

Fall 9-1-1991

## Law School Record, vol. 37, no. 2 (Fall 1991)

Law School Record Editors

Follow this and additional works at: <http://chicagounbound.uchicago.edu/lawschoolrecord>

---

### Recommended Citation

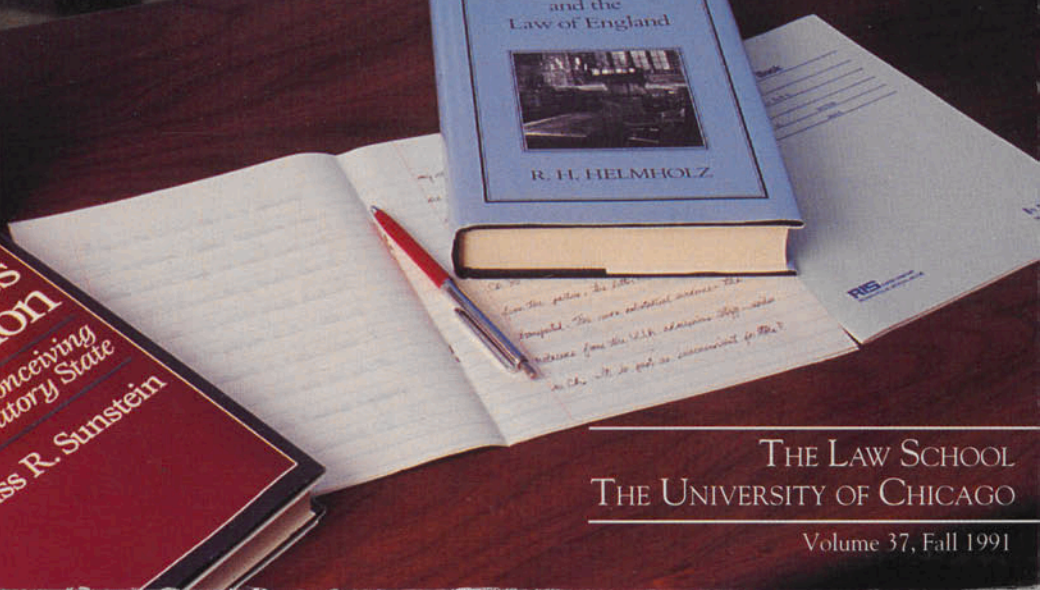
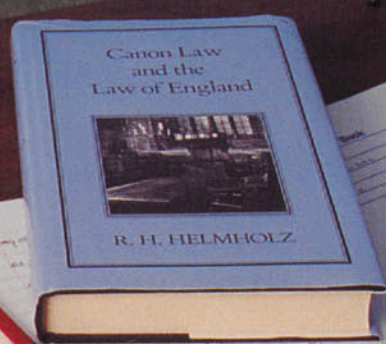
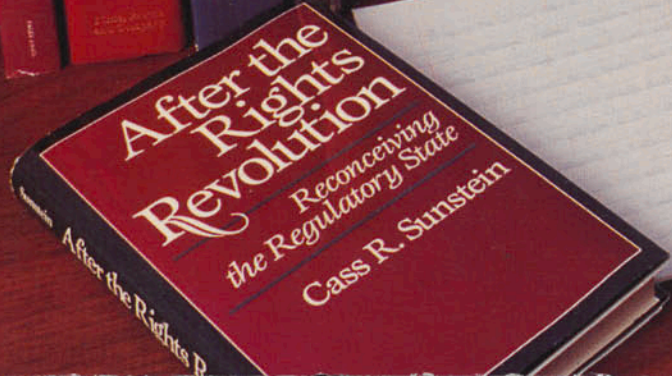
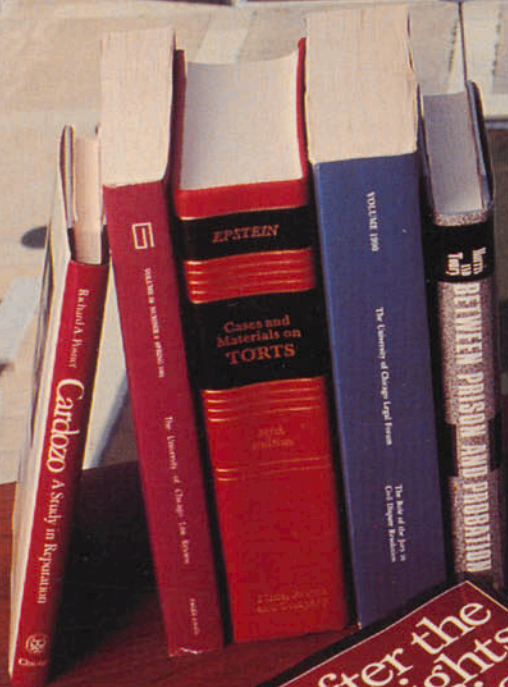
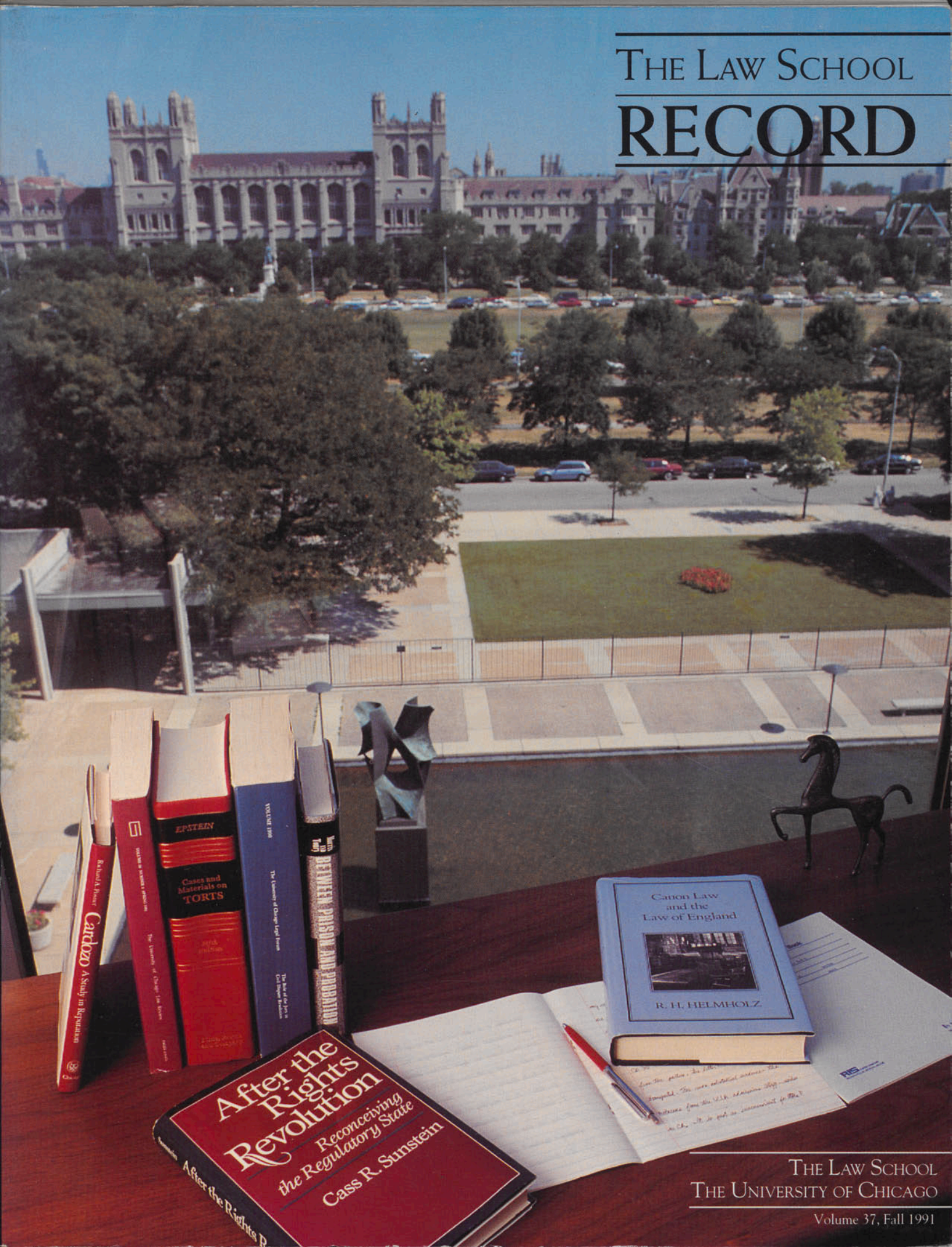
Law School Record Editors, "Law School Record, vol. 37, no. 2 (Fall 1991)" (1991). *The University of Chicago Law School Record*. Book 69.

<http://chicagounbound.uchicago.edu/lawschoolrecord/69>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Law School Publications at Chicago Unbound. It has been accepted for inclusion in The University of Chicago Law School Record by an authorized administrator of Chicago Unbound. For more information, please contact [unbound@law.uchicago.edu](mailto:unbound@law.uchicago.edu).



# THE LAW SCHOOL RECORD



THE LAW SCHOOL  
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
Volume 37, Fall 1991





# CONTENTS

## Cover

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

Photo by David Joel

## Editor

Jill M. Fosse

## Assistant Dean for Alumni Relations

Holly C. Davis

## Photo Credits

Jim Wright, page 3. Stephen Lewellyn, pages 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 50. Susan Weiss, page 26. University of Chicago Archive, pages 34, 40. Joe Scropo, page 54 (left). Michael Weinstein, page 55 (top). David Fosse, pages 55, 57, 61. David Joel, pages 56 (top), 60 (left), 63. Melanie Togman '91, page 56 (middle). Lloyd DeGrane, page 65. Jeffrey Goldenberg '91, page 66. Paul Woo, page 67. Joe Barabe, page 73, 74 (top) 75 (bottom). Randy Tunnell, pages 74 (middle and bottom), 75 (top 3), 76. Patricia Evans, pages 77 (right), 78, 79, 80, 82 (left), 89, 92.

## Caricature

David Rothman '62, page 59.

The Law School Record (ISSN 0529-097X) is published twice a year, in spring and fall, for graduates, students, and friends of the University of Chicago Law School, 1111 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637. Copyright © 1991 by The University of Chicago Law School.

Changes of address should be sent to the Office of Alumni Relations at the Law School. Telephone 312/702-9628. Copies of the Law School Record are available from William S. Hein & Co., Inc., 1285 Main Street, Buffalo, New York 14209, to whom inquiries should be addressed. Current issues are also available on subscription from William S. Hein & Co.

## FEATURES

Dean's Page .....	2
-------------------	---



### 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.

Practice Work and Elective Studies in Law Schools .....	4
<i>James Parker Hall</i>	

Changes at Chicago's Law School .....	9
<i>Harry A. Bigelow</i>	

What Changes are Practical in Legal Education .....	14
<i>Wilber G. Katz</i>	

Legal Education Today .....	20
<i>Edward H. Levi</i>	

Honor Roll of Donors .....	27
----------------------------	----

## DEPARTMENTS

Memoranda .....	54
-----------------	----

Point of View .....	68
---------------------	----

Alumni Events .....	71
---------------------	----

Class Notes .....	76
-------------------	----





## A University School of Law

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 set-

*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.*

ting: "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 1971; 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 Brodtkin 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



# Practice Work and Elective Studies in Law Schools

James Parker Hall  
1905



*This article is an edited version of a paper read to the Section of Legal Education of the American Bar Association and first published in 1 American Law School Review 328 (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 class-work 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.

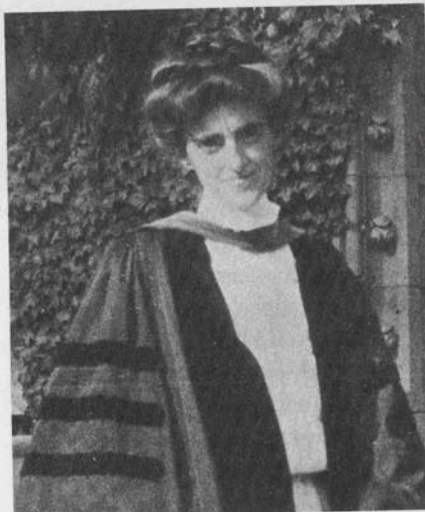
At the other extreme are those schools which offer more important courses on substantive law than can be taken in three years, whose student body represents many states, and whose graduates are commonly able to spend some time in an office before starting for themselves. Every argument for the relative 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



*Sophonisba Breckenridge '04, the Law School's first woman student*

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

## 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.*

to more difficult matters and those which better repay theoretical study.

These are the reasons why I do not think that a law school of high grade which offers more courses in substantive law than can be taken in three years should encourage its students to spend any of their school hours in trying mock jury cases. The really difficult things about trial litigation cannot be learned in this way, and the easy ones can be acquired elsewhere with an expenditure of less valuable time.

I want to say something upon another topic. Last year the President of the Association of American Law Schools chose "The Elective System in Law Schools" as the subject of his address. In it he criticised any arrangement by which more than about one-fifth of a student's work for the three years should be elective. So fair a statement of the objections to a wider election deserves an answer from those who believe differently.

