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# The Law School

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# THE LAW SCHOOL

(From October 1973 to November 1974)

## I. ENROLLMENT

Opening total enrollment this fall was 665. This enrollment included 236 students in the entering class, 212 in the second-year class, and 217 in the third-year class. The number of applications declined slightly for the third consecutive year. However, the quality of applicants remained high and undergraduate averages in the B to B-plus range and Law School Admission Test scores in the range of 625-50 (on a 200-800 scale) continue to represent qualifications required for serious admission consideration. These qualifications undoubtedly represent overall improvement in the quality of applicants in the past few years and in the quality of students enrolled.

This improvement has caused some people to question whether admission standards have become too selective. Some brief observations on several factors which relate to this questioning may be helpful. The fact that every applicant can no longer be admitted to law school does not seem to be a cause for alarm. The demand for legal education has become so great that it is no longer possible to admit all persons who apply. Both limited resources and a realistic appraisal of the need for and employment of young lawyers preclude an admissions policy that is totally responsive to demand. Today, some degree of selection is inevitably involved in admission to graduate and professional schools. The selection criteria now used by the Law School simply moves it close to what has been a normal pattern for graduate and other professional schools for many years. The Law School's experience in the past year in which one resident applicant out of every three was offered admission may be as good as could be expected in light of the dramatic increase in the number of young people seeking admission to law school.

Selection criteria must also be assessed in the context of the trend of rising undergraduate averages in recent years. At most colleges today a B average barely places an individual in the upper one half of his class. Thus undergraduate averages needed to bring applicants within the range of consideration for admission are not at all exclusive in their operation.

Finally, the end result of the selection process in use has been

that the Law School's student body continues to represent a good cross section of North Carolina young people.

Composition of the student body in terms of residences and pre-law educational backgrounds remains essentially unchanged from that of recent years. Eighty-six percent of the entering class were residents of North Carolina. Nineteen states and seventy-one undergraduate institutions are represented in the entering class. The University of North Carolina, Duke University, North Carolina State University, and Davidson, in that order had the largest representations.

## II. THE ADMINISTRATION—J. DICKSON PHILLIPS

After ten years of outstanding service to the Law School and the University, Dickson Phillips resigned the deanship on July 1, 1974. Under his leadership, the School experienced remarkable progress in this period. It moved into a magnificent new building, Van Hecke-Wettach Hall, and substantial growth in the size of the student body and faculty occurred. This growth was marked by overall improvement in the quality of the student body and a steady strengthening of the faculty. Through a major fund-raising campaign and untiring representation of the school within the University, he has significantly increased the School's base of financial support.

When he became Dean, circumstances were already bringing to an end a period of relative stability in the School's history. The next ten years were to become what Henry Brandis has appropriately described as "the toughest ten in the history of the Deanship." This period saw the loss of several great teachers through death or retirement, unprecedented growth in the size of the faculty, a dramatic surge in applicants until the number exceeded available seats by ten times, and an increase in the total enrollment to over 750. Funding, affirmative action, pressure from applicants and their supporters, and a variety of student activism, as well as growth, generated problems which demanded continuing and careful attention. Throughout this period, Dickson Phillips' influence gave direction to the School's educational program, created institutional stability, promoted a cohesive and strong faculty, and provided a foundation for continued progress in future years.

In this decade he also was instrumental in helping to bring about major law reform. Since 1963 he has been a member of the North Carolina Courts Commission, and in this role has provided crea-

tive draftsmanship and leadership for extensive legislation which provided sweeping changes in the court system in North Carolina. He was a major participant in the preparation of the new rules of civil procedure and in the successful effort to effect their adoption. He has also made an important contribution in the work upon new rules of appellate procedures and the effort to bring about merit selection of judges in North Carolina.

Dick has returned to full-time teaching duties. He continues to serve as Reporter for the North Carolina Bar Association Committee on Revision of Appellate Rules and as a member of the North Carolina Courts Commission. Within the University, he is Chairman of the Committee on University Government and a member of the Faculty Hearings Committee. His revised edition of *McIntosh, North Carolina Practice and Procedure in Civil Cases* is scheduled for publication in the near future.

