilbert and Sullivan, foreign languages, canoeing, and sailing.

Mandel Clinic Has New Director

Randolph N. Stone, former Public Defender of Cook County, became Director of the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic on July 1 this year, succeeding Gary H. Palm ’67, Clinical Professor of Law, who decided to step down after twenty-one years as director. Mr. Stone, who graduated from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1975, is no stranger to the Clinic, since he served as Clinical Fellow from 1977 to 1980. From 1980 to 1983 he was a partner in the Chicago firm of Stone and Clark, where he focused on criminal defense matters, including death penalty cases. He served with the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia from 1983 to 1988, where he was appointed Deputy Director in 1985. He was appointed Public Defender of Cook County in 1988 and has presided over a department of more than seven hundred attorneys and administrative staff, representing 200,000 clients per year in cases ranging from misdemeanors to capital murder. Mr. Stone looks forward to a different kind of job at the Clinic.

“What appealed to me [in becoming Director] was the concept of being able to combine teaching, involving students in public service, and providing service to clients. I hope it will also give me some opportunity to reflect on the work I've done in the Public Defender’s Office, both here and in Washington, D.C.”

The Clinic currently handles primarily civil cases. Mr. Stone hopes eventually to expand its work into the area of criminal justice as well.
Daniel N. Shaviro has been promoted to Professor of Law, effective July 1, 1991.

"Taxation has been an intellectual ghetto in the law schools for too long. I attempt to reach and challenge a number of different audiences."

Mark J. Heyrman has been promoted to Clinical Professor of Law, effective July 1, 1991.

Date of Birth: May 10, 1949. 
Education: B.A. honors with distinction University of Illinois at Chicago, 1974; J.D. University of Chicago, 1977. 
Previous Appointments: Staff Attorney and Clinical Fellow 1978; Clinical Fellow and Lecturer in Law 1981; Senior Clinical Lecturer 1988. 
Public Service: Executive Committee, Clinical Legal Education Association; Co-chair AALS Clinical Section; Committee on Alternatives; Executive Committee, AALS Clinical Education Section; Member of Mental Health Law Committees of Illinois State Bar Association and Chicago Bar Association; Board of Directors, Howard Area Community Center; Board of Directors, Howard/Paulina Development Corporation. 
Areas of Professional Interest: Mental health law, criminal law.

Randall D. Schmidt has been promoted to Clinical Professor of Law, effective July 1, 1991.

Date of Birth: February 22, 1954. 
Previous Appointments: Clinical Fellow 1981; Senior Clinical Lecturer 1988. 
Public Service: Member of Board of Directors, Chicago Council of Lawyers; Site Evaluator for ABA Law School Accreditation Team; Member of AALS Section on Clinical Legal Education; member of AALS Subcommittee on Attorney Fees, Outside Funding for Law School Clinics, and Annual Meeting Planning; member of Subcommittee on Education of the Public Interest Law Initiative in Chicago. 
Areas of Professional Interest: Employment discrimination, consumer fraud, public utility work. Significant litigation and other achievements: Gaddy v. Abex, 884 F. 2d 312 (7th Cir. 1989): gender discrimination and sexual harassment Title VII case in which the total award was over $400,000; Buchanan v. Marshall Field & Co., No. 1984 CF 0716 (Ill. H.R.C., April 20, 1990): age discrimination and retaliation case—the first
case filed under the 1985 Amendment to the Human Rights Act that permitted complainants to file their own complaints with the Commission; *Edwards v. CTA*, Charge No. 1977 CN 0093 (Ill H.R.C., June 2, 1988): handicap discrimination case in which our client was awarded over $300,000 in back pay; 1985 and 1987 Amendments to the Human Rights Act: participated in drafting and testified in support of several amendments improving the rights and remedies for victims of discrimination.

“My job combines the best that legal education and practice offer. I am able to do cases that I enjoy and are significant and at the same time I educate law students.”


Outside Interests: Great Lakes salmon fishing (holds a captain’s license from the U.S. Coastguard), golf, football (watching), blues and reggae music.

Elena Kagan has been appointed Assistant Professor of Law, effective July 1, 1991. Ms. Kagan was supervising editor of the *Harvard Law Review* and published a Note in the *Review* in 1986. She has most recently been associated with the Washington, D.C. law firm of Williams & Connolly, where she specialized in litigation.

Date of Birth: April 28, 1960.


New Director for Law and Economics Program

On July 1, Douglas G. Baird, Harry A. Bigelow Professor of Law, succeeded Daniel R. Fischel ’77, Lee and Brenn Freeman Professor of Law, as Director of the Law and Economics Program. Mr. Fischel had been Director of the Program since 1984. Mr. Baird plans to continue the distinguished traditions of the Law and Economics Program but also plans expansion. “I see the new additions to the Law and Economics faculty, Stephen Gilles, Randal Picker, Daniel Shaviro, and Alan Sykes, as an exciting opportunity to branch out in new directions,” he said. The big event in the Program’s immediate future is a conference, planned for April, 1992. It will commemorate six decades of Law and Economics at Chicago and is part of the events celebrating the University of Chicago’s Centennial. Ronald H. Coase, Clifton R. Musser Professor Emeritus of Economics, will give the Simons Lecture as the keynote address of the conference.


Teaching Interests: Labor law, constitutional law, and civil procedure.

Research: First Amendment.

Outside Interests: Opera, movies, baseball.

Larry Kramer, Professor of Law, has resigned his appointment effective June 30, 1991. Professor Kramer has accepted an appointment at the University of Michigan Law School in Ann Arbor.

Jonathan R. Macey, Professor of Law, has resigned his appointment effective June 30, 1991. Mr. Macey has decided to return to Cornell University, where he previously held a professorship.

Visiting Faculty

John Donohue has accepted appointment as Visiting Professor of Law for the Winter and Spring Quarters, 1992. Mr. Donohue received his J.D. from Harvard in 1981 and a Ph.D. in Economics from Yale in 1986. Since 1986, he has been a member of the faculty of Northwestern University School of Law, a Research Fellow of the American Bar Foundation, and Associate Editor of *Law and Social Inquiry*. Mr. Donohue’s research focuses on civil rights policy and employment discrimination and his recent publications include “The Changing Nature of Employment Discrimination Litigation” in the *Stanford Law Review* (1991) and “Opting
for the British Rule: If Posner and Shavell Can't Remember the Coase Theorem, Who Will?" in the Harvard Law Review (1991). Mr. Donohue has also represented defendants in several cases involving capital punishment and has worked as a staff attorney with Neighborhood Legal Services. At the Law School, he will teach employment discrimination and economic analysis of law.

The Honorable Douglas H. Ginsburg returns to the Law School in the Spring Quarter, 1992 as Senior Lecturer in Law and Charles J. Merriam Visiting Scholar. He previously served as Senior Lecturer during the 1989–90 academic year. Judge Ginsburg was appointed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in 1986. Before his appointment to the federal bench, Judge Ginsburg served as a Professor at the Harvard Law School, as Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Regulatory Affairs in the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, and as Administrator for Information and Regulatory Affairs in the Executive Office of the President. Judge Ginsburg will teach a seminar on readings in legal thought.

Thomas Oppermann is the Max Rheinstein Visiting Professor of Law for the Fall Quarter, 1991. Mr. Oppermann is Professor of Public Law at Eberhard-Karls University of Tübingen and Director of the Institute of Public International and European Community Law. During his career, he has served at the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs in Bonn, as a member of the German Permanent Representation at NATO, as a member of the Commission of Experts to the Federal Ministers of the Interior and of Justice, as Judge to the Constitutional Court of Baden Württemberg and as Chair of the Consultative Committee for E.C. Questions. Mr. Oppermann is the author of numerous books and articles. He will teach a course on the law of the European Community.

Lecturers in Law

Frank Cicero Jr. has accepted appointment as Lecturer in Law for the Autumn Quarter, 1991. A partner in the law firm of Kirkland & Ellis, Mr. Cicero is a well respected attorney of national standing. He has lectured widely on trial and appellate advocacy, federal practice and procedure, and general litigation before various state and federal bar associations, the National Institute of Trial Advocacy and the Harvard Law School Trial Practice Institute. Mr. Cicero taught at the Law School during the 1989–90 academic year. This year, he will teach a section of the legal profession course.