The growth of the body of the common law itself in the last fifty years, the very recent application of scientific methods of analysis and research to its doctrines and history, and the present necessity of confining the law school course to three years, have all contributed to produce the elective system as it exists in five or six American law schools.



*Moses Levitan '13 in the Law School library, circa 1912*

There is more matter of substantial general importance in our law to-day 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 valu-

able 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 ease 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-





Students in class with Professor Ernst Puttkammer, early 1950s

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-

1913-14 Edward Wilcox Hinton joins the faculty.  
Professor James Parker Hall publishes *Cases on Constitutional Law*.

1914-15 The Moot Court program is established.

1915-16 The first Freshman Law Dance is held.

1916-17 Student enrollment grows to 400.

1917-18 Frederic Campbell Woodward joins the faculty.  
Professor Harry Bigelow publishes *Personal Property*.

1918-19 Student enrollment drops to 180 because of World War I.

1919-20 Kappa Beta Pi, a Law School sorority, lists eighteen members.  
First Senior Class dance is held.



- 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.

ing tends more to make the class-room work an inspiration and a pleasure to both teacher and taught than an elective system, and this is worth a great deal more to a school than is the certainty that every student shall study all the subjects thought by its particular faculty to be most important. The student may take full advantage of the work of those teachers from whom he gets the most benefit, and the teacher is encouraged to his best efforts in the preparation of every course by the knowledge that, if he makes it really valuable, students are as free to take it as any other course.

Not a few students know, before leaving the law school, into what kind of practice they are going, and a man who knows that he must deal immediately with the legal affairs of a city, a railroad, an insurance company, an indemnity company, or a wholesale house may wisely elect municipal corporations, public officers, carriers, insurance, suretyship, or bankruptcy, even at the expense of wills, advanced property, or bills and notes. Such cases constantly occur in some numbers, and I think a mature student is better able to decide what is best for him than is any law-school officer. Of course, the elective system does not preclude men from advising with the faculty about their work, and from my own experience I think they seldom fail to take all of the more important subjects without consultation with some member of the teaching body.

Finally, it is really not a very serious matter that some students should leave the law school without having had systematic instruction in one or two of the more important second or third year subjects. Failure to take such courses in class never means that the student remains totally ignorant of them. The principal doctrines of agency may be picked up from many of the other courses as readily as may persons and damage. Suretyship, partnership, and trusts will incidentally give some knowledge of bills and notes, a subject which to-day arises far less frequently in practice than does insurance, constitutional law, or bankruptcy, for example.

Under normal conditions it will be found that the principal law courses are generally elected by all but a small per-

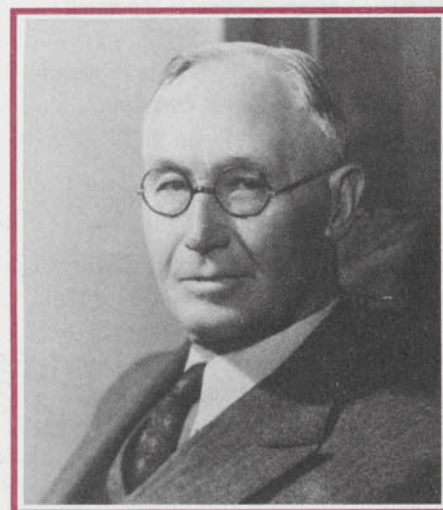
centage of students. Marked variations are temporary, and due to local conditions which, when understood, justify the result, or they reflect differences of opinion which exist among law teachers themselves. The records of the elective schools for five years past show that the elective courses thought 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 instruction 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 Quar-

*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 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-



*The first recipients (1951) of the National Scholarship awards for first-year students, with Professor Sheldon Tefft. Clockwise: Thomas Gibbs, Alan Brodie, Arthur Content, Joseph Fitch, George Lundin, William Soules, Jack Schultz, Professor Tefft, Lewis Morgan Jr., Robert Brown, Lawrence Hochberg, Francis Logan, Eva Stanton, Holmes Brown, Robert Nagle, and Paul Wenzer*

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 to 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

liar than that, sometimes somewhat later, a certain number of students become weary of the study of law in the method in which they have been pursuing that study during their time in the Law School and desire some other method of attack or point of view, or an opportunity to deal with legal problems other than narrowly legal ones. Investigation along any of the lines just suggested furnishes first, an opportunity for the student of mature mind and possessing the necessary intellectual qualifications to do, at least in a limited way, work for which he is either entirely or in part responsible, and to correlate his purely legal information and discipline either with factual material or with material derived from some other branch of social science. The advantage to the instructor is obvious. It affords him the same opportunities that it does the student, coupled with the cumulative effect that comes from re-

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*.



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



*Entering students dinner 1958*





*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 non-pedagogical 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. ■

1947-48

The first Federal Tax Conference takes place.  
Students must have an annual T.B. examination.  
Harry A. Bigelow Teaching Fellowships are established.

1948-49

Aaron Director joins the faculty.  
Tuition increases to \$555 annually.  
LSAT is established. It is not required for admission, but is suggested.

1949-50

Roscoe T. Steffen joins the faculty.  
Professor Edward Levi publishes *Introduction to Legal Reasoning*.  
The Law School establishes the Comparative Law Research Center.

1950-51

Edward Levi is appointed Dean.  
Student-faculty dinners are instituted each quarter.

1951-52

Allison Dunham, Karl N. Llewellyn and Soia Mentschikoff 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 "The Police and Racial Tensions" is held.



# What Changes are Practical in Legal Education?

Wilber G. Katz  
1941



*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).*

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 legislatures 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 stu-

dents, 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."



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

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



*A Law School dance in 1961*

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.

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 Francis 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.

1958-59 First volume of The Journal of Law and Economics is published. 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 1963-64 Law Student Association Board. L. to r.: Frank Grazioso '64, Nicholas Bosen '66, James McNamara '64, Alec Bouxsein '66, Steve Barnett '66, Jewel Naxon (Klein) '66, Daniel Kearney '65, Thomas Ross '64, Alan Orschel '64 (President), Elizabeth Ellenbogen (Welch) '65, Bruce Ennis Jr. '65, Harry Crandall '64, Peter Messitte '66, and John Ward '65*

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 Pevsner 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.  
Professor Kenneth Davis publishes *Administrative Law: Cases and Problems*. Professors Harry Kalven and Hans Zeisel publish *The American Jury*.



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 Sprudz 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; Norval Morris publishes The Honest Politician's Guide to Crime Control.



*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. ■

1970-71

Gary H. Palm '67 joins the faculty as Director of the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic. The Black Law Student Association is established. The Clifton R. Musser Professorship in Economics is established. Professor Philip Kurland publishes *Politics, the Constitution and the Warren Court*.

1971-72

John H. Langbein joins the faculty. The Journal of Legal Studies publishes its first issue. The number of students exceeds 500 for the first time in more than 40 years.

1972-73

Spencer L. Kimball joins the faculty. Professor Soia Mentschikoff becomes the first woman president of the Association of American Law Schools.

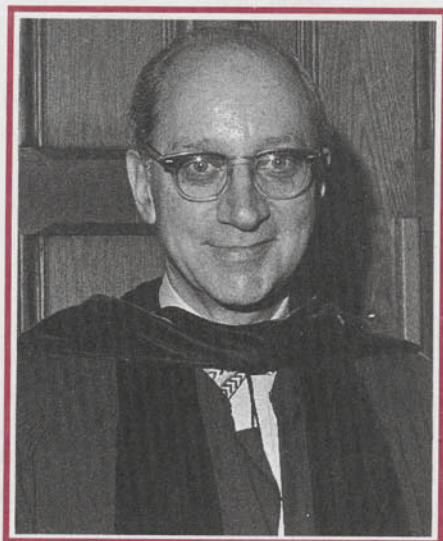
1973-74

Richard A. Epstein and Geoffrey R. Stone '71 join the faculty. Loop Luncheons begin. The Karl N. Llewellyn Professorship in Jurisprudence and the Harold J. and Marion F. Green Professorship in International Legal Studies are established. Professor Richard Posner publishes *Economic Analysis of Law*.



# Legal Education Today

Edward H. Levi  
1950



*An address given November 28, 1950, before the Chicago Bar Association; originally published in Volume 32 of the Chicago Bar Record, reprinted in 4 Talks on Legal Education (©1952, The University of Chicago Law School).*

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 unequalled 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 “thrang 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, draftsmanship, 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

high standards in learning. 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



*Wine Mess, early 1970s*

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 draftsmanship. The best

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



*The colorful 1970s*

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 and 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; Judith M. Wright is appointed Law Librarian. 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. Helmholtz 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.



Pool party, spring 1983



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. Alschuler, 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 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*

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

yers in these areas. This means that he must know some accounting and some economic theory.

At Chicago an effort is made to remedy this deficiency by teaching accounting as a separate part of the corporation law class and by using accounting in the teaching of taxation and some aspects of trade regulation. A separate course in economics is now offered. In addition, economics is utilized in the teaching of trade regulations, taxation, and labor law. We believe we have developed techniques for doing this in a way which fits in with the case method and which requires the same quality of performance and precision.

The fourth deficiency is the failure of the law schools to teach the underlying theories of their subject matter. By



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 instrumentalism 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-

*The Capital Campaign raises a total of \$25 million and the Fund for the Law School tops \$1 million.*

*The D'Angelo Law Library and the Benjamin Z. Gould Administration Building are dedicated Friday, June 12.*

*Professor David Currie publishes The Constitution in the Supreme Court: The First Hundred Years, Professor Richard Epstein publishes Takings: Private Property and the Power of Eminent Domain.*

*The Law Review and Legal Forum publish A Manual of Legal Citation.*

*The Max Rheinstein Visiting Professorship is established.*

*The Hormel Public Service Program is established.*

#### 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.*

*Professor Ronald Coase publishes The Firm, The Market and the Law.*

*Professor Richard Helmholz publishes Canon Law and the Law of England.*

*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.



*Graduation 1990*

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.

ernment regulation of business and the philosophy of law and international law ought to be studied intensively in view of the special problems of our times. There is no reason why the kind of study suggested here, which already has its counterpart in the special research programs in the medical schools, cannot be effective. And because such work is important not only to law schools but to society, we are hopeful that funds can be found with which to pay lawyers who have been in practice to come back to the universities and to engage in such cooperative ventures.

While law schools have been troubled about their aims and methods, and perhaps unduly worried about their shortcomings, they have been always confident of the importance of the work which is their calling. Law schools are important because lawyers are important. A community is to be judged by its standard of justice and its use of the standard. The standard to a considerable extent is made, and in any event is applied and made real, by the lawyers. Their work habits, their standards of morality, and their ability to see institutions in perspective and yet to handle the immediate problem with precision and care are of extreme importance to the workings of a democratic society. And law schools are important also be-

cause 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

**I**t 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 orga-

nized 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. Milliard, 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 Schloerb

1956

Lewis Ginsberg, *Chair*  
Ingrid Beall  
Langdon Collins\*  
Solomon Gutstein  
Richard Hooper  
Michael Igoe  
Lawrence Rubinstein

1961

Donald Egan, *Chair*  
George P. Blake  
Gene Brandzel  
Richard R. Elledge  
Roberta G. Evans  
Richard Harter  
James Hautzinger  
Donald Mackay  
Laurance Nathan  
Donald Wessling

1966

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

1971

James Franczek, *Co-Chair*  
Ralph Neas, *Co-Chair*  
Barry Alberts  
Daniel Booker  
William Cowan  
James Fearn Jr.  
Karen Kaplowitz  
Esther Lardent  
Marvin Rosenblum  
Tefft Smith  
Lynn Stermann  
William Sullivan Jr.  
John Swartz

1976

Steven Stein, *Chair*  
Donald Cassling  
Robert Ebe  
Steven Fiffer  
Thomas Fitzpatrick  
Fred Gants  
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 Contributions 2 Year Breakdown

	1990/91		1989/90	
	Funds Contributed	Number of Donors	Funds Contributed	Number of Donors
Alumni	\$1,449,177	2,666	\$1,329,565	2,435
Friends	\$82,570	55	\$99,402	63
Other	\$37,412		\$23,669	
	<u>\$1,569,159</u>	<u>2,721</u>	<u>\$1,452,636</u>	<u>2,498</u>

## Reunion Contributions 2 Year Breakdown

	1990/91		1989/90	
Class Year	Funds Contributed	Participation Rate	Funds Contributed	Participation Rate
1941	\$30,600	85%	\$17,625	54%
1951	\$13,610	37%	\$7,615	45%
1956	\$14,995	38%	\$10,185	33%
1961	\$62,690	42%	\$33,106	44%
1966	\$43,353	43%	\$25,408	46%
1971	\$63,730	47%	\$30,031	42%
1976	\$36,141	45%	\$31,265	49%
1981	\$28,675	38%	\$28,535	50%