### III. THE FACULTY

Two of our regular faculty are on leaves of absence for this academic year. Associate Professor Barry Nakell is spending a year in residence with the Public Defender Service in Washington, D.C. Professor Laurens Walker, in collaboration with Professor John Thibaut, has received a National Science Foundation grant to complete empirical studies, already in progress, relating to the adversary system and to write a book describing this work. In the spring semester Professor Richard Smith rejoined the faculty after a leave of absence during which he served as an assistant to a member of the Federal Power Commission. We are pleased to have Professor Doug Rendleman of William and Mary, Mr. Barry Furrow of the Boston Bar, Mr. James Craven of the Durham Bar, Professor Robert Melott, and Ms. Susan Ehringhaus, Assistant to the Chancellor, as visitors on our faculty.

Assistant Professor Susan Hollingsworth Lewis joined our faculty this fall. Ms. Lewis is a 1970 honor law graduate of the University of Texas, where she was an editor of the Law Review. She served as law clerk for the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit and practiced for three years with the firm of Vinson, Elkins, Searls, Connally and Smith in Houston. She is co-editor of the book, *Contemporary Developments in Water Law*. Ms. Lewis is teaching courses in Contracts, Corporations, and Family Law.

In addition to their normal teaching, counseling, and law school committee responsibilities, the faculty engaged in a variety of professional and public service activities, participated in general University affairs in a number of leadership roles, and made numerous contributions to the legal literature. They are here summarized.

Assistant Professor Thomas J. Andrews' lengthy article, *Screening Travellers at the Airport to Prevent Hijacking: A New Challenge for the Unconstitutional Conditions Doctrine* will be published in volume 16 of the *Arizona Law Review*.

Kenan Professor William B. Aycock served as Chairman of the University Committee on Distinguished Professorships and as a member of the Central Committee of the Morehead Scholarship program.

Assistant Professor Walker J. Blakey continues his excellent work with our Moot Court program, as advisor to the Client Counseling Team, which won second place in regional competition, and as advisor to the Moot Court Bench. *Assignments in Trial Practice, Fourth Edition*, co-authored by Professor Blakey, was published by Little, Brown, and Company and his article *You Can Say that if you Want—The Redefinition of Hearsary in Rule 801 of the Proposed Federal Rules of Evidence* appeared in volume 35 of the *Ohio State Law Journal*.

Professor Kenneth S. Broun continued to serve on the faculty of the National Institute of Trial Advocacy in Boulder, Colorado and Reno, Nevada, and is currently preparing teaching materials for use by the Institute. Also, he published an article, *North Carolina Jury Instruction Practice—Is It Time to Get the Judge Off the Tightrope?* in volume 52 of the *North Carolina Law Review*.

Professor Donald F. Clifford served as a member of the North Carolina Bar Association Committee on Commercial, Banking and Business Law. He and Professor Jack Latty of Duke Law School contributed almost three hundred pages on American Corporation Law to a three volume work, *Enquete Comparative Sur Les Societies Par Actions*, published by the Instituto Di Diritto Privato Italiano E Compararo dell'universita di Milano. The work is a comparative study of Corporation Law. He also published two articles in the North Carolina Bar Foundation's *Manual for High School Consumer Education*.

Assistant Professor Charles E. Daye served on the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the Triangle Housing Development Corporation and was Vice-President (elect) of the North Caro-

lina Association of Black Lawyers. In the University he served as a member of the Law School Dean Search Committee, Faculty Grievance Committee, the Affirmative Action Advisory Committee, the Committee on the Status of Minorities and Disadvantaged, and the Traffic Appeals Committee. He published two articles: *Role of Judiciary in Housing and Community Development: A Suggested Analytic Method*, 52 J. OF URBAN LAW— (1975) and *North Carolina's New Administrative Procedure Act: An Interpretive Analysis*, 53 N.C.L. REV. 833 (1975).

Professor Dan B. Dobbs published in West Publishing Company's casebook series, *Problems in Remedies* and an article, *Should Security Be Required as a Pre-Condition to Provisional Injunctive Relief?*, 52 N.C.L. REV. 1091 (1974).

Associate Dean Morris R. Gelbum served as a member of the University Faculty Council and on the Residence Status Committee and the Committee on Recruitment of Black Faculty Members.

Assistant Professor Peter G. Glenn served as a member of the Law School Dean Search Committee and published an article, *The Coastal Area Management Act in the Courts: A Preliminary Analysis*, 53 N.C.L. REV. 303 (1974). He also prepared teaching materials for the course in Land Use Control.