Barbara Flom, an associate with the Chicago law firm of Kirkland & Ellis, has been appointed Lecturer in Law for the Winter Quarter, 1992. Ms. Flom received her B.A. from Northwestern University in 1983 and her J.D. from the University of Chicago Law School in 1986, where she served as Articles Editor of the Law Review, graduated cum laude, and was elected to the Order of the Coif. Thereafter, she served as law clerk to Judge Frank Easterbrook of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. Ms. Flom will teach a seminar in the field of advanced taxation.

Maureen Gorman, a partner with the Chicago law firm of Mayer, Brown & Platt, has been appointed Lecturer in Law for the Spring Quarter, 1992. Ms. Gorman received her B.A. from the College of William and Mary in 1978 and her J.D. from Yale in 1981. After a clerkship with Hon. Warren W. Eginton of the U.S. District Court for Connecticut, Ms. Gorman joined the Washington, D.C., law firm of Caplin & Drysdale. She spent a year as a staff member of the Joint Committee on Taxation. She has been with Mayer, Brown & Platt since 1986, specializing in ERISA, employee benefits and executive compensation. Ms. Gorman is Chair of the Technical Corrections Subcommittee on New Legislation of the American Bar Association's Section on Taxation. Ms. Gorman will co-teach a seminar with Ms. Lutgens in the field of employee benefits law.


The Bigelow fellows for 1991–92 are: (Back row, l. to r.) Ann Southworth, Jon Heller, Patrick C. Diamond; (front row) Jeffrey E. Thomas, Erin O'Hara, and Jonathan B. Gould.
Dino D’Angelo 1920-1991

Dino J. D’Angelo, real-estate lawyer, patron of the arts, and benefactor of the Law School, died at his office on September 12. He was seventy years old.

In 1984, Mr. D’Angelo contributed $4.5 million to the expansion of the law library, which now bears his family name. The building extension was completed in 1987. Mr. D’Angelo regarded his gift to the Law School as a repayment of debt to an institution that shaped his life. “We all have debts to pay, and each of us pays them in his own way. The University of Chicago helped me break through barriers... and showed me new horizons.”

Born in Abruzzi, Italy, Mr. D’Angelo came to the United States with his mother when he was six. The family ran a grocery store on the ground floor of the 12-flat building at Laflin and Flournoy in Chicago that Mr. D’Angelo’s father had bought when he immigrated to this country just before his son was born. From the age of seven, Mr. D’Angelo worked in the store before and after school and paid his way through college and law school. He entered the University of Chicago in 1938, earning a bachelor’s degree in 1942 and his J.D. in 1944.

Mr. D’Angelo served two years in the army as a 2d Lieutenant in the Transportation Corps. On his discharge in 1946, he began his own law practice, working as a solo practitioner for fifteen years until joining Robert S. Fiffer ’47 to create the firm of Fiffer & D’Angelo. He later became a partner in the firm of Friedman & Koven.

Mr. D’Angelo was a patron of the arts and had an extensive personal collection. In 1978 he donated to the Law School the sculpture Diarchy by Kenneth Armitage, which is now permanently displayed in the Laird Bell Quadrangle.

Mr. D’Angelo was also a successful real estate developer. Among his acquisitions was the landmark 310 S. Michigan Avenue building, which he restored to its former elegance. He was perhaps best known, however, for his purchase in 1983 of the Kemper Building, home of the Lyric Opera, to which he returned its original name—the Civic Opera Building. Mr. D’Angelo refurbished the building and the opera house and reopened the Civic Theatre, previously closed for seven years.

In 1972, Mr. D’Angelo’s career was abruptly halted by acute depression, which resulted in a prolonged period of hospitalization. His health was restored with the discovery that some forms of depression, including his, had physical causes and could be cured with medication. In 1975 he resumed his business activity with renewed vigor.

Dean Geoffrey Stone, who came to know Mr. D’Angelo well in recent years, described him as “a truly extraordinary individual. Dino overcame severe hardship and, building upon that experience, emerged as one of the most ecumenical, vital and generous individuals I have ever known. He truly loved the Law School and never forgot the role it played in his life. We will never forget him.”

Provost and former Dean Gerhard Casper, who was especially close to Mr. D’Angelo, recalled him fondly. “It was commonplace when we were together for me to ask: ‘What are we going to argue about tonight?’ Dino and I argued a lot during the years when I also saw it as my task to persuade him to finance the law library extension. To be sure, our arguments were always friendly. There was much bantering and teasing. I usually could recognize when Dino turned serious because he would then begin to address me as ‘Sir’ or as ‘Dean Casper.’

‘In gratitude for Dino and Becky D’Angelo’s extraordinary generosity, the library was named ’Dino D’Angelo Law Library,’ not ‘Dino D’Angelo Law Library.’ Dino wanted it that way to give recognition to his entire family, from his parents who emigrated from Italy, to Becky and his children.

‘After the funeral mass at the church of Our Lady of Pompeii in Chicago’s old Italian neighborhood where Dino grew up, Becky said to me: ‘Dino loved you guys at the U of C. I shall remember Dino not only for his and Becky’s generosity but even more so for that love.’

Mr. D’Angelo is survived by his wife Becky, three daughters, his son Louis, who graduated from the Law School this year, his brother Oscar, and six grandchildren.
Stanley Kaplan 1910–1991

Stanley A. Kaplan, Professor Emeritus of Law, died at his home in Lincoln Park on July 13, 1991. He was 80 years old. Mr. Kaplan graduated from the University of Chicago in 1931 and from the Law School in 1933. He received an LL.M. degree from Columbia University in 1935. Mr. Kaplan was an authority on ethics and professional responsibility and an expert on corporate law and securities regulation. With Professor Walter J. Blum ’41, he wrote a textbook on bankruptcy, “Materials on Reorganization, Recapitalization and Insolvency,” which was published in 1969. He taught at the Law School from 1960 until his retirement in 1978, when he returned to private practice with the firm of Isham, Lincoln & Beale. Before joining the Law School faculty, he was managing partner in the firm of Gottlieb & Schwartz.

From 1980 to 1984, Mr. Kaplan served as chief reporter of the American Law Institute’s Corporate Governance Project, which reviewed and monitored corporate legislation. He was a founding member of the Chicago chapters of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Anti-Defamation League and former chairman of the American Veterans Committee. During World War II, Mr. Kaplan served as a Marine Corps major in the South Pacific.

He was an amateur photographer with work exhibited at the University of Chicago and other galleries. He excelled at sports and held amateur state championships in squash and tennis.

At his memorial service, Judge Hubert L. Will ’37 and Morris I. Leibman ’33, shared their thoughts about their old friend.

Mr. Leibman said: “Stanley was as close to a genius as we’ll ever meet. Knew everything, read everything, and thought about everything, but always with humor. He had a constant sense of adventure and challenge. He was an extraordinary scholar and a lawyer of great ability and experience. I was his devoted friend for more than sixty years and was privileged to share the essence and the glow of a special human being.”

Judge Will said of Professor Kaplan: “He was my best friend and the most remarkable, informed and interesting human being I’ve ever known… A voracious reader with a prodigious almost photographic memory of everything he read… A skilled collector of works of art, paintings, sculpture, carvings, objets d’art, and ties. A great raconteur with an endless store of anecdotes. An implacable foe of all forms of discrimination… A skilled mountaineer and explorer who had climbed some of the world’s formidable peaks… A respected director of several major corporations. A concerned and active citizen who supported a wide variety of cultural, social and political organizations and activities such as the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Lyric Opera, the Chicago Opera Theater, Great Books groups, the campaigns of Adlai Stevenson, Paul Douglas, Richard M. Daley, Sidney Yates, and many others. Above all, an ideal husband and father—loving, sensitive, supportive—as enthusiastic about his wife Joan’s achievements as about his own. Truly, a Renaissance Man.