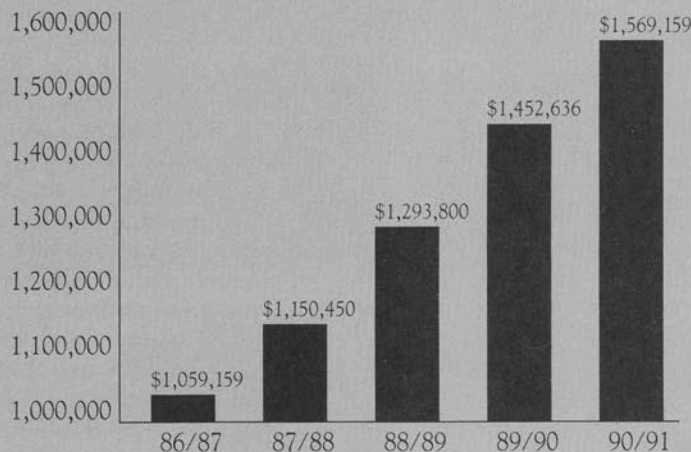
## FUND FOR THE LAW SCHOOL VOLUNTEERS

E. Jeffrey Banchemo '77  
Dale E. Beihoffer '68  
Joel M. Bernstein '69  
Robert S. Blatt '52  
Neal J. Block '67  
Fern C. Bomchill '72  
John W. Bowden '53  
William R. Brandt '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

5 Year History



Etahn M. Cohen '84  
Harrison J. Cohen '80  
Stuart A. Cohn '80  
Andrew H. Connor '79  
Jennifer A. Coyne '90  
Marianne W. Culver '90  
Marc R. Daniel '90  
Oscar A. David '87  
John M. Delehanty '69  
Michael V. DeFelice '90  
Karen J. Dilibert '90  
John D. Donlevy '57  
James A. Donohoe '62  
J. Peter Dowd '75  
F. Ellen Duff '80  
David E. Durant '90  
T. Stephen Dyer '79  
Maurice S. Emmer '78  
Ward Farnsworth '58  
Jay M. Feinman '75  
Bruce S. Feldacker '65  
A. Daniel Feldman '55  
Leo Feldman '54  
Don W. Fowler '69  
Deborah C. Franczek '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. Hennessey '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  
Elliott A. Johnson '31  
Malcolm S. Kamin '64  
Kent E. Karohl '58  
Alan M. Koral '75  
Thomas E. Lancot '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. McLroy '70  
Lee B. McTurnay '63  
Jacques K. Meguire '79  
Pamela M. Meyerson '83  
Robert S. Milnikel '53  
Elliot I. Molk '89  
Peter J. Mone '65  
John W. Muije '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. Smutny '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 Tomashefsky '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. Werley '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



1950  
William R. Brandt  
Lionel G. Gross  
Milton A. Levenfeld

1952  
Robert S. Blatt  
Maurice H. Jacobs  
Roger A. Weiler

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.

## 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

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. Bomchill  
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



## 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  
Luis G. Vera

1989

Brigitta R. Gulya  
Andrew M. Ostrognai

## FIRM REPRESENTATIVES

Dale E. Beihoffer '68, *Faegre & Benson*  
H. Nicholas Berberian '78, *Neal Gerber & Eisenberg*  
Wilber 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. Fraioli Jr. '88, *Weil 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, *Alzheimer & 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. Kopecky '79, *Kirkland & Ellis*  
Nancy A. Lieberman '79, *Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom*  
William F. Lloyd '75, *Sidley & Austin*



## All Law School Contributions 1990/91

### Fund for the Law School

Unrestricted Funds	\$1,484,691
Mandel Legal Aid Clinic	<u>\$84,468</u>
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 & Burman*  
 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, *Vedder Price Kaufman & Kamholz*  
 Neal L. Wolf '74, *Winston & Strawn*

Pasquale Cipollone '91  
 Douglas R. Cole '93  
 Michael D. Conway '93  
 Ellen M. Cosgrove '91  
 Nora C. Cregan '91  
 Jason P. Cronin '93  
 Theresa E. Cudahy '92  
 Lauren J. Elliot '93  
 Rebecca L. Epstein '93  
 Anita S. Fort '91  
 Daniel E. Frank '93  
 Nancy J. Fuller '91  
 Carl Garnier '92  
 David R. Goldberg '91  
 Jennifer L. Hampton '93  
 Donald F. Harmon '93  
 Adam D. Hirsh '91  
 Marc D. Jaffe '93  
 Holly K. Kulka '91  
 Jody A. Manier '93  
 Gregory C. Mayer '93  
 Alexandra V. Mochary '93  
 Lisa L. Moorehead '91  
 Glenn R. Nadaner '92  
 Andrew J. Nussbaum '91  
 Jill K. Oberlander '93  
 Paul W. Okel '92  
 Lynn E. Parseghian '91  
 Annalisa Pizzarello '93  
 Illana Post '93  
 Ann T. Reading '93  
 Steven C. Robbins '91  
 Valerie E. Ross '91  
 Thomas J. Sarakatsannis '91  
 Mary L. Smith '91  
 Lisa A. Stegink '91  
 William C. Stern '92  
 Laurence A. Weiss '91

### STUDENT PHONATHON VOLUNTEERS FUND FOR THE LAW SCHOOL

Susan M. Davies '91 *Co-Chair*  
 Teresa K. Hughes '91 *Co-Chair*  
 Terence M. Abad '91  
 Lisa B. Allen '91  
 Mark T. Barnes '93  
 Diane E. Baylor '92  
 Evelyn L. Becker '93  
 Shari J. Bine '93  
 Michael L. Blend '93  
 Addison D. Braendel '92  
 Nicole Caucci '93  
 Michael J. Cavanagh '93  
 R. Dana Cephas '93  
 Steven L. Chanenson '92  
 David J. Chizewer '91

### STUDENT PHONATHON VOLUNTEERS EDWIN F. MANDEL LEGAL AID CLINIC

Lynn C. Hartfield '91 *Co-Chair*  
 Karen M. Johnston '91 *Co-Chair*  
 Brenda S. Barton '92  
 Jeffrey S. Davis '91

Gavin C. Dowell '92  
 Daniel W. Levin '92  
 Linda J. Petty '92  
 Jodi K. Rosen '92  
 Mary Frances Ryan '91  
 Aida Sanchez '92  
 David J. Saul '91  
 Edward Sweeney '91

### ALUMNI ASSOCIATION REGIONAL PRESIDENTS

Peter Kontio '73, *Atlanta*  
 John M. Kimpel '74, *Boston*  
 Kenneth C. Prince '34, *Chicago*  
 Robert L. Seaver '64, *Cincinnati*  
 Richard N. Ogle '61, *Cleveland*  
 James A. Donohoe '62, *Dallas*  
 Edward J. Roche Jr. '76, *Denver*  
 Miles Jaffe '50, *Detroit*  
 Michael Nussbaum '61, *District of Columbia*  
 Diane Erickson '75, *Honolulu*  
 Michael M. Wilson '78, *Houston*  
 Joel M. Bernstein '69, *Los Angeles*  
 Alison W. Miller '76, *Miami*  
 Edwin P. Wiley '52, *Milwaukee*  
 Dale E. Beihoffer '68, *Minneapolis/St. Paul*  
 Douglas M. Kraus '73, *New York*  
 Lawrence T. Hoyle Jr. '65, *Philadelphia*  
 Richard M. Botteri '71, *Portland*  
 Henry J. Mohrman '73, *St. Louis*  
 Jerold H. Goldberg '73, *San Diego*  
 Oliver L. Holmes '73, *San Francisco*  
 Gail P. Runnfeldt '79, *Seattle*

### UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT STAFF

Dennis M. Barden  
*Assistant Dean and Director of Development*  
 Janet Kolkebeck  
*Assistant Director of Development*  
 Karen B. Schuhmann  
*Development Assistant*

For inquiries regarding this Honor Roll, call Janet Kolkebeck at (312) 702-9486.

### ALUMNI RELATIONS AND REUNION DEVELOPMENT STAFF

Holly C. Davis  
*Assistant Dean for Alumni Relations*  
 Eloise Takaki  
*Assistant to the Assistant Dean*



## DEANS' FUNDS

### JAMES PARKER HALL SOCIETY (\$10,000 AND ABOVE)

Baker & McKenzie  
Karl M. Becker '68  
Nathan and Emily S. Blum  
Foundation  
Walter J. Blum '41  
The Lynde and Harry Bradley  
Foundation  
Wm. G. and M. Burns  
Foundation  
Margaret Burns  
Chicago Community Trust  
Chicago Law Foundation  
Frank Cicero Jr. '65  
Kenneth W. Dam '57  
Estate of June B. Davis  
Donald E. Egan '61  
First National Bank of Chicago  
Foundation  
Daniel '77 and Phyllis Fischel  
The Ford Foundation  
Herbert B. '32 and Marjorie Fried  
John M. Friedman Jr. '70  
Gardner, Carton & Douglas  
Adrienne and Burton E.  
Glazov '63  
The Mayer Greenberg  
Foundation  
Estate of Frank Greenberg '32  
Daniel B. Greenberg '65 and  
Susan Steinhauer  
Elmer M. '37 and Harriet Heifetz  
Eileen and Leo Herzel '52  
James C. Hormel '58  
Lawrence T. Hoyle Jr. '65  
IBM Corporation  
Jenner & Block  
Jewish Federation of Metropolitan  
Chicago  
Kanter Family Foundation  
Burton W. Kanter '52  
Marilyn and Thomas Karsten  
Foundation  
Marilyn H. Karsten  
Claudia and Jeffrey Keenan '83  
Kirkland & Ellis  
Elisabeth and William Landes  
Lawyers Trust Fund of Illinois  
Peter D. Lederer '57  
Edward H. '35 and Kate Levi  
Leon M. Liddell  
Ivan and Golda Lippitz  
Long Mountain Road  
Foundation  
Lord Bissell & Brook  
John D. and Catherine T.  
MacArthur Foundation  
Mayer, Brown & Platt  
Laurel J. McKee '64  
Ethel McQuiston  
Bernard D. '37 and Jean S.  
Meltzer  
Margaret and Richard Merrell  
Foundation

Jo Ann and Stuart C. Nathan '65  
Neal Gerber & Eisenberg  
Bernard J. '55 and Jean  
Nussbaum  
Michael Nussbaum '61  
John M. Olin Foundation, Inc.  
The Friends of the Tony Patiño  
Fellowship  
George J. Phocas '53  
Abra and Herbert Portes '36  
Andrew '78 and Betsy Rosenfield  
Estate of Ruth Wyatt Rosen  
Estate of Althea Rothbaum  
Royal Norwegian Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs  
George L. Saunders Jr. '59  
Sarah Scaife Foundation  
Mitchell S. Shapiro '64  
Barry C. Skovgaard '80  
Geoffrey R. '71 and Nancy S.  
Stone  
Laurence N. Strenger '68  
Stephen E. Tallent '62  
Fritz Thyssen Stiftung  
The Tower Foundation  
Charlotte P. and Roger A.  
Weiler '52  
Donald M. Wessling '61  
Barry S. Wine '67  
The Marc O. Wolinsky and Barry  
C. Skovgaard Foundation  
Marc O. Wolinsky '80  
S. K. Yee Foundation, Inc.  
James and Bobette Zacharias  
Fund  
Bobette and James L. Zacharias  
'35

### EDWARD W. HINTON SOCIETY (\$5,000-\$9,999)

Barry S. Alberts '71  
AT&T Foundation  
Ethel and Irving I. Axelrad '39  
Douglas G. Baird  
The Baker and Hostetler  
Founders' Trust  
Beatrice Foundation  
Doris and Stuart Bernstein '47  
Charles W. Boand '33  
Stephen S. Bowen '72 and Ellen  
C. Newcomer '73  
California Community  
Foundation  
Cotsirilos Family Fund  
George J. Cotsirilos '42  
Ronald DeKoven '68  
Frank H. '31 and Katherine  
Detweiler  
The Isaiah S. Dorfman Family  
Fund  
Isaiah S. Dorfman '31  
Joseph N. DuCanto '55  
Gene E. Dye '67  
Charles L. Edwards '65  
Patrick J. Ellingsworth '74  
David R. Greenbaum '76  
Marion Hale  
Rosemary Hale



University Press Building—first home of the Law School

C. J. '52 and Elizabeth B.  
Head '52  
Al Hofeld '64  
Chester T. Kamin '65 and Nancy  
S. Schaefer '74  
Daniel P. Kearney '65  
Spencer L. Kimball  
Stephen E. Kitchen '69  
Lillian E. Kraemer '64  
Howard G. Krane '57  
Douglas M. Kraus '73  
Paul H. '30 and Theo H.  
Leffmann  
Mark C. Mamolen '77  
Robert H. Mohlman '41  
Norman H. Nachman '32  
Linda Thoren Neal '67 and Phil  
C. Neal  
Stephen C. Neal  
Hugh M. Patinkin '75  
Kenneth C. '34 and Pearl L.  
Prince  
Helen Puttkammer  
A. Bruce Schimberg '52  
Robert G. Schloerb '51  
John N. Shephard '41  
Arnold I. '29 and Frieda G.  
Shure  
Myndl W. Spector  
Ann E. '72 and James E.  
Spiotto '72  
Faye S. and John N. Stern  
Judith Haberman Stern and  
Charles M. Stern  
Paul M. Stokes '71  
Stone Foundation Inc.  
The Norman H. Stone Family  
Foundation  
Jerome H. Stone  
Philip L. Verveer '69  
Wachtell Lipton Rosen & Katz  
Edward W. Warren '69  
Helen R. Weigle  
Jack L. Wentz '63  
Hans Zeisel  
Estate of Wolfgang Zippel