Assistant Professor Joseph J. Kalo's article, *Detering Misuse of Confidential Government Information: A Proposed Citizen's Action*, was published in volume 72 of the *Michigan Law Review*.

Associate Professor Ronald C. Link continued to be active in bar association matters. He served as a member of the American Bar Association Section of Real Property, Probate, and Trust Law and within that section as Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Continuing Legal Education, and as a member of the Committee on Professional Responsibility. He was a member of the Real Property Committee of the North Carolina Bar Association and served as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Title Standards and as a member of the Subcommittee on Standard Forms and Ethics. He also was a member of the University Faculty Athletic Committee. Professor Link has in manuscript form a book, *Cases and Materials on Probate Law*.

Professor Arnold Loewy had published, *Criminal Law in a Nutshell* by West Publishing Company, and an article, *Abortive Reasons and Obscene Standards: A Comment on the Abortion and Obscenity Cases*, 52 N.C.L. REV. 223 (1973). He continued to serve on the Criminal Law Subcommittee of the Pattern Jury Instructions Commit-

tee of the North Carolina Conference of Superior Court Judges and was elected Chairman of the Constitutional Law Section of the Association of American Law Schools.

Professor Martin B. Louis published an important article in the procedure field, *Federal Summary Judgment Doctrine: A Critical Analysis*, 83 YALE L.J. 745 (1974).

Associate Professor John H. Martin continued to serve as a member of the University Committee for the Development of Curriculum in the Administration of Justice and was a member of the Supervisory Board for Student Judicial Governance.

Professor William P. Murphy served as a member of the faculty at the Southwestern Legal Foundation's Short Course in Labor Law and has been selected to organize and chair a short course in Labor Dispute Settlement. He also presented papers at the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service Seminar in Dallas, Texas and at the Mississippi Law Institute in Jackson, Mississippi. He published a review of the book, *The National Labor Relations Board* in volume 5 of the *Labor Management Relations Service*.

Professor and Librarian Mary W. Oliver served on the Committee on Accreditation of the Association of American Law Libraries. She also continued to serve as a member of the North Carolina Bar Association's Committee on Bar Notes. She was a member of the University's Faculty Council, Faculty Grievance Committee, and Chairwoman of the Nominating Committee. She presented papers at the southeastern meeting of the Association of American Law Libraries and at the meeting of the International Association of Law Libraries.

Graham Kenan Professor Daniel H. Pollitt served as special counsel to the Committee on Education and Labor, United States House of Representatives, as a member of the Southern Regional Council, as a member of the National Sharecroppers Fund, and as Chairman, Citizens Public Inquiry into Brookside Strike. He was a panelist at the Judicial Conference of the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. Within the University he was a member of the Faculty Council and a member of the Committee on Faculty Welfare. He published two articles: *Report of Citizens Public Inquiry into Brookside Strike*, 11 JOURNAL OF CURRENT SOCIAL ISSUES 3 (1974) and *Senator/Attorney General Saxbe, and the Ineligibility Clause of the Constitution: An Encroachment upon Separation of Powers*, 53 N.C.L. REV. 110 (1974).

Assistant Professor Gail Richmond served as a member of the Steer-

ing Committee of the Southeastern Conference of the Association of American Law Schools. She presented a paper to the Marietta College Department of Economics on preliminary findings of research in price-level changes and income taxes.

Associate Professor Thomas J. Schoenbaum published two articles: *Reform of the Structure of the American Corporation: The "Two Tier" Board Model*, 62 KY. L.J. 91 (1973) and *The Management of Land and Water Use in the Coastal Zone: A New Law Is Enacted in North Carolina*, 53 N.C.L. REV. 274 (1974). His book review, *NEPA in the Courts, A Legal Analysis of the National Environmental Policy Act*, was published in volume 52 of the *North Carolina Law Review*. He presented papers at the Bar Foundation's Securities Law Institute and at the National Conference on Air Pollution Control. He served as advisor to the Triangle J. Council on Government and as counsel of record in major environmental litigation.

Cary C. Boshamer Distinguished Professor Frank R. Strong continued to serve as Director of the Association of American Law School's Law Teaching Clinic and as National Secretary-Treasurer of the Order of the Coif. He was a member of the Practical Training Committee of the North Carolina Bar Association and of the Bar Examination Study Project of the Association of American Law Schools. Professor Strong published: "Trends in Legal Education in the United States," *Proceedings of the Twelfth International Symposium on Comparative Education*, and *President, Congress, Courts: One is More Equal Than the Others*, 60 A.B.A.J. 1050, 1203 (1974).