“His great legacy is the effect he had on all who knew him: friends, colleagues, and students, and the effect the institutions he helped found and guide have had and will have in the future in the struggle for a better community, nation and world.”
Helmholz Honored

Richard H. Helmholz, Ruth Wyatt Rosenson Professor of Law, has been elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Membership of the academy is a recognition of sustained intellectual scholarship in science, scholarship, the arts, and public affairs. Mr. Helmholz is an internationally recognized expert in legal history, especially canon law. His election brings to fourteen the number of University of Chicago Law School faculty who are fellows of the Academy.

Mr. Helmholz has also been honored by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation of Germany. The Foundation has awarded him the Humboldt Research Prize for Foreign Scholars, in recognition of excellence in research and teaching. The prize offers the opportunity of visiting one or more German institutions for purposes of study and research over a period of eight months.

Bustin Prize

The Law School has awarded the 1991 D. Francis Bustin Prize to Cass Sunstein for his book, After the Rights Revolution: Reconcepting the Regulatory State (Harvard University Press, 1990). Bustin Prizes are made possible by the D. Francis Bustin Educational Fund for the Law School and are awarded to faculty and students in recognition of scholarly contributions to the improvement of the processes of government.

Honorary Degrees

As part of the spring Convocation ceremonies held on Friday, June 14, the University of Chicago conferred honorary Doctor of Laws degrees on two economists, Jacques Drèze, founder of the European Economic Association and founder of the Center for Operations Research and Econometrics in Belgium, is an expert in econometrics. Two pervasive themes in his work are how to deal with uncertainty in econometrics and economic theory and the extension of general equilibrium analysis to the operation of various kinds of markets. Among his many accomplishments is credit for helping to bridge the gap between financial theory and labor contracting. Robert Merton is the George Fisher Baker Professor of Business Administration at Harvard. He has helped shape the field of finance over the past twenty years. He pioneered the use of continuous-time stochastic processes in the study of security markets.

Blum Receives Alumni Service Medal

Walter J. Blum '41, Edward H. Levi Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus, has been awarded the Alumni Service Medal by the University of Chicago Alumni Association. The medal is awarded for extended extraordinary service to the University of Chicago. Professor Blum's ties to the University reach back over half a century. An alumnus of the University's Laboratory Schools, the College and the Law School, Mr. Blum joined the Law School faculty in 1946. In the late 1950s, he was instrumental in planning the new Law School building, and he and his late wife, Natalie, were influential in the development of the Renaissance Society. He served as a spokesperson for the Committee of the Council of the University Senate and has served as chair of numerous University committees, including those dealing with student and faculty housing, faculty retirement and pension policies, and employee benefits. He is currently chair of the University of Chicago Centennial Faculty Planning Committee. Mr. Blum's teaching has inspired generations of law students. His scholarship in the areas of taxation, risk distribution, bankruptcy and corporate reorganization has gained international recognition. The Uneasy Case for Progressive Taxation and Public Law Perspective of a Private Law Problem, both written with Harry Kalven, are considered classic texts in the fields of tax policy and automobile compensation policy. Since its inception in 1948, Mr. Blum has been involved in planning the University of Chicago Law School's Federal Tax Conference, now one of the leading tax conferences in the country. He has also served as adviser to the Treasury Department, The Internal Revenue Service, and the American Law Institute.
FACULTY NOTES

In January, Albert W. Alschuler, Wilson-Dickinson Professor of Law, spoke on plea bargaining and sentencing to the Benton Fellows Seminar at the University of Chicago. In March, he judged the final round of the moot court competition at Northern Illinois University Law School. In April, he participated in the World Affairs Conference at the University of Colorado, a week-long gathering at which he joined Soviet and American diplomats, an Oxford philosopher, a movie producer, several best-selling authors, a former United States Poet Laureate, journalists, judges and others on panels concerning Law in China, Sexual Censorship, the Gulf War and International Law, Women Warriors, Global versus National Perspectives, Prisons, and the Right to Die. In May, he spoke to inmates at the Stateville Penitentiary to inaugurate a series of presentations on legal topics organized by Norval Morris.

Douglas G. Baird, Harry A. Bigelow Professor of Law, gave a faculty workshop on "Game Theory and Bankruptcy" at the University of Virginia Law School in May.

Mary Becker ’80, Professor of Law, served as moderator and commentator on a panel discussing "Production and/or Reproduction" at the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools in January. In March, she debated with Wendy Williams on "Special Treatment, Equal Treatment with Respect to Maternity Leaves" at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (Title VII/EPA Division, Office of Legal Counsel).

Walter J. Blum ’41, Edward H. Levi Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus, is a consultant to the Federal Income Tax Project at the American Law Institute. The project seeks to integrate individual and corporate income taxes.

Anne-Marie Burley, Assistant Professor of Law, chaired a panel entitled "Round Up on Europe 1992" at the American Society of International Law’s annual meeting in April. The same month she was a commentator at a conference on ideas and foreign policy sponsored by the Social Science Research Council at the Stanford Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences. In June, she spoke on a panel on The American Law School of the Future at the launching of Harvard Law School’s Capital Campaign.

Ronald H. Coase, Clifton R. Musser Professor Emeritus of Economics, is helping the Joseph M. Katz Graduate School of Business of the University of Pittsburgh set up a new research center to study the causes and consequences of alternative ways of organizing business activity. The center’s research follows the tradition established by Mr. Coase in his seminal work on property rights, transaction costs, and the theory of the firm. Kenneth M. Lehn, chief economist at the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, is director of the center.

David P. Currie, Edward H. Levi Distinguished Service Professor of Law, traveled to the University of Sussex in Brighton, England, in April, where he gave a paper on “Written Constitutions and Social Rights” at the Fullbright Colloquium. In May, he addressed the Class of 1966 at their twenty-fifth reunion dinner.

Richard A. Epstein, James Parker Hall Distinguished Service Professor of Law, gave a lecture on academic fraud at the University of Chicago Medical School in January. In February, he spoke on the constitutionality of the antidiscrimination laws as part of the University of Kentucky’s Bill of Rights Centennial Lecture Series. In March, he attended the Federalist Society’s annual symposium at Yale Law School, where he participated in a panel discussion on the bill of rights and civil liberties. The same month, he spoke on access to medical care to the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Chicago. He gave a panel presentation on "Feminism and Exit Rights" at the Supreme Courts Justice Conference (Canada and the United States) in April at Duke University. In May, he spoke on "The Uses of Discrimination" in a panel discussion at a meeting of the American Law and Economics Association at the University of Illinois. He gave a panel presentation on "Comparable Worth in Higher Education" at a meeting in Washington, D.C., of the American Association of University Professors in June.

Stephen Gilles

In May, Stephen G. Gilles ’84, Assistant Professor of Law, presented a paper entitled "The Use of Rule-based Negligence to Regulate Activity Levels" at the Law School’s Law and Economics Workshop. The same month, he spoke on "What’s Wrong with Being Unprincipled?" at a luncheon sponsored by the Milwaukee chapter of the University of Chicago Alumni Association.


Mark J. Heyrman ’77, Clinical Professor of Law, gave a speech to the Illinois Psychiatric Social Workers Association in March. He spoke on the likely effects of recent changes in the Illinois Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code. In April, he gave a speech to the Guardianship and Protective Services Association of Illinois on the likely effect of Zincerman v. Burch on the administration of the guardianship system in Illinois. The Clinical Legal Education Association,
a new international organization of clinical law teachers, held its inaugural meeting in May in Washington, D.C. Mr. Heyrman presided over the meeting.

**Stephen Holmes,** Professor of Political Science and Law, gave a lecture on the "Legal Sociology of Niklas Luhmann" at the Cardozo Law School in February. In April, he gave a seminar on "Rethinking the Liberal Tradition" at the University of Pennsylvania Law School and also spoke on "Liberalism and Political Theory" at Princeton University.

**William M. Landes,** Clifton R. Musser Professor of Economics, spoke at Harvard and Georgetown Law Schools in April. His paper was entitled "Copyright Protection of Letters, Diaries, and Other Unpublished Works: An Economic Approach." On May 24-25, Mr. Landes attended the first conference of the newly formed American Law and Economics Association in Urbana, Illinois. He was elected President-elect for 1992-93 and was also elected a member of the Association's Board of Directors.