### HARRY A. BIGELOW SOCIETY (\$2,500-\$4,999)

Arthur H. Anderson Jr. '70 and  
Rebecca S. Anderson  
ARCO Foundation  
Gregory K. Arenson '75  
Ronald J. Aronberg '57  
Elizabeth C. and Irwin J. Askow  
'38  
Eleanor S. and Morton J.  
Barnard '27  
Steve M. Barnett '66  
Donald S. Bernstein '78  
Joseph D. Bolton '74 and Alison  
W. Miller '76  
Daniel I. Booker '71  
Borg-Warner Foundation, Inc.  
Roland E. Brandel '66  
Richard J. Bronstein '74  
David N. Brown '66  
Gerhard and Regina Casper  
Chicago Bar Foundation  
Thomas A. Cole '75  
Covington & Burling  
Marilyn and Terry D.  
Diamond '63  
R. R. Donnelley & Sons  
Company  
Roberta G. Evans '61  
Richard I. Fine '64  
Deborah C. '72 and James C.  
Franczek '71  
Ethan J. Friedman '83  
Roger R. Fross '65  
Robert C. Gobelman '58  
Joseph H. Golant '65  
Lyn I. Goldberg '66  
William M. Hardin '82  
Richard M. Harter '61  
Jean '81 and Thomas Haynes '81  
David C. Hilliard '62  
George A. Hisert Jr. '70  
Rodrigo J. Howard '82  
Maurice H. Jacobs '52  
George B. Javaras '64



Jewish Students Scholarship Fund Inc.  
 Elmer W. Johnson '57  
 John A. Johnson '40  
 Richard Kix Miller  
 Howard R. Koven '47  
 Abe Krash '49  
 Richard Langerman '61  
 Julian H. Levi '31  
 Nancy A. Lieberman '79  
 William F. Lloyd '75  
 Frederick C. '80 and Lynn T. Lowinger  
 Jo Desha Lucas  
 Richard L. Marcus '62  
 Maurose Fund Inc.  
 MCA Incorporated  
 Terry A. McIlroy '70  
 David B. Midgley '65  
 Mobil Foundation, Inc.  
 The Mollner Foundation  
 John A. '49 and Naomi S. Morris  
 Gerald F. Munitz '60  
 Lottie Nath Fund  
 Bernard Nath '21  
 National Collegiate Athletic Association  
 Paul S. Nelson '89  
 The New York Community Trust  
 Benjamin '34 and Rita Ordower  
 Russell J. Parsons '42  
 Gerald M. Penner '64  
 Stephen C. Phillips '81  
 Prospect Foundation  
 James M. Ratcliffe '49  
 Gerald Ratner '37  
 Rose D. Rosenthal  
 Steven J. Sacher '67  
 Donald L. '74 and Susan J. Schwartz '74  
 Judy M. and Thomas J. Scorza '82  
 Service Employees International Union  
 Sidley & Austin  
 The Slavin Foundation  
 Louis J. Slavin '81  
 Stephen M. Slavin '64  
 Daniel C. '40 and Louise H. Smith  
 Estate of Leo Spitz '10  
 Saul I. Stern '40  
 Linda Van Winkle-Deacon '73  
 Linda and Tom Wilson '66  
 L. Mark Wine '70  
 Carl E. Witschy '77  
 Ann and Arnold R. Wolff  
 Mark C. Zaander '76  
 Michael W. Zavis '61  
 The Zoline Foundation  
 Joseph T. Zoline '35

# **WILBER G. KATZ SOCIETY** (\$1,000-\$2,499)

Carolyn S. and William L. Achenbach '67  
 Thomas W. Albrecht '79  
 Jack Alex '57  
 Jean Allard '53

Albert W. Alschuler  
 Eleanor B. Alter  
 Amoco Foundation, Inc.  
 Bryan S. Anderson '86 and Melissa A. Plotsky  
 Stuart A. Applebaum '60  
 Simon H. '73 and Virginia L. Aronson '75  
 Janet E. '68 and John D. Ashcroft '67  
 Lester Asher '32  
 Michael F. Baccash '73  
 Wallace R. Baker  
 Barry M. Barash '62  
 Andrew L. Barber '79 and Mary E. Kazimer '85  
 Peter M. Barnett '75 and Anne E. Dewey '75  
 Robert B. Barnett '71  
 Steven L. Bashwiner '66  
 John R. Beard '67  
 Bina and Renato Beghe '54  
 Dale E. Beihoffer '68  
 L. Howard Bennett '50  
 Lee F. Benton '69  
 Richard B. Berryman '57  
 Wendy C. Binder '72 and James R. Richardson '69  
 George P. Blake '61  
 Leslie N. Bluhm '89  
 Wilber H. Boies IV '68  
 Robert H. Bork '53  
 Estate of Stuart B. Bradley '30  
 Kristin J. Brandser '87  
 William R. Brandt '50  
 The Mervyn L. Brenner Foundation, Inc.  
 Roger T. Brice '73  
 John W. Broad '42  
 Alan R. Brodie '54  
 Edwin S. Brown '67  
 James E. Brown '83 and Gretchen A. Winter '83  
 Mabel W. Brown '41  
 Ralph E. Brown '53  
 George F. Bruder '63  
 The Buffalo News  
 The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc.  
 C. John Buresh '70  
 James E. Burns Jr. '71  
 Ronald G. Carr '73  
 Laurence A. Carton '47  
 David S. Chernoff '62  
 Chicago Burr Oak Cemetery Ass'n Inc.  
 Max L. Chill '35  
 Michael E. Chubrich '72 and Donna P. Saunders '71  
 Samuel D. Clapper '71  
 J. Michael Clear '74  
 Jay Cohen '80  
 Peter J. Cohen '82  
 John M. Coleman '78  
 Lewis M. Collens '66  
 Communication Satellite Corporation  
 Jack Corinblit '49  
 Karen L. Cornelius '85

James M. Cowley '65  
 Robert W. Crowe '49  
 Stephen C. Curley '69  
 Charles F. Custer '58  
 John B. Davidson  
 Davis Polk & Wardwell  
 Holly C. Davis '76 and George L. Kovac '76  
 Joseph Davis '56  
 Jennifer S. Divine '86  
 Robert E. Don '62  
 John W. Donley '85  
 George T. Donoghue Jr. '38  
 James A. '62 and Joyce U. Donohoe  
 The Dow Chemical Company  
 Joseph Du Coeur '57  
 T. Stephen Dyer '79  
 Frank H. Easterbrook '73  
 Bryant B. Edwards '81  
 Alex Elson '28  
 Jamie and Maurice Emmer '78  
 Sheri J. Engelken '83 and Rodney D. Starkey  
 Cheryl A. Engelmann '82  
 Donald M. Ephraim '55  
 D. Marshall Evans '61  
 C. Curtis Everett '57  
 Faegre & Benson  
 David Falk Memorial Fund  
 John P. Falk '68  
 James R. Faulstich '61  
 Terry Y. Feiertag '66  
 Steven B. Feirson '75  
 George P. Felleman '67  
 Gail P. Fels '65  
 Steven Fisher '73  
 Daniel '49 and Gladys Fogel  
 Robert S. Friend '31  
 Alvin Fross '51  
 Maurice '42 and Muriel Fulton  
 Deborah A. Garza '81  
 Francis J. Gerlits '58  
 Anthony C. Gilbert '63  
 The Gillette Company  
 Laura A. Ginger '79  
 Lewis R. Ginsberg '56  
 Mary A. Glendon '61  
 Judith A. Gold '89  
 Jane W. Goldberg  
 Perry B. Goldberg '60  
 Robert J. Goldberg '65  
 Harold L. '47 and Ruth G. Goldman '47  
 Michael Gordon '65  
 Thomas A. Gottschalk '67  
 Ronald B. Grais '68  
 Donald M. Green '58  
 Joseph E. Green '31  
 Walter C. Greenough '75  
 Susan C. Haddad  
 William N. Haddad  
 Ronald W. Hanson '75  
 I. Frank Harlow '43  
 E. Houston Harsha '40  
 Laura G. '77 and Michael R. Hassan '74  
 James E. Hautzinger '61  
 Howard G. Hawkins Jr. '41

Ann F. and Michael B. Hays '79  
 William S. Hein and Co., Inc.  
 Richard A. Heise '61  
 Howard M. Heitner '82  
 Heller Financial, Inc.  
 Walter Hellerstein '70  
 Harold L. Henderson '64  
 David I. Herbst '64  
 Sidney J. Hess Jr. '32  
 David A. Heywood '81  
 Candis and John T. Hickey Jr. '77  
 Thomas C. Hill '73  
 Harold C. Hirshman '69  
 Howard B. Hodges  
 George C. '28 and Ines C. Hoffmann '28  
 Laura Banfield Hogue '67  
 Irene S. '73 and O. Lock Holmes Jr. '73  
 Richard K. Hooper '56  
 Ellen and Lawrence Howe '48  
 Carrie K. Huff '85  
 Claire and Robert F. Hugl '86  
 Samuel M. Hung '84  
 James G. Hunter Jr. '67  
 Charles E. Hussey II '58  
 Marc R. Isaacson '71  
 Charles C. Ivie '70  
 Marian S. Jacobson '70  
 Jeffrey Jahns '71  
 George F. James '32  
 Frederick M. Jennings '49  
 Thomas N. Jersild '61  
 Jewish Community Federation  
 Carlyn E. and Daniel E. Johnson '57  
 Elliott A. '31 and Katherine Johnson  
 John A. Johnson '69  
 Jack Joseph '52  
 Beth L. and Maury B. Josephson '85  
 David J. Joyce '66  
 Arthur O. Kane '39  
 Joel H. Kaplan '69  
 Noel Kaplan '63  
 Karen J. Kaplowitz '71  
 Kathleen G. '84 and Scott B. Kapnick '84  
 Peter P. Karasz '65  
 Karlin Foundation  
 Samuel A. Karlin '29  
 Harold A. Katz '48  
 Jerome S. Katzin '41  
 Franz Kellerhals  
 Mr. and Mrs. Donald R. Kerr '36  
 Peggy L. Kerr '73  
 Thomas L. Kimer '71  
 John M. Kimpel '74  
 Peter R. Kolker '66  
 Robert J. Kopecky '79  
 Alan M. Koral '75  
 David S. Kreisman '63  
 Duane W. Krohnke '66  
 Herbert W. Krueger Jr. '74  
 Robert G. Krupka '74  
 Jerome F. Kutak '28  
 Antonio M. Laliberte '68  
 Frederic S. Lane '59

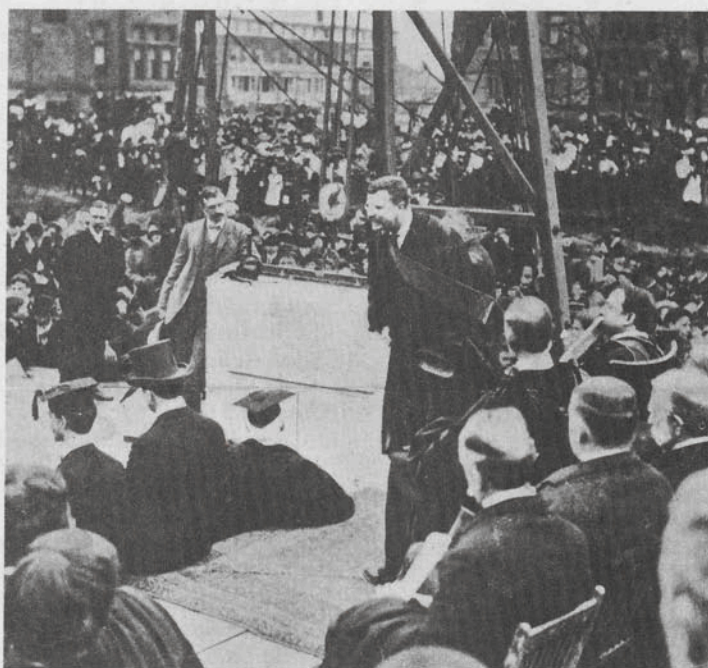


H. Douglas Laycock '73  
 Philip C. Lederer '35  
 Rex E. Lee '63  
 Susan M. Lee '79 and Robert J. Minkus '79  
 Milton A. Levenfeld '50  
 Levin & Funkhouser  
 Daniel E. Levin '53  
 Louis W. Levit '46  
 Dorothy R. Levitan  
 Robert M. Lichtman '55  
 Mark S. Lieberman '59  
 Lance E. '78 and Marjorie P. Lindblom '78  
 Alfred R. Lipton '66  
 Richard M. Lirtzman '76  
 Carl S. Lloyd '20  
 Robert L. Lofts '59  
 David S. Logan '41  
 Ralph B. Long '58  
 Daniel W. Luther and Cathryn Ruggeri '86  
 Joseph L. Mack '34  
 Donald A. Mackay '61  
 Bruce R. MacLeod '73  
 Neal D. Madden '71  
 Michael J. Marks '63  
 Robert D. Martin '69  
 Charlotte Sanford Mason and Philip A. Mason '67  
 David E. Mason '64  
 Arthur J. Massolo '67  
 Barbara W. '68 and T. Michael Mather '68  
 Joseph D. Mathewson '76  
 Frank D. Mayer Jr. '59  
 David A. '86 and Joyce L. McArdle '86  
 John F. McCarthy '32  
 Kathryn McCary '81  
 James J. McClure Jr. '49  
 Michael W. McConnell '79  
 Timothy V. McGree '73  
 Kenneth G. McKenna '84  
 Patricia R. McMillen '83  
 Stanley H. Meadows '70  
 James W. Mercer Jr. '71  
 Michael E. Meyer '67  
 Neal S. Millard '72  
 The Mary McClure Miller Foundation  
 Mary K. '84 and Maurice E. Miller '83  
 Stanford Miller '38  
 Michael Mills '74  
 Mary K. Mochary '67  
 Stephen E. Mochary '66  
 Henry J. Mohrman Jr. '73  
 Thomas D. Morgan '65  
 Norval R. Morris  
 Paul E. Moses '52  
 Donna M. Murasky '72  
 Kevin M. Murphy '81  
 Paul M. Murphy '77  
 John J. Naughton '49  
 New York Times Company Foundation  
 Donald R. Newkirk '48  
 William O. Newman '52