Assistant Professor William J. Turnier's article, *Steps the Estate Planner Can Take to Minimize Taxes When Estate Will Hold Out-of-State Property* has been accepted for publication by *Estate Planning*.

Associate Professor Paul R. Verkuil continued to serve as consultant to the Administrative Conference of the United States and as a member of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Consumers Council. During this period he published two articles: *Perspectives on Reform of Financial Institutions*, 83 YALE L.J. 1349 (1974) and *Judicial Review of Informal Rulemaking*, 60 VA. L. REV. 185 (1974). The second edition of *Administrative Law Problems*, co-authored by Professor Verkuil, was published by Foundation Press.

Professor W. Laurens Walker published three articles: *Procedural Justice as Fairness*, 26 STAN. L. REV. 1271 (1974) (with Thibaut, La Tour, and Houlden); *The Functions of a Third Party in the Resolution*



*of Conflict: The Role of a Judge in Pretrial Conferences*, 30 J. OF PERSONALITY & SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY 293 (1974) (with Erickson, Holmes, Frey and Thibaut); and *Some Determinants of the Violation of Social Rules*, 3 J. OF APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY 103 (1973) (with Friedland and Thibaut). Also, *Forward, Developments in Law and Social Sciences Research* was published in volume 52 of the *North Carolina Law Review*. He continued to serve on the University Committee on Scholarships and Grants-in-Aid.

Professor Seymour W. Wurfel continued service as a member of the North Carolina General Statutes Commission and the Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina Institute of Nutrition. He continued as a principal investigator under the Marine Resources Legal Research Project for Sea Grant. He also served as a member of an interdisciplinary committee to initiate a nutritional survey of school children in North Carolina. He published an article, *Statutes of Limitations in the Conflict of Laws*, 52 N.C.L. REV. 489 (1974).

#### IV. THE LAW LIBRARY

As of July 1, 1974, the Law Library has a total collection of 157,740 catalogued volumes and a total of 120,067 catalogued microcards and microfiche. During the fiscal year 1973-74, a total of 4,976 volumes and 9,304 microcards and microfiche were added by purchase and gift. Among the donors of important additions to the collection this past year, we are pleased here to express appreciation to Dr. Keener Frazier of Chapel Hill, Mrs. Margaret Lloyd of Chapel Hill, Colonel James McClamrock of Greensboro, Mr. Peyton Neal of Lexington, Virginia, and Mr. James Wallace of Chapel Hill. We were particularly fortunate in receiving 103 titles from the collection of Duncan Cameron. Many of these titles are early law books published prior to 1820. These books were the gift of Mrs. John Labouise and Mrs. Eric Van Lennep. The following faculty members also contributed gifts to the collection: Robert Byrd, Albert Coates, Dan Dobbs, Ronald Link, Robert Melott, and Seymour Wurfel.

In the past year the Law Library made a study of its collection and needs as a basis for a request of development funds. This request has been submitted to the University with the hope that additional funds will be made available to the Library for books, equipment, and personnel. The study projects funding necessary to bring the collection of the Library to an acceptable level and to overcome deficien-

cies of insufficient funding in prior years. Projections are made on an annual basis from 1975-76 through 1979-80 and for the years 1984-85, 1989-90, and 1994-95. Much of the research for the study was done under the supervision of Ms. Claire Pratt, Reference Librarian and Ms. Patricia Wall, Acquisitions Librarian.

## V. CURRICULUM

In response to the recognized need for better instruction in professional responsibility and to new accreditation requirements of the American Bar Association, increased emphasis has been placed upon the teaching of Professional Responsibility. In addition to the regular course in Professional Responsibility, each teacher of a first-year course is to devote three class hours each semester to instruction in professional responsibility, and teachers of other courses are encouraged to devote class hours to such instruction.

The faculty adopted a statement of broad policy relating to implementation of clinical instruction in the curriculum. The policy encourages faculty experimentation with clinical components in conventional courses and with separate clinical courses and seminars, and urges that faculty resources and funding be developed and utilized, consistent with other curricular needs, to provide opportunity for experimentation. The policy also encourages exploration of possible cooperative efforts with other institutions in the development of clinical instruction. The statement recognizes that development of clinical instruction must be in the context of total curricular needs and is ultimately dependent upon the initiative and work of individual faculty members.