**Michael W. McConnell '79,** Professor of Law, spoke on "Religious and Secular Conscience under the First Amendment" at a faculty workshop at DePaul College of Law at the end of January. In February, he was a member of a panel discussing diversity in legal education at Georgetown University Law Center. The same month, he also spoke on constitutional issues in Christian ministry at the Christian Management Association's annual conference and delivered the Malott Lecture at Colorado College on the topic "Are Abortion Laws a Violation of Freedom of Religion?" In March, he participated in a debate at the Federalist Society's annual symposium at Yale Law School, discussing "Should Congress Enact Legislation Broadening Protections for Freedom of Religion?" Mr. McConnell spoke to a panel of educational historians on the subject of religion and education at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association in April. During that meeting, he also participated in a panel discussion on "Education, Vouchers, and Liberty of Conscience." Native American, Jewish and Christian student organizations also participated in a panel on Current Trends in Professional Regulation before the Seventh Circuit Bar Association.

**Norval Morris,** Julius Kreeger Professor of Law and Criminology, gave the keynote address to the annual meeting in February of the Northern Region of the American Probation and Parole Association in Chicago. In March, he attended board meetings in Washington, D.C., of the Advisory Board to the Methodology and Evaluation Division of the General Accounting Office, the Board of the National Institute of Corrections, and the Research Advisory Board to the United States Sentencing Commission. Later that month, he returned to Washington as chair of the national conference celebrating the centenary of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. In April, he attended a meeting of the Board of the National Commission on Crime and Delinquency in Chicago. He also took part in a Rand Corporation Conference in Santa Monica, California, on Drugs and Crime. In May, Mr. Morris gave the keynote address on "Intermediate Punishments," at the conference of the American Probation and Parole Association in Minneapolis. He also attended a meeting of the Advisory Board to the New Jersey Sentencing Commission, in Newark.

**Gary H. Palm '67,** Clinical Professor of Law, gave a presentation on the importance of developing a national strategy for law school clinics to the Section on Clinical Legal Education at January's annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools in Washington, D.C. Mr. Palm and his students in the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic have filed two new cases seeking to force Illinois to provide federally required funding for child care, transportation, books, and fees for clients enrolled in vocational training programs. Two other cases have been filed challenging the refusal of the State of Illinois to turn over child support collections to the custodial parents.

**Geoffrey P. Miller,** Kirkland & Ellis Professor of Law, participated in an advisory panel meeting held in February at the Office of Thrift Supervision regarding legal and regulatory policies in thrift institution failures. In April, he spoke on "Law and Economics in a World of Bank Failure" to University of Chicago Law School Alumni Association chapters in Philadelphia and Boston. Later that month, he participated in a panel on religion in legal education organized by the Jewish Law Students Association and the Christian Law Students Association at the Law School. He
improved bar examination. He continues to serve as a consultant to the U.S. Sentencing Commission. In this connection, he made several trips to federal district courts around the country to interview judges, prosecutors, probation officers, and defense attorneys about the administration of the federal sentencing guidelines. In January, Mr. Schulhofer served as guest editor for a special issue of the Federal Sentencing Reporter devoted to the problem of plea bargaining under the guidelines. In March, he appeared on the WBBM Chicago television program “Common Ground,” in a panel discussion of acquaintance rape. In April, he discussed the Fourth Amendment for the WBEZ radio series commemorating the Bill of Rights.

Daniel N. Shaviro, Professor of Law, attended the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools, held in Washington, D.C., in January. On May 24, he presented a paper entitled “An Economic and Political Look at Federalism in Taxation” at the first meeting of the American Law and Economics Association in Champaign-Urbana, Illinois. He discussed the same paper in Washington, D.C., at the end of May, at a meeting of the Advisory Committee (on which he serves) to the American Enterprise Institute’s Regulation and Federalism Project.

Geoffrey R. Stone ’71, Harry Kalven Jr. Professor of Law and Dean, addressed the Seventh Circuit Bar Association in April on “Current Issues Relating to the First Amendment.” He also addressed Lawyers for the Creative Arts in a conference on “Conversation with the Community: What’s Next for the Arts?” In May, he spoke on “The Communitarian Strain and the First Amendment in Recent Legal Thought” at a conference sponsored by Northwestern University on “Freedom of Speech and the American Community.”

In January, Cass R. Sunstein, Karl N. Llewellyn Professor of Jurisprudence, spoke at the law and economics panel of the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools. He explored the issue whether economic markets would remedy discrimination. In February, he spoke at the law and economics workshop at Stanford Law School on the subject of “Preferences and Politics.” In March, he gave the Marx Lecture at the University of Cincinnati Law School; his subject was “Abortion, Pornography, and Surrogacy.” In May, he spoke at Northwestern Law School on new directions in the law of free speech. Also in May, he spoke at the Midwest Faculty Seminar on constitutional issues arising from public funding of the arts. In June, Mr. Sunstein participated in a conference in Poland on the general subject of “The Constitutional Moment.” His paper dealt with the subject of economic rights. During this period, Mr. Sunstein served on committees providing advice on the drafting of constitutions for Romania and Poland.

In March, Diane P. Wood, Harold J. and Marion F. Green Professor of International Legal Studies and Associate Dean, spoke in New York on the subject of “Foreign Government Activity as an Antitrust Defense” at the Conference Board’s annual program on Antitrust Issues in Today’s Economy. At the ABA Antitrust Section’s annual spring meeting, held in Washington, D.C., in April, Ms. Wood gave a paper entitled “Can the Antitrust Laws Do the Job?” The same month, she testified at the University of Chicago’s Office of Continuing Education sponsored a program on “The United States and Mexico: Threshold of a Trade Revolution.” Ms. Wood commented on talks given by U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills and Mexican Secretary of Commerce Jaime Serra Puche on the proposals for a U.S.-Mexico free trade agreement. She also participated in a panel discussion of “1992 and Community Competition Policy” at the American Society of International Law’s annual meeting in Washington, D.C. In May, she testified in Chicago before a hearing sponsored by the National Governors’ Association on the implications for the Midwest region of the proposed U.S.-Mexico Free Trade Agreement. She also gave a luncheon talk on “The Global Perspective” at the Jenner & Block “Antitrust in a Post Chicago World” program. Later in May, she attended the ALI annual meeting in San Francisco as a new member. In June, she spoke on mergers and acquisitions at the PLI 32d Annual Antitrust Institute in Chicago.

David Strauss

In May, David A. Strauss, Professor of Law, spoke on “The First Amendment and the Media: Is the Press Its Own Worst Enemy?” as part of a panel discussion, sponsored by the William Benton Broadcast Project of the University of Chicago, at the annual conference of public radio broadcasters in New Orleans. Also in May, he spoke about new justifications for the protection of pornography at a panel discussion on Censorship and the Press at the Law School’s Reunion Weekend. Later that month, he spoke on a panel with Michael Silverstein, of the Anthropology Department, on “Political Correctness: Is It the New Orthodoxy?”

Alan O. Sykes, Professor of Law, traveled to Washington, D.C. in March. He spoke on punitive damages to the law firm of Crowell & Moring and on the use of Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 to the international trade group at Arnold & Porter. Later that month, he delivered a paper “Access to Foreign Markets: The Carrot or the Stick,” to Georgetown University’s Law and Economics Workshop. In May, he traveled to Taiwan where he gave a series of lectures on GATT law at the Academy of International Economic Affairs in Hsinchu. He also gave a speech entitled “Should Taiwan Establish the Equivalent to the U.S. International Trade Commission?” at the Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Economic Affairs, in Taipei.
**Student Notes**

**Honors and Awards**

The following graduates of the Class of 1991 received their degrees with High Honors and were inducted into the Order of the Coif. Thomas Collier, Allison Hartwell Eid, Mark Greenberg, Richard Husseini, Daniel Klerman, Thomas Lee, Sharon Lynch, George Mullin, Andrew Nussbaum, and Mark Perry. The following students graduated with Honors and were also inducted into the Order of the Coif. Charles Colby III, Joshua Davis, Brad Erens, Marc Fagel, Jeremy Feigelson, G. Michael Halfenger, Adam Hirsh, and Joseph Wood.