Leslie F. Nute '66  
 Elizabeth and Karl F. Nygren '51  
 Robert H. O'Brien '33  
 Stephen F. O'Byrne '77  
 Edward T. O'Dell Jr. '60  
 O'Melveny & Myers  
 Richard N. Ogle '61  
 Roger Orf '79  
 Irving H. Paley  
 Barrington D. Parker '46

William F. Ryan '81  
 Bernard Sang '35  
 Frederick Sass Jr. '32  
 Charles D. Satinover '30  
 J. Leonard Schermer '41  
 Anne Hamblin Schiave '73  
 Schiff Hardin & Waite Foundation  
 Frank L. Schneider '62  
 Irene T. Schoenberg

Leslie A. Stulberg '78  
 Michael J. Sweeney '76  
 Joseph C. Swidler '30  
 Kenneth R. Talle '69  
 Kenneth M. Taylor Jr. '79  
 Hamilton J. and Margaret H. Teaford  
 Jane P. Tepperman  
 Alfred B. Teton '36  
 Thomas M. Thomas '35  
 Robert A. Thorsen '37  
 John J. Tigert VI '73  
 Ricki R. Tigert '76  
 Kenneth S. Tollett '55  
 C. Stephen Treat '80  
 Junjiro J. Tsubota '67  
 Roger D. '76 and Sally D. Turner '76  
 United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company  
 Edward E. Vaill '65  
 Janis R. and Peter M. van Zante '71  
 David J. Vandermeulen '85  
 Paul W. Voegeli '71  
 Maurice Walk '21  
 John A. Ward III '65  
 William B. Weidenaar '62  
 Richard M. Weinroth '83  
 Estate of Gilda H. Weiss  
 Matthew E. Welsh '37  
 The Whistler Foundation  
 James S. Whitehead '74  
 Edwin P. Wiley '52  
 Hubert L. Will '37  
 Erich P. '74 and Susan A. Wise '74  
 Helen E. Witt '82  
 Thomas A. Witt '77  
 Michael G. Wolfson '64  
 George H. Wu '75  
 Michael A. Wyatt '55  
 Donald J. Yellon '48  
 Morton H. Zalutsky '60  
 John E. Zimmerman '49  
 William A. Zolla '65  
 Barry L. and Jan R. Zubrow Foundation  
 Barry L. '79 and Jan R. Zubrow  
 David Zundel '59



*President Theodore Roosevelt lays the foundation stone for the Law School building April 2, 1903*

Keith I. Parsons '37  
 Peter C. Partnow '71  
 Roger J. Patterson '81  
 Mildred G. Peters '49  
 Hans K. Peyer  
 David C. '84 and Janet F. Plache '84  
 Pope, Ballard, Shepard & Fowle, Ltd.  
 Roberta C. Ramo '67  
 George D. Ramspeck '49  
 James W. '68 and Jo Anne K. Rankin  
 George A. Ranney Sr.  
 Jeffrey C. Rappin '66  
 Laurence Reich '53  
 Robert N. Reid '30  
 Richard M. Rieser Jr. '68  
 J. Timothy Ritchie '63  
 Lindsay E. Roberts '85 and Richard Shepro  
 Walter J. Robinson III '66  
 Judith L. Rose '82  
 Eric Rosenfeld '59  
 Maurice Rosenfield '38  
 Gary L. and Lee H. Rosenthal '77  
 Lawrence E. Rubin '70  
 Charles F. Rule '81  
 Bernd P. Ruster '67

W. Warren Scott III '78  
 Larry P. Scriggins '61  
 Marc P. Seidler '73  
 Milton I. Shadur '49  
 Gerald J. Sherman '62  
 Nancy M. Sherman '48  
 James H. Shimberg '49  
 Allen M. Singer '48  
 Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom  
 Robert A. Skirnick '66  
 Matthew D. Slater '83  
 Mark W. Smith '81  
 Payton Smith '57  
 Tefft W. Smith '71  
 Branka J. and Harry B. Sondheim '57  
 Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal  
 Harold E. Spencer '37  
 Frederick J. '79 and Priscilla C. Sperling '79  
 Lawrence D. Spungin '63  
 Debra J. Stanek '86  
 Charles D. Stein '48  
 Steven G. Stein '76  
 Mason W. Stephenson '71  
 Jerome H. Stone Family Foundation  
 Dale M. Stucky '45



## 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. Arnstein  
Alex Elson  
Gould Fox  
Bernard A. Fried  
Hymen S. Gratch  
George C. Hoffmann  
Ines C. Hoffmann  
Milton Kepecs  
Jerome F. Kutak  
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

Berthold J. Harris  
Samuel A. Karlin  
Clyde L. Korman  
Fred H. Mandel  
Robert McDougal Jr.  
Lester Plotkin  
Arnold I. Shure

Participation Rate 37%

Total Contributed \$9,500

**1930**

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

Participation Rate 46%

Total Contributed \$10,139

**1931**

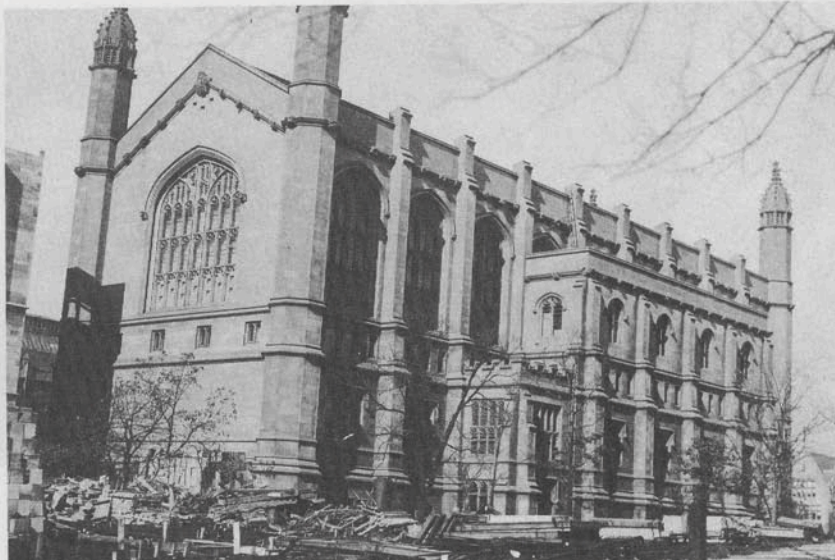
Abbey Blattberg  
R. Guy Carter  
Frank H. Detweiler  
Alex H. Dolnick  
Isaiah S. Dorfman  
Alderman Dyrstrup  
Robert S. Friend  
Rudolph J. Frlicka  
Arthur M. Frutkin  
Joseph E. Green  
Morton Hauslinger  
Frederic W. Heineman  
Gerhardt S. Jersild  
Elliott A. Johnson  
William Klevs  
Julian H. Levi  
Samuel N. Levin  
Elvin E. Overton

Participation Rate 49%

Total Contributed \$22,185

**1932**

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



*The old Law School, shortly after completion in 1904*

John F. McCarthy  
Norman H. Nachman  
William G. Navid  
James S. Pennington Jr.  
Frederick Sass Jr.  
Leonard Schram  
Milton Sills  
William H. Thomas

Participation Rate 52%

Total Contributed \$35,765

**1933**

Sam Alschuler  
Milton S. Applebaum  
Charles W. Boand  
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. Silverzweig  
Joseph J. Ticktin

Participation Rate 45%

Total Contributed \$9,078

**1934**

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

Participation Rate 29%

Total Contributed \$10,021

**1935**

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

Participation Rate 38%

Total Contributed \$58,175

**1936**

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

Participation Rate 37%

Total Contributed \$39,598

**1937**

Harry Adelman  
Sherman M. Booth  
Kurt Borchardt  
William R. Emery  
Edward D. Friedman  
Frank L. Gibson  
Roger S. Gorman Jr.  
Arthur I. Grossman

Elmer M. Heifetz  
Ivan L. Holt Jr.  
Earl G. Kunz  
Richard H. Levin  
Dugald S. McDougall  
Bernard D. Meltzer  
Byron S. Miller  
Jeanette R. Miller  
Louis R. Miller  
Robert D. Morgan  
Keith I. Parsons  
Gerald Ratner  
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

**1938**

Irwin J. Askow  
Roger A. Baird  
John P. Barden  
Walter F. Berdal  
Ernest A. Braun  
Marcus Cohn  
Robert A. Crane  
George T. Donoghue Jr.  
Zalmon S. Goldsmith  
Henry L. Hill  
Phineas Indritz  
Quintin 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





*The University of Chicago campus around 1907*

Norman Karlin  
Frank D. Kenney  
Abe Krash  
Sidney I. 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 Takabuki  
Donald H. Weeks  
Vytoold C. Yasus  
Arthur W. Zarlengo  
John E. Zimmerman

Participation Rate 58%  
Total Contributed \$29,522

1950  
Lowell H. Bennett  
William R. Brandt  
Naomi S. Campbell  
S. Richard Fine  
Arnold M. Flamm  
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. Levenfeld  
Frederick A. Morgan Jr.  
Richard K. Pelz  
Richard H. Prins  
Jerome W. Sandweiss  
F. Max Schuette  
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. Baer Jr.  
John Borst Jr.  
Harold H. Bowman  
Robert Bronstein  
F. Ronald Buoscio  
J. Holligan Callender  
Fred J. Dopheide  
Allen H. Dropkin  
H. Charles Ephraim

Lawrence Howe  
Harold A. Katz  
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. Sheeks  
Nancy M. Sherman  
Arthur H. Simms  
Allen M. Singer  
Charles D. Stein  
Forrest L. Tozer  
James Van Santen  
Edwin A. Wahlen  
Jacob B. Ward  
Marshall W. Wiley  
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. Collen  
Jack Corinblit  
Robert W. Crowe  
Theodore W. de Looze  
Richard G. Dinning  
Urchie B. Ellis  
Lawrence Fisher  
Daniel Fogel  
Ray H. Garrison  
Mildred J. Giese  
Samuel D. Golden  
Harry E. Groves  
Grant G. Guthrie  
Frank B. Hubachek Jr.  
Jerald E. Jackson  
Richard P. Jahn Sr.  
Frederick M. Jennings  
Eugene M. Johnson

1944  
George T. Bogert  
William P. 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. McGurn  
George W. Overton  
Barrington D. Parker

Participation Rate 43%  
Total Contributed \$3,650

1947  
Stuart Bernstein  
Laurence A. Carton  
John A. Cook  
Jacob L. 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 Parson  
Donald A. Petrie  
Seymour Schriar  
S. Dell Scott  
Maynard I. Wishner

Participation Rate 38%  
Total Contributed \$14,011

1948  
James R. Ahrens  
Thomas R. Alexander  
Michael Borge  
Eliza M. Feld  
Zenias S. Goodman  
Harold P. Green

David S. Logan  
Alexander I. 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 85%  
Total Contributed \$30,600

1942  
Herman B. Bergman  
John W. Broad  
Norton J. Come  
George J. Cotsirilos  
Allyn J. Franke  
Maurice F. Fulton  
Charlotte B. Hamilton  
Robert H. Harlan  
John B. Howard  
Robert B. Hummel  
Lorenz F. Koerber Jr.  
William W. Laiblin  
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