The curriculum includes a new course in Probate Law, which provides an introduction to the law of intestate succession, wills, future interests, and administration. Property III and IV, which deal with these fields of law more extensively, continue in the curriculum.

A new joint degree program was undertaken with the Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs at Duke University.

## VI. THE LAW CENTER

The major thrust of research sponsored by the Law Center this year was in areas in which developments indicate the need for re-examination of traditional concepts and their application. One project explored the problems of certification of specialists in the practice of

law and proposed enabling legislation and rules necessary to implement specialist certification. Other research undertook to examine the effect of the new age of majority upon estate planning, the impact of domicile in the jet age upon Conflicts of Laws, and the interface of land use control and environmental considerations. An important study in regulated industries aimed at developing materials of general applicability to all industries was funded. This study departs from the more traditional approach of examining each industry separately.

The center continued to fund projects in the area of primary and continuing education in law. Grants were made for projects for the preparation of teaching materials in income taxation, probate law, law and psychiatry, and land use control.

## VII. THE SUMMER SESSION

Enrollment in Summer School declined for the first time in several years. Total enrollment in the summer of 1974 was 338 compared to 463 in 1973 and 451 in 1972. Professors Andrews, Blakey, Clifford, Loewy, Martin, and Richmond taught in this session. They were joined by the following visitors: Judge J. Braxton Craven of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, Ms. Susan Ehringhaus, Assistant to the Chancellor, and Professors Anthony Bochinno of Duke University, Arthur E. Bonfield of the University of Iowa, David G. Epstein of the University of Texas, Roger D. Groot of Washington and Lee University, Henry Lauerman of Wake Forest University, and Bernard J. Ward of the University of Texas.

## VIII. ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

The masthead of this issue lists those students who are members of the editorial board and the staff of the Law Review. Twenty-seven students, on the basis of standing in the top ten percent of the class of 1974, were elected by the faculty to the Order of the Coif, a national honorary law society. These students were, in order of their final standings: Edward Cyrus Winslow, III, Michael Everett Kelly, James Stoddard Hayes, Jr., William Charles Livingston, William Little Tankersley, III, Kenneth Simms Cannady, James Kent Washburn, Marianne Koral Smythe, Thomas Sadler Stukes, Oliver Max Gardner, III, Fred Caldwell Thompson, Jr., Elizabeth Hazen Pope, Walter Kimball Griffith, Edgar Mayo Roach, Jr., L. James Blackwood, II, William

Andrew Parker, Elizabeth McNeely Leight Quick, Keith Corwin Hennessee, Antionette Ray Wike, Luther Parks Cochrane, John Charles Boger, Edward Graham McGoogan, Jr., Richmond Stanfield Frederick, II, Margaret Galli Johnston, Edward Smooth Finley, Jr., Thomas Shelburne Berkau and Jackie Don Drum. Of this group Luther James Blackwood, Oliver Max Gardner, III, Walter Kimball Griffith, James Stoddard Hayes, Jr., Michael Everett Kelly, William Charles Livingston, Marianne Koral Smythe, Thomas Sadler Stukes, William Little Tankersley, III, Fred Caldwell Thompson, Jr. and Edward Cyrus Winslow, III, were winners of the Chief Justice Walter Clark Awards, made annually to the ten students who, on the basis of their cumulative records after five semesters, have the highest averages in their class.

The degree of J. D. with High Honors was awarded to James Stoddard Hayes, Michael Everett Kelly, William Charles Livingston, and Edward Cyrus Winslow, III.

The degree of J. D. with Honors was awarded to Thomas Shelburne Berkau, L. James Blackwood, II, John Charles Boger, Diana Carter, Elizabeth Reynolds Cochrane, Luther Parks Cochrane, Douglas Kenneth Cooper, Jackie Don Drum, Henry Alexander Easley, III, William Porter Farthing, Jr., Edward Smooth Finley, Jr., Richmond Stanfield Frederick, II, O. Max Gardner, III, Michael Hannibal Godwin, Walter Kimball Griffith, Margaret Galli Johnston, Kenneth R. Keller, John Michael Kops, James Richard Levinson, Edward Graham McGoogan, Jr., Dan Johnson McLamb, Turner Paul Messick, Jr., Daniel Hopkins Monroe, Jr., Allen H. Olson, William Andrew Parker, Robert F. Price, Elizabeth McNeely Leight Quick, Edgar Mayo Roach, Jr., Marianne Koral Smythe, Paul Herbert Stock, Thomas Sadler Stukes, William Little Tankersley, III, Robert Lee Watt, III, Antionette Ray Wike, and Stuart Thomas Williams.