**Ellen Cosgrove**

**James Young.**

Roya Behnia, Ellen Cosgrove, David Goldberg, Tisa Hughes, and Karen Johnston, pictured on this page, shared the 1991 Ann Barber Outstanding Service Award, which goes to the third-year students who have made exceptional contributions to the quality of life at the Law School, as judged by their peers. Roya Behnia was very active in the Law Students Association and also helped to organize Orientation Weekend. Ellen Cosgrove was President of LSA and also co-organizer of the Orientation and Admission Weekends. David Goldberg was editor of the Phoenix, the student newspaper. He also helped to organize the Law School's first student phonathon raising money for the Clinic.

**Tisa Hughes**


**Karen Johnston**

The following students also received their degrees with honors. James Baker, John Bannon, Roya Behnia, Debra Beinstein, Giles Birch, Alison Brumley, H. Thomas Byron III, Mary Coyne, Nora Cregan, Susan Davies, Paul Gaffney, Terri Garland, Maripat Gilgigan, Charles Graf, Lynn Hartfield, Gary Haugen, Sharon Hendrick, Judith Hooyenga, Yongjin Im, Karen Johnston, Colleen Kenney, Thomas Koutsky, Joseph Kronsnoble, Holly Kulka, Lea Leadbeater, Lewis Leicher, Mark Lewis, Scott Matthew, Susan Maxson, Tracey Meares, Amanda Pratt, Arthur Weinstein, Richard Robbins, Valerie Ross, Mary Ryan, George Sampas, John Shopec, Barbara Smith, Mary Smith, Jeffrey Soukup, Marc Stahl, Rita Sutton, Joel Wakefield, Thomas Weeks, Laurence Weiss, Earnest Wotring, and...
Moot Court

Three distinguished federal judges, Richard Cudahy, chief judge of the Seventh Circuit, Stephanie Seymour of the Tenth Circuit, and Clarence Thomas of the D.C. Circuit, heard the final arguments of the Hinton Moot Court competition on Monday, May 6. The four finalists in the competition argued an actual case that is due to be heard by the U.S. Supreme Court. In Freeman v. Pitts, a case involving the lifting of a 1969 desegregation order in a Georgia school system, Barton Aronson '92 and Gregory Schmitt '92 argued for the school system, against Joshua Davis '91 and Rosa Hallowell '92 for the parents and students in the school system. (Sides were chosen by lot.) After two hours of what Judge Seymour termed "the best oral argument I've heard in a moot court," Davis and Hallowell were pronounced the winners. They received the Hinton Moot Court Competition Award from Dean Geoffrey Stone and the Thomas J. Mulroy Award for excellence in appellate advocacy with highest distinction. Aronson and Schmitt received the Karl Llewellyn Memorial Cup for excellence in brief writing and oral argument, as well as the Thomas J. Mulroy Award with high distinction.

Clerships

Forty-three graduates, or twenty-six percent, of the class of 1991 have accepted judicial clerkships for 1991-92. In addition, four graduates of the class of 1990 have accepted clerkships for a second year. Three will be clerking for justices of the U.S. Supreme Court and one for a federal district court.

United States Supreme Court
Ashutosh Bhagwat '90 (Justice Anthony Kennedy)
Jacqueline Gerson '90 (Justice Anthony Kennedy)

Andrea Nervi '90 (Justice Harry Blackmun)

United States Courts of Appeals
Frank Angileri '91 (Judge Glenn Archer Jr., Fed. Cir.)
Giles Birch '91 (Judge Richard Cudahy, 7th Cir.)
Alison Brumley '91 (Judge Eugene Davis, 5th Cir.)
Thomas Byron '91 (Judge Carolyn Dineen King, 5th Cir.)
Pasquale Cipollone '91 (Judge Danny Boggs, 6th Cir.)
Thomas Collier '91 (Judge Frank Easterbrook, 7th Cir.)
Mary Coyne '91 (Judge Jacques Wiener Jr., 5th Cir.)
Susan Davies '91 (Judge Stephen Breyer, 1st Cir.)
Joshua Davis '91 (Judge Stephanie Seymour, 10th Cir.)
United States District Courts

Deidra Brown '90 (Judge Joseph Young, MD)
Jeremey Feigelson '91 (Judge Milton Shadur, N.D. IL)
Charles Graf '91 (Judge Martin Feldman, E.D. LA)
Mark Lewis '91 (Judge James Holderman Jr., N.D. IL)
Amanda Pratt '91 (Judge Albert Coffrin, VT)
Eedith Rasmussen '91 (Judge Nicholas Bua, N.D. IL)
Mary Ryan '91 (Judge Franklin Van Antwerpen, E.D. PA)
John Shope '91 (Judge Jose Cabranes, CT)
Thomas Weeks '91 (Judge James Moran, N.D. IL)
Laurence Weiss '91 (Judge Vaughn Walker, N.D. CA)

State Supreme Courts

Brian Arbetter '91 (Judge Charles Levin, MI)
Jeffrey Goldenberg '91 (Judge William Erickson, CO)
David Honig '91 (Judge Charles Levin, MI)
Earnest Wotruba '91 (Judge Nathan Hecht, TX)

State Superior Court

Edward Sweeney '91 (Judge James Cavanaugh, PA)

State Court of Chancery

Kurt Heyman '91 (Judge Jack Jacobs, DE)

Summer Public Service

Almost forty students received grants from the Law School last year to work in some aspect of public service during the summer. Eleven students were supported by the Chicago Law Foundation, which raises funds from students and faculty to support student public service activities. The other students received grants from the Horman Public Service Program, the Weigel Family Fund, the Karsten Public Service Fund, the Keare Environmental Law Fund, the Spector Public Service Fund, the Edgar Wayburn Fellowship in Environmental Law, and other Law School funds to work at such agencies as the Anti-Defamation League, Business and Professional People for the Public Interest, the U.S. Attorney's Office, the AIDS Legal Council, the ACLU, the Coalition for the Homeless, the Manhattan District Attorney's Office, the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic, the Chicago Corporation Counsel, the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee and various legal assistance organizations throughout the country.

Prize-Winning Paper


Senator Joseph Biden visited the Law School on April 8 and spoke to students on the role of the Senate in Supreme Court nominations.
SPEAKERS’ CORNER

In the course of one week in the Spring Quarter, the Law School community could hear...

Patricia Williams of the University of Wisconsin give the keynote address for Law Women's Caucus Week

A panel on pornography—Professor Morrison Torrey (De Paul University), Professor David Strauss and Dean Geoffrey Stone

Visiting Professor Jennifer Nedelsky on private property and the Constitution

Professor Glenn Tinder, University of Massachusetts, on the political meaning of Christianity

Robert Briggs of the Sierra Club on Exxon Valdez

Tom Geoghegan, who represents Friends of WFMT, on entertainment law
In the Spring issue of the Law School Record, we posed the question, "Should the University prohibit 'hate speech'?" We received many replies from graduates, 18 percent of whom were in favor, 82 percent against any restrictions. Thank you all for your response. Obviously, our graduates feel very strongly on this issue. We had so many replies that unfortunately we cannot print them all. Some letters were too long to publish in entirety. Excerpts are taken from these.

...The test should be: allowing one the freedom to say who he is, and what ideas he recommends, but forbidding him to utter unsubstantiated pejorative statements about another group or entity. The "Hate Speaker" creates a social peril that surfaces—like shouting "fire" in a crowded theater. Until individual expression goes beyond personal limits, and the speaker publicly introduces "hate" into social, political, religious or ethnic areas, it seems fair to allow the expression of dissident opinions. The shaping of political values is of great consequence to the people in a democracy and the widest range of ideas, however controversial, should be encouraged in our halls of learning, as well as in our political arenas. What constitutes an "offensive" remark is a question of fact; but an identifiable group can be "slandered" and limits can be reasonably defined.

...Our passions—like our "hates"—generally revolve around religions, politics, economics, and ethnic. Hate separates us in our religions and preserving the hate tells us who we are and who we are not. Our democratic society in the United States of America permits dissent, and our Constitution and our laws emanating therefrom seek to enforce "equal rights" of all our citizens.