1939  
Ami F. Allen  
Irving I. 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 \$7,275

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. Davran  
Frank C. Dougherty  
Reuben Frodin  
Edward R. Gustafson  
Howard G. Hawkins Jr.  
J. Gordon Henry  
Delcome B. Hollins  
Byron E. Kobot  
Jerome S. Katzin



Alvin Fross  
Gerald B. Greenwald  
Maynard J. Jaffe  
Dirk W. Kitzmiller  
Laurence R. Lee  
Manning K. Leiter  
Marshall E. Lobin  
Marshall L. Lowenstein  
John C. McLean  
Abner J. Mikva  
Joseph Minsky  
Karl F. Nygren  
Dan R. Roim  
Paul A. Rosenblum  
Charles F. Russ Jr.  
Robert G. Schloerb  
Gerald S. Specter  
Sheldon R. Stein  
Thomas R. Sternau  
Frederick G. White

Participation Rate 37%  
Total Contributed \$13,610

#### 1952

Joseph S. Balsamo  
Robert S. Blatt  
Allan M. Caditz  
Arland F. Christ-Janer  
James D. Du 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. Lungren 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 Spaeth  
Roger A. Weiler  
Bernard Weisberg  
Edwin P. Wiley

Participation Rate 45%  
Total Contributed \$84,172

#### 1953

Jean Allard  
Jost J. Baum  
William E. Bertholf Jr.  
William A. Black  
Robert H. Bork  
John W. Bowden  
Ralph E. Brown  
Marvin Chirelstein  
Robert V. Dalenberg  
Richard P. Doyle

Harry N. Fisher  
Merrill A. Freed  
David H. Fromkin  
Leon Gabinet  
Eric E. Graham  
Lawrence P. Hochberg  
Daniel E. Levin  
Robert S. Milnikel  
George J. Phocas  
Alexander Polikoff  
Laurence Reich

Participation Rate 44%  
Total Contributed \$17,710

#### 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. Lundin  
Robert E. Nagle Jr.  
Howard M. Peltz  
Alan Rosenblat  
Ellis I. Shaffer  
Edwin H. Shanberg  
Jay L. Smith  
Hubert Thurschwell  
Wesley A. Wildman

Participation Rate 36%  
Total Contributed \$6,542

#### 1955

Norman Abrams  
Charles T. Beeching Jr.  
Richard L. Boyle  
Hugh A. Burns  
M. Eugene Butler  
Roger C. Cramton  
John N. Dahle  
Vincent L. Diana  
Joseph N. DuCanto  
Donald M. Ephraim  
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  
Carleton F. Nadelhoffer  
Rita K. Nadler  
Bernard J. Nussbaum  
Richard L. Pollay  
William J. Reinke  
Henry C. Steckelberg  
Wallace J. Stenhouse  
Kenneth S. Tollett  
Harold A. Ward III

Charles J. Wong  
Michael A. Wyatt

Participation Rate 57%  
Total Contributed \$30,840

#### 1956

Harry R. Adler  
Harry T. Allan  
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. Igoe Jr.  
Ernest K. Koehler  
George D. Levy  
Clyde W. McIntyre  
Robert D. Ness  
Marvin E. Pollock  
Robert C. Poole  
Lawrence Rubinstein  
Marvin Sacks  
Donald M. Schindel  
Marvin Silverman  
Preble Stolz  
Eugene Terry  
Victor L. Walchirk  
J. Ward Wright  
Allen T. Yarowsky  
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. Chesslin  
Robert C. Claus  
George I. Cowell  
Kenneth W. Dam  
John D. Donlevy  
Joseph Du Coeur  
C. Curtis Everett  
Frank C. Fariss  
Carl B. Frankel  
Gilbert J. Ginsburg  
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. Sivaslian

Payton Smith  
Harry B. Sondheim

Participation Rate 45%  
Total Contributed \$54,450

#### 1958

C. John Amstutz Jr.  
Charles R. Andrews  
Charles R. Brainard  
Richard W. Burke  
Ernest G. Crain  
J. Stephen Crawford  
Charles F. Custer  
Allen C. Engerman  
Terry Satinover 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. Hedges  
Ralph J. Henkle  
James C. Hormel  
Charles E. Hussey II  
Francis A. Kareken  
Kent E. Karohl  
Sanford N. Katz  
William S. Kaufman  
David Y. Klein  
Ralph B. Long  
Fred R. Mardell  
Melvin Margolies  
Carol E. Miller Jr.  
Oral O. Miller  
Wayne E. Peters  
Robert L. Reinke  
Frederic P. Roehr III  
John G. Satter  
Peter O. Steege  
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. Brislaw  
Kenneth V. Butler  
Pauline Corthell  
Robert L. Doan  
Alfred J. Gemma  
Robert H. Gerstein  
John V. Gilhooly  
John W. Gosselin  
Norman J. Hanfling  
Thomas W. Huber  
John Jubinsky  
Herma H. Kay  
L. Hugh Kemp  
Charles W. Kiffin  
Amy L. Klein  
Sinclair Kossoff  
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  
Miodrag N. Sukijasovic  
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. Bernhardt  
John W. Castle  
Elliott Cohen  
Lawrence M. Cohen  
Edward J. Cunningham  
Louis Dalleves  
Diana S. Eagon  
Edward K. Eberhart  
David K. Floyd  
Robert D. Glick  
Perry B. Goldberg  
R. Dickey Hamilton  
Luther A. Harthun  
Terry J. Hatter Jr.  
David L. James  
Joseph H. Kaplan  
George D. Karczas  
Evan M. Kjellenberg  
A. John Klaasen  
Raymond J. Kuby  
Norman G. Kurland  
Peter F. Langrock  
Sheldon L. Lebold  
Howard B. Miller  
Gerald F. Munitz  
J. Michael Newberger  
Edward T. O'Dell Jr.  
Nathan P. Owen  
Bruce D. Patner  
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. Wigen  
Keith A. Williams  
Arthur Winoker  
Edward E. Yalowitz  
Morton H. Zalutsky

Participation Rate 46%  
Total Contributed \$14,175

#### 1961

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



Waverly B. Clanton Jr.  
 Donald C. Dowling Sr.  
 Anthony S. Earl  
 William S. Easton  
 Donald E. Egan  
 Richard R. Elledge  
 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. Metzger Jr.  
 Christopher M. Mould  
 Laurance P. Nathan  
 Michael Nussbaum  
 Richard N. Ogle  
 A. Lauriston Parks  
 S. Richard Pincus  
 Jerry Z. Pruzan  
 Roger E. Reynolds  
 Stephen A. Schiller  
 Larry P. Scruggins  
 Butler D. Shaffer  
 Gordon M. Shaw  
 William J. Smith  
 Herbert J. Stern  
 Gerhard Stoll  
 Donald M. Wessling  
 David M. Wittenberg  
 Michael W. Zavis

Participation Rate 42%  
 Total Contributed \$62,690

#### 1962

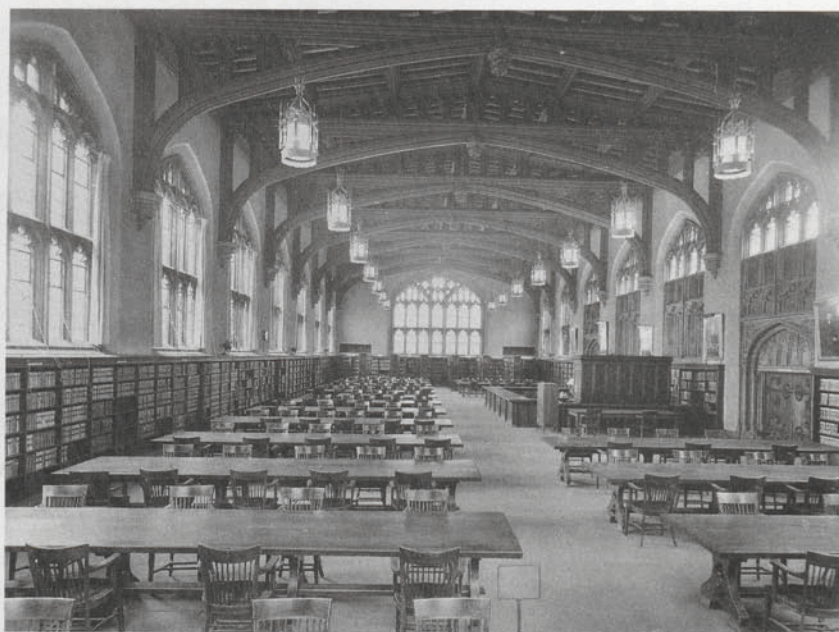
Barry M. Barash  
 Allan E. Biblin  
 Richard W. Bogosian  
 Martin N. Burke III  
 Bruce D. Campbell  
 David S. Chernoff  
 Wendell W. Clancy  
 Frederick F. Cohn  
 Robert E. Don  
 James A. Donohoe  
 Wulf H. Doser  
 David P. Earle III  
 Lowell N. Elsen  
 William B. Fisch  
 Michael J. Freed  
 Jean F. Greene  
 Edward B. Greensfelder Jr.  
 Charles H. Gustafson  
 Willy G. Hallemeesch  
 James W. Haugh  
 William M. Hegan  
 David C. Hilliard  
 Arnold J. Karzov  
 Michael J. Kindred  
 Charles L. Kitzen  
 Mary A. Krupsak  
 Anne E. Kutak

William C. Lee  
 Richard L. Marcus  
 Sheldon M. Meizlish  
 Frank F. Ober  
 Robert W. Ogren  
 William G. Pfefferkorn  
 Louis E. Rosen  
 David M. Rothman  
 Harold S. Russell  
 Dale L. Schlafer  
 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. Elisburg  
 Dorsey D. Ellis Jr.  
 Paul J. Galanti  
 Anthony C. Gilbert  
 Sheldon M. Gisser  
 Marvin Gittler  
 Burton E. Glazov  
 Philip J. Grib  
 Thomas M. Haney  
 Noel Kaplan  
 Ross R. Kinney  
 Charles Kleinbaum  
 David S. Kreisman  
 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. McKittrick  
 Maurice J. McSweeney  
 Lee B. McTurnan  
 Joseph C. Miller  
 John E. Nelson  
 William P. O'Keefe Jr.  
 N. David Palmeter  
 Russell M. Pelton Jr.  
 Charles B. Persell III  
 Vincent P. Reilly  
 J. Timothy Ritchie  
 Donald Segal  
 William Shlensky  
 H. Warren Siegel



*The reading room of the old Law School library*

Lawrence D. Spungin  
 Charles R. Staley  
 Gaar W. Steiner  
 Robert E. Stevens  
 Dennis J. Tuchler  
 Robert G. Weber  
 Jack L. Wentz  
 John R. Wing Jr.  
 Paul J. Wisner  
 Stephen Wizner

Participation Rate 47%  
 Total Contributed \$60,379

#### 1964

Terence J. Anderson  
 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. Deutch  
 John S. Eskilson  
 John R. Falby Jr.  
 Richard I. Fine  
 Robert J. Geiger  
 Linn C. Goldsmith  
 Floyd C. Hale  
 William S. Hanley  
 Harold L. Henderson  
 David I. Herbst  
 J. David Hertzner  
 Al Hofeld  
 George B. Javaras  
 Robert V. Johnson  
 Malcolm S. Kamin  
 Sidney Kaplan  
 Richard M. Kates  
 Richard G. Kinney  
 Edmund W. Kitch  
 Carl E. Klotz  
 Lillian E. Kraemer

James B. Krasnoo  
 William M. Lieber  
 Jan Marwede  
 David E. Mason  
 Laurel J. McKee  
 Taylor McMillan  
 Allen J. Nelson  
 Kenneth B. Newman  
 Alan R. Orschel  
 Gerald M. Penner  
 David L. Porter  
 Stuart G. Rosen  
 Robert M. Rosier  
 David B. Sarver  
 David A. Saunders  
 Frederick R. Schneider  
 Robert L. Seaver  
 Mitchell S. Shapiro  
 William L. Sharp  
 Martin P. Sherman  
 Ronald H. Silverman  
 Stephen M. Slavin  
 Zev Steiger  
 Armin A. Strub  
 Curtis L. Turner  
 Michael R. Turoff  
 Robert J. Vollen  
 Martin Wald  
 David B. Williams  
 Michael G. Wolfson  
 Peter B. Work  
 Arthur Zilberstein

Participation Rate 46%  
 Total Contributed \$55,923

#### 1965

Anonymous  
 Dennis R. Baldwin  
 Malcolm F. Baldwin  
 Marvin A. Bauer  
 Gordon A. Becker II  
 W. Donald Boe Jr.  
 Andy L. Bond  
 Michael E. Braude  
 Yung F. Chiang