George Edward Hunt was the winner of the Block Improvement Award, given to the senior who, having devoted himself most sincerely to his law studies during all his law career, makes the most consistent improvement in academic work from the date of enrollment to the end of his fifth semester. This award, which consists of a three-hundred dollar cash prize, was established by Mr. Norman Block of the Greensboro Bar in memory of his father.

The Lawyers Title Award, a one hundred dollar prize to the senior demonstrating excellence in the study of real property law and selected at this school on the basis of the highest average grade on the

three courses in Real Property, Titles, and Future Interests, was won by Edward Cyrus Winslow, III.

The Millard S. Breckenridge Award is a one hundred dollar prize presented to the senior selected by the Law Faculty, upon recommendation of the faculty members teaching the appropriate subjects, for excellence in the study of the law of taxation. The award, which consists of the annual income from a fund given to the Law School by Dr. Madelaine R. Brown, was won by James S. Hayes, Jr.

The United States Law Week Award, a prize of approximately one hundred dollars value, is given to the graduating student in law who, in the judgment of the faculty, has made the most satisfactory scholastic progress in his final school year. The award consists of a years' complimentary subscription to Law Week, which reports every week important new court decisions and federal agency rulings, and all Supreme Court opinions. This award was won by William Ballard Harris, III.

#### IX. STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION AND STUDENT ACTIVITIES

The activities of the Student Bar Association for the academic year 1974-1975 were focused on two basic purposes: to provide law students with important services and information and to serve as the focal point for the numerous activities sponsored and supported by the S.B.A.

Student Bar Association officers for this year are: Robert F. Orr, President, William F. Larimer, Vice President, Leonard G. Green, Secretary and John P. Huggard, Treasurer. Gail Arneke is the Chief Justice of the Honor Court, and Mike Reusing is Chief Justice of the Holderness Moot Court Bench.

Student activities are handled in several ways. A number of programs such as social activities, orientation, and speakers are handled through the traditional student committees. This year a new committee was begun to provide students with information on the activities of the North Carolina General Assembly.

Students sit on joint student-faculty committees that deal with placement, curriculum, student faculty relations and other areas. Several important actions initiated and supported by the students were approved by the faculty this year. Students also interview prospective faculty members and conduct teacher evaluations.

This year, as in the past, the S.B.A. provided funds to several independent groups within the law school to finance their activities. The Minority Students Association was given funds for the annual Minority Recruitment Weekend. The Women-in-Law organization was provided funds for a recruitment weekend and a publication on particular laws in North Carolina relating to women. Both of these organizations received additional matching funds from the American Bar Association Law Student Division. Some funding was also provided for the Moot Court Program.

The UNC Bar Foundation continued to make tuition loans to law students in need of financial assistance. The Foundation is staffed and run solely by law students and is an important source of student aid. The award of funds is based solely on a demonstrable need of the student applicant. Funds for the Foundation are solicited from the law school community and from external sources. Ernest Pearson serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors and Allen Peterson is President of the Foundation.

Students are attempting to reestablish the Solicitor-Defender Program. This program, initially funded by the federal government, enabled students to work in offices of Solicitors and Public Defenders. Efforts are being made to find a new source of funding.

## X. PLACEMENT

Placement of the Class of 1974 can be reported in the following summary. The largest number, 124, are employed by law firms, 91 of these with North Carolina firms and 33 with firms in other states. The next highest number, 39, are employed with government agencies, 23 with state and 16 with federal agencies. Then follow in order: 16 opened law offices; 15 are employed as law clerks of which 12 are with state judges and 3 with federal judges; 12 with corporations; 8 in military service; 4 in legal aid; 4 in graduate and professional schools and accounting firms; and one in a non-legal position.