...When you speak publicly, or publish, and the consequence of that speech is to incite hate leading to harm to others, who constitute a body that is identifiable, and is not illegal, or whose published values are not inimical to the government, you are exceeding the rights, and the privileges (controlled rights) of a society. At that point, the society's good becomes greater than your good, and if you expect to enjoy the protection of that society, you must concede to rights greater than yours....

Alfred Israelstam '33

If we allow our free speech values to be eroded even in academia, how can we hope to preserve those values in the rest of society?

Alexander Pope '52

The kindest thing I can think to say about the proposed "Hate Speech" policy was said quite some time ago: "If tolerance is tolerant of intolerance, it fears being destroyed by intolerance. If it is intolerant of intolerance, then it destroys itself." (Arthur E. Morgan, in Antioch News (Antioch College), January 1934.)

Willis Hannawalt '54

Apart from First Amendment considerations, what is hateful to some may be considered true and correct for others. Our system allows everyone to believe whatever they choose, and the only test is whether a given idea is persuasive to others. Absolutely abhorrent—especially on an academic campus—to have any concept of "politically correct" ideas.

Donald Mackay '61

I agree with the yes comment of the faculty and am surprised and disappointed at the 55 percent no votes. Truth is not found in bedlam and leaving control to comments or acts such as those defined as "hate speech."

Bert Metzger Jr. '61

The cure is worse than the illness.

Richard Bogosian '62

...The university should not prohibit "hate speech." I had thought that this issue was settled in concept a couple of centuries ago.

Even the use of "fighting words" or personal insults should not be prohibited. A person who physically retaliates because of an insult can use the insult in mitigation of but not as legal justification of his or her violent response.

...Burning the flag or walking on it, or submerging the image of the Son of God in a beaker of urine clearly engenders the exact same physiological and psychological feelings of rage in patriots and believers as a racial insult engenders in others.

Walk away from, ridicule or have pity for the insulter but don't tamper with so basic and hard won a right because of such persons.

James Rumbaugh '62

We all know the basic "limitation" on "free speech"—you cannot (falsely) yell "fire" in a crowded movie theatre. There are times when the principle of free speech has to give way and this is one of those times. "Hate speech" is not just objectionable, it can cause terrible emotional trauma. The key is to very (VERY!) narrowly define hate speech. A free society does have an obligation to limit such "attacks."

Howard Flomenhoff '65

Prohibition of "hate speech" can too easily become a prohibition against the expression of "politically incorrect" views. The line is impossible to draw. Two of the faculty members who respond affirmatively also state that hate speech should be narrowly defined. I am confident that no consensus could be reached as to such a definition unless the definition were so vague as to be meaningless. The way to deal with speech which is truly based on hate is to denounce it in the strongest terms possible, not to have thought police.

William Halama '65
Freedom of speech is the most precious of all our constitutional rights. Every other right has meaning because we have freedom of speech. Secondly, the very idea of such a prohibition creates a “chilling” effect on discourse.

Walter Rowland ’65

Despite the demise of the parens patriae function of the University, it does have the right to expect a certain standard of decency and civility of its students and faculty; and the students who pay dearly to attend have the right to study and learn in an atmosphere free of verbal intimidation, including racial and sexual epithets, as possible. If the University cannot enforce its own policy of decency to others, it loses its legitimacy. Neither the University nor the nation needs to permit absolute license in speech to assure its survival as a free entity open to the expression of controversial ideas.

Geoffrey Braun ’67

The notion of prohibiting speech—however offensive it may be—is antithetical to everything that the principle of free speech and an open university implies. Such censorship would be a slippery slope indeed. Moreover, such muzzling is likely to exacerbate rather than relieve tensions. People should be less thin skinned.

Edna Selan Epstein ’73

The students (70 percent opposed to prohibiting “hate speech”) are clearly better grounded in this aspect of academic freedom and practical reality than are the faculty (55 percent opposed). Think about it. Who is going to define Mr. Kurland’s “civility” or Mr. Shavro’s “equivalent of fighting words” in close cases and at what cost in time and distraction from more important matters? Nor have they thought through the details. What is to be the penalty: censure, expulsion, forced recantation or reeducation or perhaps monetary penalties? More important, what would be the costs in damage to the community spirit of the School?

Instead, let the foul mouthed and vicious be shunned and let us support and defend those who are wrongfully attacked. If any of you have any remaining doubt about this, just ask yourself how Harry Kalven would have answered this question and whether you are really prepared to disagree with his answer.

John McLear ’74

This question is so ridiculous I don’t know whether to laugh or cry. The possibility that 45 percent of the faculty could support this proposal astonishes me. What has happened to free speech at the U. of C.? Has “politically correct thinking” infected even our finest law schools?

Richard Lipton ’77

If burning the American flag—which has “the reasonably foreseeable effect of creating an intimidating, hostile or demeaning environment”—is to be tolerated, so must the vaguely-defined concept of “hate speech.” Bigotry will be defeated by exposing it to the light of day and rational discourse, not by self-appointed “thought police” determining what speech is “politically correct.” A “citadel of civility” (to paraphrase Professor Kurland) based upon restrictions on free speech may easily become a gulag. I totally agree with the comment of one current law school student, that such a prohibition of free speech is inconsistent with everything the University and the Law School stand for and the long tradition at the University of tolerating all forms of free speech, no matter how reprehensible the speech may be to the listener.

Eric Buether ’81

The prohibition of “hate speech” is antithetical to the notion that a university is a place for the unfettered discourse which is the only truly effective weapon against bigotry. Even if one believes that such a prohibition could stop people from expressing (or thinking!) pernicious ideas, the concept of hate speech is, like sedition, inherently vague and subject to overbroad application.

David Heywood ’81

...Let's assume in general we want civility, as vague as that word is. The potential code is not a civility code and is not meant to be. It's a political code. All sorts of speech which could be incredibly offensive but isn't based on race, sex, religion, ethnicity or sexual orientation is still allowed—because such speech (at present) doesn't offend the political orthodoxy of the day enough, even though this is entirely irrelevant as regards civility.

...Professor Sunstein belongs to the “narrow definers” club. He states that such speech “is not part of the legitimate exchange of ideas but instead may be denying the right of some people in the University to participate as free and equal citizens.” I have to admit this threw me for a loop.

“Legitimate exchange of ideas?” Doesn't he realize this code is mostly to control I talk amongst students in their free time—most of which already doesn't serve the legitimate exchange of ideas. This is a code to control the dorms, not the seminars.... But let's get to the meat of his argument, the “free and equal citizens” clause.

Perhaps realizing he's fighting freedom of speech, Professor Sunstein feels he must pull out the big artillery and use language reminiscent of the Fourteenth Amendment, so we feel that what we have here is the battle of competing rights. And what rights do these actually turn out to be? The right to say what you want versus the right not to be offended.

Ultimately, the only way everyone can participate as a free and equal citizen on campus is if all are allowed to speak their minds. A university can have stands, true, but unless it allows everyone a chance to freely express themselves (no favoritism by shutting up the "bad guys"), there will be those who realize—correctly—that due to their bad thoughts they're not, in fact, free and equal members of the college.

...No formulation of a "hate speech" code should be acceptable, because its very intent—to shut down speech or words some don't want to hear—is wrong. Trying to find the right way of saying it, or properly narrowing it, is like trying to reformulate a policy (even assuming the following policy were constitutional) to keep, say, Chinese out of your neighborhood. It's not the wording that counts, it's what you're trying to do.

Steven Kurtz ’87
Point of View—Women in Combat

We asked randomly selected members of the student body, as well as members of the faculty, the following question:

"At present, there are significant limitations on women's service in combat roles in the American military. Should women be treated the same as men in terms of the draft, military service, and combat?"

Students
62% favor 38% oppose

Comments:
"I think women should be given the opportunity to receive the same type of treatment if they so select and if they qualify under the same standards currently applied to men."

"Women, as citizens, are obligated to participate in the actions this country takes. As long as we consider war to be a legitimate form of international dispute resolution, there is no principled way by which women may be excused from participating fully in every aspect of U.S. war-making activities, nor is there any principled way to deny them the benefits available to soldiers. This is not to say that as human beings they are not also obligated to protest as immoral their country's engagement in any war."