Frank Cicero Jr.  
 John T. Conlee  
 James M. Cowley  
 Charles L. Edwards  
 Tim J. Emmitt  
 William J. Essig  
 Bruce S. Feldacker  
 Gail P. Fels  
 Sherman D. Fogel  
 Frank E. Forsythe  
 Roger R. Fross  
 Joseph H. Golant  
 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. Hoyle Jr.  
 Phillip E. Johnson  
 Chester T. Kamin  
 Peter P. Karasz  
 Daniel P. Kearney  
 A. Larkin Kirkman  
 Michael B. Lavinsky  
 Leonard D. Levin  
 David M. Liebenthal  
 Merle W. Loper  
 Paul J. Marino  
 David B. Midgley  
 Walker D. Miller  
 Peter J. Mone  
 Thomas D. Morgan  
 Stuart C. Nathan  
 Mitchell J. New Delman  
 Grady J. Norris  
 Kenneth P. Norwick  
 John R. Polk  
 Jeffrey S. Ross  
 John A. Rossmeissl  
 Bernard A. Schlifke  
 Mary M. Schroeder



Milton R. Schroeder  
David M. Smith  
Terry J. Smith  
William C. Snouffer  
Dale V. Springer  
Edward E. Vaill  
Richard W. Vetter  
John A. Ward III  
John L. Weinberg  
Charles R. Work  
Damien T. Wren  
William A. Zolla

Participation Rate 47%  
Total Contributed \$153,078

#### 1966

Alexander B. Aikman  
Stephen L. Babcock  
George E. Badenoch  
Russell A. Bantham  
Steve M. Barnett  
Karl R. Barnickol III  
Steven L. Bashwiner  
Robert M. Berger  
James E. Betke  
Roland E. Brandel  
David N. Brown  
Donald J. Christl  
Jerry N. Clark

David J. Joyce  
Peter R. Kolker  
Elbert J. Kram  
Duane W. Krohnke  
David C. Landgraf  
Ronald E. Larson  
Patricia H. Latham  
Mary L. Leahy  
Neil M. Levy  
James A. Lewis  
Alfred R. Lipton  
David C. Long  
Peter J. Messitte  
Stephen E. Mochary  
Leslie F. Nute  
Mark Ordower  
William A. Pomerantz  
Richard E. Poole  
Jeffrey C. Rappin  
Peter E. Riddle  
Walter J. Robinson III  
Thomas O. Rose  
Marc P. Samuelson  
Bruce H. Schoumacher  
Michael L. Shakman  
Robert A. Skirnick  
Ralph D. Stern  
David S. Tatel  
Tom Wilson  
John C. Wyman

John R. Beard  
Albert C. Bellas  
John J. Berwanger  
James L. Billinger  
Neal J. Block  
William J. Bowe  
Geoffrey A. Braun  
James A. Broderick  
Edwin S. Brown  
Charles R. Bush  
Frank M. Cook  
Gene E. Dye  
Morris G. Dyner  
Robert Eastburn Jr.  
David W. Ellis  
John S. Elson  
Andrew L. Fabens III  
George P. Felleman  
Lawrence R. Fish  
Richard T. Franch  
Alvin J. Geske  
Richard J. Goetsch  
Charles P. Gordon  
Thomas A. Gottschalk  
Irwin L. Gubman  
Stephen W. Guittard  
Henry S. Hewitt  
Laura Banfield Hoguet  
John C. Hoyle  
James G. Hunter Jr.

Mary K. Mochary  
John W. Mueller  
James I. Myers  
Linda T. Neal  
Robert H. Nichols II  
Elwood T. Olsen  
Peter I. Ostroff  
Gary H. Palm  
Geoffrey W. Palmer  
Andrew S. Peterson  
Roberta C. Ramo  
Robert R. Retke  
J. Douglass Ruff  
Bernd P. Ruster  
Steven J. Sacher  
John H. Schlegel  
Justin M. Schwamm  
Michael S. Sigal  
Kenneth I. Solomon  
Michael L. Stein  
Michael F. Sullivan  
Junjiro J. Tsubota  
Edward M. Waller Jr.  
Fred B. Weil  
James N. Williams Jr.  
Barry S. Wine  
Sidney E. Wurzburg  
Stephen R. Yates  
Franklin E. Zimring

Participation Rate 47%  
Total Contributed \$54,177

#### 1968

Janet E. Ashcroft  
Richard I. Badger Jr.  
Anthony H. Barash  
Karl M. Becker  
Dale E. Beihoffer  
Frank N. Bentkover  
Joseph I. Bentley  
Joel Berger  
Danny J. Boggs  
Wilber H. Boies IV  
Judith A. Bonderman  
Peter R. Bornstein  
Samuel J. Brakel  
James P. Carey III  
Steven L. Clark  
Geoffrey L. Crooks  
Volker Dahlgren  
William E. Decker  
Ronald DeKoven  
Ann Lee Delugach  
Paul Falick  
John P. Falk  
Arthur W. Friedman  
Richard F. Friedman  
Douglas F. Fuson  
William R. Goetz  
Ronald B. Grais  
Jeffrey L. Gausam  
Celeste M. Hammond  
Louis A. Huskins  
W. Walton Jay  
Darrell B. Johnson  
Daniel L. Kurtz  
Antonio M. Laliberte  
Thomas M. Landye  
Thomas E. Lippard  
Ann M. Lousin  
William H. Lynch  
James E. Mann

Charles A. Marvin  
Barbara W. Mather  
T. Michael Mather  
Philip R. McKnight  
John E. Morrow  
Harve H. Mossawir Jr.  
Steven D. Newburg-Rinn  
Roger L. Price  
James W. Rankin  
James G. Reynolds  
Richard M. Rieser Jr.  
Lawrence C. Roskin  
Jan J. Sagett  
Deming E. Sherman  
Donald L. Shulman  
William H. Soskin  
Galen R. South  
Thomas P. Stillman  
Laurence N. Strenger  
Robert M. Turner  
Robert E. Van Metre  
C. Nicholas Vogel  
Heathcote W. Wales  
William R. Wallin  
James J. Warfield  
James T. Williams  
Edward M. Zachary

Participation Rate 48%  
Total Contributed \$51,775

#### 1969

Mark N. Aaronson  
Melvin S. Adess  
Frederick W. Axley  
Lee F. Benton  
Joel M. Bernstein  
Thomas A. Blade  
Harvey E. Blitz  
David M. Blodgett  
Judith S. Boggs  
Uzzell S. Branson III  
Martin R. Cohen  
Stephen C. Curley  
George L. Dawson  
John M. Delehanty  
Quin A. Denvir  
Robert N. Dokson  
Alan R. Dominick  
Charles L. Dostal Jr.  
Gary R. Edidin  
J. Eric Engstrom  
John H. Ferguson  
Don W. Fowler  
Phillip Gordon  
Frederick L. Hartmann Jr.  
Susan A. Henderson  
Robert G. Hershenhorn  
Harold C. Hirshman  
Case Hoogendoorn  
Allan Horwich  
Lawrence H. Hunt Jr.  
Randall M. Jacobs  
Dennis L. Jarvela  
John A. Johnson  
Harold R. Juhnke  
Allen R. Kamp  
Joel H. Kaplan  
Daniel M. Katz  
Patrick A. Keenan  
Thomas D. Kitch  
Stephen E. Kitchen  
John R. Labovitz



Moot court

Roger L. Clough  
Lewis M. Collens  
Robert C. Cordek  
John C. Cratsley  
Richard N. Doyle  
Michael A. Dunning  
Leonard P. Edwards II  
Terry Y. Feiertag  
Paul F. Gleeson  
Lyn I. Goldberg  
Melvin B. Goldberg  
Micalyn S. Harris  
Stephen K. Huber  
Craig E. Jameson

Joe C. Young  
Michael A. Zimmerman  
Participation Rate 43%  
Total Contributed \$43,353

#### 1967

William L. Achenbach  
Donald G. Alexander  
C. David Anderson  
John D. Ashcroft  
James L. Baillie  
Judith E. Ball  
Milton M. Barlow  
Jerry M. Barr

Christopher Jacobs  
Harris S. Jaffe  
Peter M. Kennel  
James L. Knoll  
Michael A. Lerner  
Peter J. Levin  
Robert M. Levin  
Boardman Lloyd  
Philip A. Mason  
Arthur J. Massolo  
Thomas P. Mehnert  
Michael E. Meyer  
Judson H. Miner  
David R. Minge



David A. Lander  
Charles R. Levun  
Gary T. Lowenthal  
Warren E. Mack  
James T. Madej  
Ronald R. Marich  
Robert D. Martin  
Frank S. Moseley  
Jules Moskowitz  
David B. Paynter  
Thomas L. Ray  
Howard J. Read  
James R. Richardson  
Brent D. Riggs  
Irwin F. Roth  
Daniel J. Seifer  
William L. Severns  
William A. Silverman  
Arthur B. Smith Jr.  
Milan D. Smith Jr.  
Byron E. Starns Jr.  
Stephen A. Tagge  
Kenneth R. Talle  
Barron M. Tenny  
Ursula Tenny  
Henry J. Underwood Jr.  
Thomas Unterman  
Philip L. Verveer  
Gordon G. Waldron  
Alvin C. Warren Jr.  
Edward W. Warren  
Clifford L. Weaver  
James H. White  
Howard M. Wilchins  
John P. Wilkins  
Michele O. Williams  
James D. Wing

Participation Rate 50%  
Total Contributed \$39,275

#### 1970

Kenneth L. Adams  
Alfred C. Aman Jr.  
Arthur H. Anderson Jr.  
Frederic J. Artwick  
Urs W. Benz  
Paul S. Berch  
Gerardo M. Boniello  
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. Hisert Jr.  
William G. Hoerger  
Edwin E. Huddleson III  
Charles C. Ivie  
Marian S. Jacobson  
Randolph N. Jonakait



**The Law School's 50th anniversary convocation in Rockefeller Chapel**

Jean P. Kamp  
Garry Lakin  
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. Rotman  
Lawrence E. Rubin  
Herbert R. Schulze  
Richard A. Skinner  
Margaret M. Stapleton  
Ronald W. Staudt  
Robert J. Stucker  
Alan D. Sugarman  
Robert J. Tonos  
John B. Truskowski  
Thomas C. Walker  
Mark B. Weinberg  
L. Mark Wine  
Bernard Zimmerman

Participation Rate 46%  
Total Contributed \$39,906

#### 1971

Nancy E. Albert-Goldberg  
Barry S. Alberts  
Rosemary B. Avery  
Henry R. Balikov  
Robert B. Barnett  
Frana Biederman  
Jerry H. Biederman  
Stephen S. Bowen  
Daniel I. Booker  
James E. Burns Jr.  
Samuel D. Clapper  
Robert N. Clinton  
Lawrence J. Corneck  
William H. Cowan  
Carol A. Cowgill  
Robert A. Di Biccario  
Michael M. Eaton

Thomas L. Fabel  
James C. Franczek  
Michael R. Friedberg  
David W. Gast  
Roger N. Gold  
Bruce L. Goldsmith  
Steven A. Grossman  
David M. Higbee  
Marc R. Isaacson  
Jeffrey Jahns  
Alan N. Kaplan  
Steven Z. Kaplan  
Karen J. Kaplowitz  
Robert A. Kelman  
Thomas L. Kimer  
M. David Kroot  
Peter M. Lauriat  
Carl B. Lee  
Adam M. Lutynski  
David D. MacKnight  
Neal D. Madden  
John W. McDonald  
Philip R. McLoughlin  
Alexander M. Meiklejohn  
James W. Mercer Jr.  
Robert L. Misner  
Leonard P. Nalencz  
Ralph G. Neas Jr.  
Joel S. Newman  
Marianne K. O'Brien  
Mary T. Olsen  
Peter C. Partnow  
James M. Prickett  
Larry E. Ribstein  
Michael D. Ridberg  
Franklin J. Riesenburger  
Marvin J. Rosenblum  
Donna P. Saunders  
Elliot M. Schnitzer  
Deborah L. Seidel  
Mark L. Silbersack  
Tefft W. Smith  
Katherine B. Soffer  
Lawrence D. Spears  
Gabriel N. Steinberg

Mason W. Stephenson  
Lynn R. Sterman  
Paul M. Stokes  
Geoffrey R. Stone  
Ilene Temchin  
Judith B. Tracy  
Peter M. van Zante  
Paul W. Voegeli  
Hugh S. Wilson  
Bruce H. Wyatt

Participation Rate 47%  
Total Contributed \$63,730

#### 1972

Anonymous  
David M. Allen  
Mary D. Allen  
Samuel M. Baker  
Wendy C. Binder  
David C. Bogan  
Fern C. Bomchill  
Timothy D. Bradbury  
Carol M. Braun  
Joanne A. Briggs  
Joseph J. Bronesky  
Robert L. Brubaker  
John J. Buckley Jr.  
George J. Casson Jr.  
Michael E. Chubrich  
Robert D. Claessens  
H. Theodore Cohen  
David N. Cook  
James M. Davis  
Harlan M. Dellsy  
John A. Erich  
Howard G. Ervin III  
Deborah C. Franczek  
David J. Gerber  
Don E. Glickman  
Christopher A. Hansen  
Stephen J. Herson  
Aaron E. Hoffman  
Robert M. Kargman  
Jerald A. Kessler  
Cary I. Klaffer