## XI. THE LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION AND THE LAW FOUNDATION

The annual dues and gift campaign of the U.N.C. Law Alumni Association continued to provide essential support to the Law School's program in 1973.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1974, 1,178 alumni and friends contributed \$20,453 in dues and gifts in response to mailed appeals. These receipts are totally budgeted for current disbursement, largely for scholarship aid but also for undertakings enriching the academic program over and above state funds, such as student activities, the Dean's Discretionary Fund, and Association operating expenses.

The UNC Law Foundation continued its efforts to establish capital funds for investment income, mainly in winding up the Second Century Fund. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1974, gifts of \$47,527 and pledges of \$3,755 were received. These amounts bring the campaign total to \$670,425 against pledges of \$831,254. Gifts totalling \$3,007 were also received for the Foundation's general funds. Approximately \$33,402 of investment income was expended on the various commitments to the Law School's programs. The Foundation now holds assets in excess of \$1,000,000 in book value.

During the past year the officers serving the Law Alumni Association were: Julius A. Rousseau of North Wilkesboro, President; Robert C. Vaughn, Jr. of Winston-Salem, First Vice President; Stephen P. Milliken of Greensboro, Second Vice President; Robert G. Byrd of Chapel Hill, Secretary-Treasurer; Morris R. Gelblum of Chapel Hill, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer. The officers of the Foundation were: John T. Allred of Charlotte, President; Nelson W. Taylor, III, of Beaufort, Vice President; John C. Wallace of Chapel Hill, Secretary; Robert G. Byrd of Chapel Hill, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary; and Morris R. Gelblum of Chapel Hill, Assistant Treasurer.

This year's Law Alumni Weekend, held on November 1 and 2, was a tremendous success. A record number of Alumni and friends returned to Chapel Hill to be with us. The weekend was the occasion for initiating two established lectures. The William T. Joyner Lecture on Constitutional Law was established by a gift from the Sarah Graham Kenan Foundation to honor William T. Joyner for his outstanding service to the state and the legal profession. The Marvin K. and Florence T. Blount Lecture on Estate Planning was made possible by a gift from Mr. Blount to engender greater professional and public awareness of this important area of the law. Two outstanding North Carolina lawyers delivered these lectures. The Blount Lecture was given by Mr. Norman Block of the Greensboro Bar, and the Joyner Lecture was presented by Senator Sam Ervin. Overflow audiences were present for both.

A highlight of the Weekend was the unveiling of a portrait of Dean Phillips presented to the School by the faculty in recognition of and appreciation for his ten years of outstanding service in the deanship.

Alumni now number 3,282.

## XII. INSTITUTE FOR PRACTICING ATTORNEYS

The School continued its participation with the North Carolina Bar Association and the other participating law schools of the State in the cooperative continuing legal education program. Participation by individual members of the faculty in the various institutes conducted during the year has been reported in the section on faculty activities.

## XIII. BAR EXAMINATION RESULTS

In July of 1974, out of 210 of our 1974 graduating class taking the North Carolina Bar Examination, 205, or ninety-eight percent, passed. Twelve persons from earlier graduating classes also took and passed the examination. We are most gratified with the success of our graduates.

## XIV. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND DEDICATION

The primary role of this School of Law is to prepare students for practice in the legal profession. This contemplates the American legal profession at large and in its manifold aspects of specialization and emphasis. This role is not adequately discharged by narrow concentration on the mere vocational aspects of the profession, but requires as well major curricular attention to the institution of law in its historical, sociological, and philosophical aspects. Neither is this role acceptably discharged by over-concentration on the particular jurisprudence and legal institutions of this State alone. A proper goal of legal education in a state university must be to prepare graduates to be skilled and competent craftsmen of the profession in the various state and federal systems in which they may practice, to be valuable critics and reformers of the institutions of law in whatever system they may acquire influence, and, through the varied opportunities traditionally open to members of the legal profession, to be constructive and imaginative shapers and implementers of policy through the political processes in which a great number will always be involved.



This School presently produces, and for the foreseeable future will continue to produce, a majority of the persons annually entering the profession of law in North Carolina. Therefore, the success of the School in discharging that duty is of obvious importance to the State. To a large extent, the calibre of the bar and bench of the State and hence the calibre of the administration of justice, the reform of legal institutions, and the shaping of policy at all levels of government depend on the success of this School. We hope most devoutly that it will be equal to the task and dedicate ourselves to that end.

ROBERT G. BYRD, DEAN