"The highest and most powerful (important) positions in the military are limited to those who serve in combat capacities. As long as women have their role limited to "support" or non-combat functions, they will never advance to positions of leadership in the military. If women want active roles, and they are capable of performing the same combat duties as men, it makes sense to me to allow them such a role."

"I think women should be treated the same with respect to the draft because there are many roles they can take to help the nation. Military service and combat are different, however, because of the physical disparity between men and women. Equality is great but people must be realistic with respect to their physical limitations. Caveat: as combat becomes more sophisticated and technical, there will be more roles for women because they have equal intelligence, reaction time, etc. But as long as M-45s and other conventional arms are utilized, the physically stronger gender should have sole responsibility for utilizing their instruments."

"Women should have comparable opportunities. But if treating women "the same" means forced gender integration of combat units, for example, then I oppose it. Morale and discipline would suffer. Moreover, some concerns will be gender-specific; for example, how will women prisoners of war be treated?"

Faculty
83% favor 17% oppose

Comments:
"If women are not viewed as killers, isn't that a compliment? Should women seek an equal right to fight for a nation that won't ratify the ERA, let alone in support of an allied nation that won't permit women to drive? The motion picture Glory suggests an answer. Thirty-seven thousand African-American troops died in the Civil War: an ironic victory for civil rights? W.E.B. Du Bois thought so. It was the fact that the black soldiers "rose and fought and killed" that "made Negro citizenship conceivable." During World War I, at a time of segregation, lynching and denial of equal opportunity in every aspect of American life, Du Bois argued that African-Americans "should not bargain with their loyalty." He understood that full citizenship was impossible without equal access to, and equal responsibility for military service."—Albert Alschuler.

"In many ways it would be extremely unfair to draft women into combat. The military is a male world dominated entirely by men with rules made by and for men. But as long as women are excluded from combat and the equal obligations under any draft, women will not have equal power to influence policy decisions both with respect to military matters and other matters (since military service is regarded as a credential for elective office). If, especially if, women are more committed to peace than men, it is essential that women be integrated fully into the military. In addition, I believe that keeping lethal force out of the hands of women contributes in countless ways to women's subordination to men."—Mary Becker.

"The military may wish to determine separate height, weight and strength rules for combat, but since many women will meet any reasonable requirement for combat, they should be allowed to serve in this capacity. The only other serious problem, child bearing, should be left up to women, particularly in the absence of a draft. Even with a draft, it is doubtful that any foreseeable war would jeopardize our ability to regenerate population losses."—Mark Heyman.

"Why not?"—Joseph Isenbergh.

"Yes. I cannot even think of a plausible argument for the contrary view."—Stephen Schulhofer.

"The question is hard to answer because of the ambiguity of the word 'same.' My affirmative answer means the same in opportunity and in responsibility. It leaves open the possibility of sex-segregated units, tents, etc."—Diane Wood.

Do you agree that women in the military should be treated the same as men? Let us know your point of view. We will publish a sampling of comments we receive in the next issue, reserving the right to edit letters for length. Send your letters to:

The Editor
The Law School Record
University of Chicago Law School
1111 East 60th Street
Chicago, IL 60637
Double Degree Breakfast

The Law School continued its tradition of inviting Law School graduates who are also graduates of the College and are in Chicago to celebrate their College reunion to breakfast with Dean Geoffrey Stone ’71. Twenty-five graduates attended the informal gathering in the Law School’s spacious Placement Office on Saturday, June 8.

Fifty-fifth Reunion

Six graduates of the Class of 1936, with their spouses or friends, gathered at the Standard Club of Chicago on June 7 to celebrate their 55th Reunion. The graduates attending represented 17 percent of their class. Dean Stone toasted the graduates and offered brief remarks about the Law School.

Atlanta

Graduates of the Law School attending the American Bar Association meetings in Atlanta in August were invited to a dinner at the Commerce Club on August 9. The dinner marked the occasion of Peter Kontio ’73 assuming the presidency of the Atlanta chapter. He and the former president, Steve Land ’60, presided over the dinner, at which Dean Geoffrey Stone gave a brief talk about the Law School.

Boston

John Kimpel ’74 of Fidelity Investments graciously hosted a luncheon at his company for graduates of the Boston area. All the proceeds of the luncheon benefited the Law School. Graduates had the opportunity to renew old acquaintances and also to listen to Geoffrey Miller, Kirkland & Ellis Professor of Law, speak on “Law and Economics in a World of Bank Failures.”

Chicago

Alumnae Luncheon

In a continuing series of talks presenting a feminist perspective on current issues, Jennifer Nedelsky, Visiting Professor of Law, spoke to women graduates of the Law School at a luncheon held on June 25 at the Board of Trustees Room in One First National Plaza. In her talk, “Feminism as a Paradigm Shift,” Professor Nedelsky discussed the ways that contemporary feminism is more than a set of claims about discrimination against women. She argued that feminist theory offers new ways of understanding such basic issues as what individuality means, what justice means, and how we know things. Professor Diane Wood introduced Ms. Nedelsky.

Reception Honors Gary Palm

Over 100 Law School graduates, faculty, and friends of the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic gathered at the Chicago Maritime Museum on July 24 to celebrate Professor Gary Palm’s twenty-one years as Director of the Clinic. Professor Palm ’67, who will continue as Clinical Professor of Law, resigned his post as director of the Clinic effective July 1, 1991. The new Director is Randolph Stone, former Cook County Public Defender.

Dean Stone said of Mr. Palm, “During the more than twenty years that Gary Palm guided the Mandel Clinic, it became one of the nation’s premier clinical programs. The faculty and alumni of the Law School, as well as the hundreds of students who have studied under Gary’s supervision and the many thousands of indigent individuals whose lives have been touched by Gary’s efforts, are all grateful to him for his leadership, his commitment, and his vision.”

Loop Luncheons

Colleen Connell, Director and Legal Counsel for the ACLU Reproductive Rights Project, began the winter series of luncheons on February 20 with her talk, “The Title 10 Debate: Will the Erosion of Privacy Rights Also Erode First Amendment Rights?” Her interesting and informative talk was a great success with alumni, who responded with many questions.

Richard J. Phelan, newly elected President of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, gave a full house the opportunity to look behind the scenes at Cook County government, when he spoke on March 6. Mr. Phelan also revealed some of his plans for changes and improvements and provoked many questions from graduates.

The Honorable Robert G. Cronson ’50, Auditor General of Illinois, brought the winter series of luncheons to a close on March 20, with a talk on “Judicial Tyranny and Public Accountability.” Several graduates who knew Judge Cronson well added their comments during his talk, producing a lively session that all enjoyed.

Eleanor B. Alter, Visiting Professor of Law and family law attorney at Rosenman & ColPin, opened the spring series of Loop Luncheons on April 30, with a talk on current issues in family law, “When the Honeymoon is Over.” Besides discussing current problems and scenarios, Ms. Alter also surveyed proposed laws to give greater protection to non-traditional couples in a family setting.

On May 21, Rudolph Nimocks, Director of the University of Chicago Police Department, and Norval Morris, Julius Kreeger Professor of Law and Criminology, discussed police brutality. Mr. Morris discussed the role of the police board in relation to allegations by citizens of abuses of police power. Mr. Nimocks discussed, from the perspective of a senior police administrator, how important it is to the police to minimize any abuse of power by means of training, control, and accountability.

Dawn Clark Netsch, the newly elected Comptroller of Illinois,
brought the 1990-91 series of luncheons to a close on June 3. She spoke about the financial state of the state, a topic of great interest to the audience, who lingered for a long time after the luncheon to ask questions.

The Loop Luncheons are sponsored by the Chicago chapter, under the chairmanship of Alan Orschel '64 and are held every quarter at the Board of Trustees Room at One First National Plaza. Newly graduated students may attend their first luncheon as guests of the Alumni Association. For more information about the luncheons, please call Assistant Dean Holly Davis '76 at 312/702-9628.

Law School/Business School Events
Women graduates of the Law School joined the University of Chicago Women's Business Group at an evening reception on February 5. Gayle Hanley, managing director of Henri Bendel, spoke to the group on "Retail Wars in Chicago."

The Law School and Business School women's groups gathered together again on June 12 at The Inn at University Village for cocktails and hors d'oeuvres and a talk by Dr. Linda Hughey Holt, chair of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Rush North Shore Medical Center. Dr. Holt spoke on "How the Medical Care System Has Failed to Meet Women's Needs."

Milwaukee
The Milwaukee chapter sponsored a luncheon for graduates at the Milwaukee Club on May 22. Edwin Wiley '52, President of the chapter, hosted the luncheon and introduced Stephen Gilles '84, Assistant Professor of Law, who spoke on "What's Wrong with Being Unprincipled?" Assistant Dean Dennis Barden also attended the event.

Philadelphia
Professor Geoffrey Miller was the featured speaker at a luncheon for graduates of the Law School at the offices of Hoyle, Morris & Kerr on April 15. Lawrence Hoyle '65, President of the Philadelphia Chapter and a senior partner at the firm, hosted the event and introduced Professor Miller, who spoke on "Law and Economics in a World of Bank Failures."

San Francisco
Robert Ebe '76, a partner with McCutchen Doyle Brown & Enerson graciously hosted a buffet luncheon at the offices of his firm, all the proceeds of which benefited the Law School. Graduates and friends of the Law School gathered to hear remarks by Bernard Meltzer, '37, Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus. Dean Geoffrey Stone also gave a report on the Law School.

St. Louis
The St. Louis chapter sponsored a luncheon for alumni on June 10, at the offices of Bryan Cave McPheeters & McRoberts, where John Clear '74, a partner with the firm, had graciously provided a conference room. Henry Mohrman '73, president of the chapter, introduced Dean Stone, who reported on the Law School. Forty percent of graduates living in St. Louis attended the event.

Tampa
Graduates and friends of the Law School living on the west coast of Florida gathered at the University Club of Tampa on March 11 to hear Dean Stone speak about the Law School. James Shimberg '49 kindly sponsored the luncheon and introduced the Dean. Nearly 40 percent of graduates living in the area attended the event.

Washington, D.C.
David Brown '66, a partner with Covington & Burling, hosted a luncheon for graduates at his firm on June 20. A large group of alumni were able to visit with Dean Stone and enjoy his after-luncheon remarks on "Current Challenges to Free Expression."
The Hotel Nikko, in downtown Chicago, was the scene on May 9 for the annual dinner of the University of Chicago Law School Alumni Association. Nearly 600 graduates and friends of the Law School gathered to enjoy cocktails, conversation, and good food in a riverside setting. On display during cocktail hour was the newly painted portrait of former Dean Phil Neal, as well as a selection of recent faculty and student publications. Many graduates also bought Law School sweatshirts, sold by some of the current students to benefit the Chicago Law Foundation. Joseph Mathewson '76, President of the Alumni Association, served as Master of Ceremonies, introducing Dean Geoffrey Stone '71, who gave his customary State of the Law School address, and the evening's guest of honor, Hanna Holborn Gray, President of the University. Mrs. Gray spoke on the relations between the Law School and the University.
The halls rang with cries of greeting and recognition as the Law School welcomed back the classes of 1941, 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, and 1981 to celebrate their reunions May 10-11. The weekend provided opportunities to renew old friendships and indulge in nostalgia. It also allowed returning graduates a chance to see the Law School at work today. On Friday afternoon, graduates attended regular classes, then gathered with students for the customary Friday afternoon Wine Mess. The next morning, after graduates enjoyed a continental breakfast in the Placement area, Dean Geoffrey Stone answered questions about the Law School in a Town Hall meeting. Other events taking place during the morning included a roundtable discussion on "Censorship and the Press," with panel members Hon. Abner Mikva '51, Herbert Stern '61, Professor Michael McConnell '79, and Professor David Strauss. Graduates and their families gathered at noon for the Dean's Lunch, with entertainment by the student a cappella group Scales of Justice. The dedication of the new portrait of former Dean Phil Neal took place after lunch. An afternoon tour of the campus led by Assistant Dean Richard Badger '68 rounded off the general events of the day. In the evening, the classes celebrated their reunions with dinners for each class.
Karen Kaplowitz, Thomas Kimer, Tefft Smith, Peter van Zante, and Bob Clinton share some leg-pulling at the Class of 1971 dinner.

Alex Lowinger and William Brandt remind a reluctant Robert Simon of the past at the Class of 1941 dinner.

Martha Gifford, John Hancock, Robert Ebe, and Kenneth Shepro of the Class of 1976.

The Class of 1961.
Class Notes Section – REDACTED

for issues of privacy
Margaret Leopold convicted of murder in the 1920s.

Louis Goldberg wrote a brief letter in May, sending greetings to all his classmates and saying he had retired from the practice of law in 1989 "as I am not as well I'd like to be, but am grateful for every day." I am sad to say I received a note from his wife in June to say that Louis passed away on June 16.

Maurice Schraegher practised law until 1950 and also performed as a professional violinist at N.B.C., C.B.S. and W.L.S. He was elected president and CEO of Hovar-Seal Corporation. After retiring from the business world in 1972, he became a charter member of the Highland Park Strings and a member of the Northbrook Symphony. Maurice and his wife Lois have three children and two grandchildren.

'40 Class correspondent: Thelma Brook Simon, 3119 Wilmette Avenue, Wilmette, Illinois 60091-2925.

Morris B. Abram, Ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, just published his autobiography, entitled, "The Day is Short." It covers years as a partner in the distinguished New York law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison; as President of Brandeis University; some of the cases in which he "made law" in the United States Supreme Court; and his winning the Big Battle against leukemia.

Saul Stern, who sent me a copy of Morris's book, continues his philanthropic work and travels, including trips with U.S. officials to Israel. He and his wife Marcia have the "best of both worlds" (climatically), spending six months in their longtime home in Kensington, Maryland, and the cold months in their new residence on Marcos Island, Florida.

Joe Baer, whose picture belies his age, and his wife, Nan, follow that idyllic lifestyle with a retirement winter home in Captiva, Florida, and a summer place in the midwest where he plays golf with Ed “Hugh” Harsha, of Winnetka. I never knew that Joe had volunteered for Naval Service long before WWII, was on a carrier when Pearl Harbor was attacked, served both in the South
clerkship or policy making job with the government my resume needed some additional beefing up and hence my decision to act as Class Correspondent.

This is how the system generally works.
1. The Law School sends me cards to send out to all of you.
2. I forget to send these cards out.
3. The Law School calls me and harasses me and I send out these cards.
4. You neglect to return them.
5. I have no material to write a column and therefore generally fabricate information.

I have been told that the Law School is worried about its defamation liability in case of overly creative class correspondence. Thus we are going to forge a bold new system of making sure that everyone stays up-to-date. Successes, hopes, dreams, and indictments of our classmates. Recipes are welcomed but neither I nor the Law School accept any responsibility for the tortuous preparation of torts.

Hope you all pass the Bar Exam. You can send information detailing your post-bar plans to me at the above address.

DEATHS

The Law School Record notes with sorrow the deaths of:

Daniel Fogel '49, a veteran trial lawyer and Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley's personal attorney, died on July 5, 1991. "Dan Fogel was a lawyer's lawyer," said Mayor Bradley, "He set the standard for an entire profession. A whole generation of California's finest judges and lawyers learned from Dan." Mr. Fogel was a trustee of the Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust, the nationwide fund set up to handle asbestos claims against the Manville Corp. He began his legal career with the Los Angeles law firm of Loeb & Loeb, and later co-founded his own firm, which is now Fogel, Feldman, Ostrov, Ringler & Kleven. As a two-term member of the Law School's Visiting Committee, Mr. Fogel played an active role in helping to set Law School policy. Mr. Fogel was a long-time donor to the annual Fund for the Law School.

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April 1, 1991

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Ralph Butz
July 5, 1991

1925
Eugene D. Hardy

1930
Louis Goldberg
June 16, 1991

1931
William Branz
March, 1990

1990
John E. Hopkins

1991
Samuel Pollyea

1991
Henry E. Seyfarth
August 16, 1991

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1988
Artie U. Miner

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Sam Spira

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January 14, 1991

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March 26, 1989

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Maurice Chavin

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