Richard A. Kruk  
Jeffrey T. Kuta  
Norman E. Lanford  
Joan D. Levin  
Michael S. Luros  
J. Kenneth Mangum  
D. Douglas Matson  
Michael L. McCluggage  
William P. McLaughlan  
Neal S. Millard  
Michael M. Morgan  
Donna M. Murasky  
Lawrence G. Newman  
Robert E. Nord  
Vincent F. O'Rourke Jr.  
Barbara F. Petersen  
Basil N. Petrou  
Thomas Pillari  
Robert I. Richter  
David M. Rieth  
Robert E. Riley  
James B. Rosenbloom  
Paul T. Rutttum  
Robert P. Schuwerk  
Ray W. Sherman Jr.  
Robert H. Smith  
James S. Sorrels  
Ann E. Spiotto  
James E. Spiotto  
Stephen L. Spitz  
Thomas A. Waite  
Robert R. Watson  
Dodge Wells

Participation Rate 42%  
Total Contributed \$21,420

#### 1973

Anonymous (2)  
Larry A. Abbott  
David J. Achtenberg  
Joseph Alexander  
Simon H. Aronson  
Fritz E. Attaway  
Mary L. Azcuenaga  
Michael F. Baccash  
Victor Bass  
Robert S. Berger  
Steve A. Brand  
Roger T. Brice  
David A. Bronner  
Hugh B. Brown  
Jean W. Burns  
Ronald G. Carr  
Robert W. Clark III  
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. Gorson  
Dennis C. Gott  
Howard O. Hagen  
Steven L. Harris  
Carolyn J. Hayek  
Raymond P. Hermann  
Thomas C. Hill



Irene S. Holmes  
O. Lock Holmes Jr.  
Richard P. Horn  
Leland E. Hutchinson  
James B. Jacobs  
John E. Jacobson  
Kirk B. Johnson  
Michael F. Jones  
Peggy L. Kerr  
Peter Kontio  
Douglas M. Kraus  
Carolyn A. Kubitschek  
H. Douglas Laycock  
Timothy J. Lee  
Steven R. Loeshelle  
Bruce R. MacLeod  
Richard P. Matthews  
Donald T. McDougall  
Timothy V. McGree  
Henry J. Mohrman Jr.  
Howard A. Nagelberg  
Mitchell J. Nelson  
Ellen C. Newcomer  
J. Michael Patterson  
Ronald R. Peterson  
Daniel B. Pinkert  
George L. Priest  
Jerome C. Randolph  
Steven M. Rosen  
David L. Ross  
Gerald G. Saltarelli  
George E. Sang  
Michael Schatzow  
Anne Hamblin Schiave  
Thomas E. Schick  
Kenneth R. Schmeichel  
Richard J. Scott  
Marc P. Seidler  
Stewart R. Shepherd  
Brent M. Siegel  
Robert A. Snyder  
Darryl O. Solberg  
Robert M. Star  
Stanley M. Stevens  
David C. Storlie  
Karen L. Tarrant  
John J. Tigert VI  
William H. Tobin  
Linda Van Winkle-Deacon  
E. Kent Willoughby

Participation Rate 51%  
Total Contributed \$46,782

#### 1974

Franklin G. Allen III  
Warren J. Archer  
Mark A. Aronchick  
Robert M. Axelrod  
Thomas A. Baker  
James M. Ball  
Sheldon I. Banoff  
James E. Bartels  
Philip H. Bartels  
James P. Beckwith Jr.  
Frederick W. Besette  
Keith H. Beyler  
James L. Blomstrom  
Joseph D. Bolton  
Kathleen W. Bratton  
Richard J. Bronstein  
Stephen R. Buchenroth  
John E. Burns

Benson T. Caswell  
J. Michael Clear  
Michael G. Cleveland  
Rudolph F. Dallmeyer  
Beth B. Davis  
Geoffrey G. Dellenbaugh  
Darrell L. DeMoss  
John P. Duncan  
Patrick J. Ellingsworth  
H. Anderson Ellsworth  
Philip E. Garber  
Norden S. Gilbert  
Louis B. Goldman  
Edward T. Hand  
Steven E. Hartz  
Michael R. Hassan  
Stephen L. Haynes  
Ellen Higgins  
James M. Hirschhorn  
James E. Honkisz  
Glen S. Howard  
John A. Hubbuch  
Ted R. Jadin  
Russell D. Jones  
Arthur G. Kidman  
John M. Kimpel  
Keith A. Klopfenstein Jr.  
Herbert W. Krueger Jr.  
Robert G. Krupka  
Roy F. Lawrence  
Alan M. Levin  
Thomas M. Levine  
Peter A. Levy  
Glen S. Lewy  
Robert W. Linn  
Kenneth W. Lipman  
Jeffrey S. Lubbers  
Alan H. Maclin  
Joan C. Maclin  
Jeffrey L. Madoff  
Paul C. Marengo  
James B. McHugh  
John A. McLees  
Raymond M. Mehler  
Mark R. Miller  
Michael Mills  
Michael H. Mobbs  
Michael R. Moravec  
Franklin A. Nachman  
Martha S. Nachman  
Daniel J. Niehans  
Jeffrey A. Parness  
Michael E. Pietzsch  
Stephen N. Roberts  
Bruce L. Rockwood  
Richard J. Roddewig  
Matthew A. Rooney  
Michael A. Rosenhouse  
Ralph T. Russell Jr.  
Nancy Schaefer  
Glenn E. Schreiber  
Donald L. Schwartz  
Susan J. Schwartz  
Keith E. Secular  
Donald A. Shapiro  
Duane E. Shinnick  
Stephen L. Speicher  
John A. Strain  
Robert J. Straus  
Carl W. Struby  
Barry Sullivan  
Frederick B. Thomas  
Judson E. Tomlin Jr.

James S. Whitehead  
Marc R. Wilkow  
James G. Wilson  
Erich P. Wise  
Susan A. Wise  
Richard A. Wueste

Participation Rate 55%  
Total Contributed \$43,994

#### 1975

Gregory K. Arenson  
Virginia L. Aronson  
James L. Austin Jr.  
Sharon Baldwin  
Bonnie A. Barber  
Jayne W. Barnard  
Peter M. Barnett  
Patrick B. Bauer

Christine M. Luzzie  
Bruce R. Maughan  
Kay McCurdy  
Robert B. Millner  
G. Paul Moates  
David E. Morgans  
Henry M. Ordower  
Hugh M. Patinkin  
Susan J. Peavoy  
Gloria C. Phares  
Greg W. Renz  
Dennis M. Robb  
Thorn Rosenthal  
Gregory W. Sample  
Richard L. Schmalbeck  
David E. Shipley  
Janice M. Stewart  
John I. Stewart Jr.  
David S. Tenner

Thomas M. Fitzpatrick  
Daniel P. Gallagher Jr.  
Irving Geslewitz  
Martha E. Gifford  
Barry L. Goldin  
Bruce M. Graham  
H. Steven Graham  
David R. Greenbaum  
Mark E. Grummer  
John B. Hancock  
James M. Harris  
Morris P. Hershman  
James E. Hipolit  
Roger M. Huff  
Joel M. Hurwitz  
Marty D. Jacobson  
David A. Kalow  
Christopher M. Klein  
George L. Kovac



*The faculty in the 1950s*

Marc O. Beem Jr.  
Julian R. Birnbaum  
Geraldine S. Brown  
Thomas A. Cole  
William H. Crispin  
Anne E. Dewey  
Steven B. Feirson  
Ronald M. Frandsen  
William A. Geller  
Eric P. Gershenson  
Alan S. Gilbert  
Wayne S. Gilmartin  
Walter C. Greenough  
David A. Grossberg  
Ronald W. Hanson  
F. Thomas Hecht  
Ann Rae Heitland  
Theodore C. Hirt  
Jonathan Kahn  
Harold L. Kaplan  
William J. Kelty III  
Ruth E. Klarman  
Karen M. Knab  
Rodney A. Knight  
Alan M. Koral  
Harvey A. Kurtz  
Leslie L. Larson  
Jeffrey P. Lennard  
Gerard Leval  
Ronald M. Levin  
Deborah J. Lisker  
William F. Lloyd

George Vernon  
George Volsky  
Pamela P. Wassmann  
Robert F. Weber  
Eugene R. Wedoff  
Kenneth S. Weiner  
Edward G. Wierzbicki  
Russell L. Winner  
John P. Witten  
Charles B. Wolf  
Stanley J. Wrobel  
George H. Wu

Participation Rate 44%  
Total Contributed \$32,755

#### 1976

Karen S. Austin  
Frederick J. Bailey III  
Thomas W. Bergdall  
Christopher S. Berry  
Sherry A. Bindeman  
John E. Brower  
Rimas F. Cernius  
Mary P. Chapin  
George B. Curtis  
Holly C. Davis  
Joseph H. Delehant  
Dolores H. Dohm  
Robert L. Ebe  
Seth A. Eisner  
Steven J. Fiffer

Howard P. Lakind  
Bruce C. Levine  
William K. Liddell  
Donald J. Liebenritt  
Mitchell J. Lindauer  
Richard M. Lirtzman  
Frederick V. Lochbihler  
Joseph D. Mathewson  
Marcia A. McAllister  
Larry H. McMillin  
Richard J. Metzger  
Jack S. Meyer  
Alison W. Miller  
Samuel S. Mullin  
Richard C. Nehls  
Thomas J. Pritzker  
Leonard Rieser  
Edward J. Roche Jr.  
James J. Romanek  
Mark R. Rosenbaum  
Arthur F. Sampson III  
Jeffrey B. Schamis  
Kenneth C. Shepro  
Timothy Shouvlín  
John D. Shuck  
Rayman L. Solomon  
Steven G. Stein  
Andrew R. Stern  
Winnifred F. Sullivan  
Michael J. Sweeney  
Ricki R. Tigert  
Roger D. Turner



Sally D. Turner  
 Jeffrey D. Uffner  
 Phillip H. Waldoks  
 John A. Washburn  
 Andrew J. Wistrich  
 David C. Worrell  
 Mark C. Zaander

Participation Rate 45%  
 Total Contributed \$36,141

# 1977

John F. Adams  
 David B. Apatoff  
 Martin P. Averbuch  
 Thomas A. Balmer  
 Ann V. Bartsch  
 James R. Bird  
 Douglas C. Blomgren  
 Neil S. Braun  
 Johnine J. Brown  
 Scott F. Burson  
 Kathleen L. Coles  
 Daniel P. Cooney  
 Henry J. Escher III  
 Daniel R. Fischel  
 Deborah D. Fraser  
 Robert Fryd  
 Robert D. Gecht  
 Barbra L. Goering  
 Laura G. Hassan  
 Mark J. Heyrman  
 John T. Hickey Jr.  
 Andrew W. Horstman  
 Dominique G. Kirchner  
 Anthony J. Kiselis  
 Kathleen D. Koch  
 Alan S. Kopit  
 Andrew Kull  
 Dana H. Kull  
 J. Stephen Lawrence Jr.  
 Deborah Leff  
 Pamela T. Liddell  
 James T. Lindgren  
 Richard M. Lipton  
 John E. Lopatka  
 Mark C. Mamolen  
 Robert M. Mark  
 William P. Marshall  
 Joel C. Martin  
 Stephen S. Mayer  
 John J. McCoy  
 J. Alexander Meleney  
 David R. Melton  
 Thomas W. Merrill  
 Nell Minow  
 Deborah H. Morris  
 Paul M. Murphy  
 Michael C. Niarchos  
 Gerald A. Niederman  
 Stephen F. O'Byrne  
 James D. Parsons  
 Rebecca J. Patten  
 Alan M. Posner  
 Lucy F. Reed  
 Lawrence I. Richman  
 Carol M. Rose  
 Lee H. Rosenthal  
 George S. Rosic  
 Steven A. Rothenberg  
 Suzanne R. Sawada  
 Ronald Schreiber  
 Richard M. Schwartz

Patricia C. Slovak  
 Susan N. Stearns  
 Peter H. Ward  
 Peter L. Wellington  
 Douglas H. Williams  
 Gary J. Winston  
 Carl E. Witschy  
 Thomas A. Witt  
 Timothy D. Wolfe  
 Michael H. Yanowitch  
 Richard F. Zehnle

Participation Rate 44%  
 Total Contributed \$128,070

# 1978

Don A. Allen  
 John J. Almond Jr.  
 H. Nicholas Berberian  
 Donald S. Bernstein  
 Wendy M. Bradburn  
 Michael K. Brandwein  
 David R. Brown  
 Randall E. Cape  
 James P. Clark  
 John M. Coleman  
 Wayne D. Collins Jr.  
 Paul Cottrell  
 Loren E. Dessonville  
 Augustus I. Du Pont  
 Maurice S. Emmer  
 Jerry A. Esrig  
 Richard L. Fenton  
 Martha R. Fleisher  
 James H. Fox  
 Sherry W. Gilbert  
 Mitchell D. Goldsmith  
 David F. Graham  
 Richard A. Hackett  
 William C. Heffernan  
 Douglas C. Herbert Jr.  
 Edwin J. Hughes III  
 Laurence D. Jackson  
 David A. Jenkins  
 Charles M. King  
 Debra S. Koenig  
 Lance E. Lindblom  
 Marjorie P. Lindblom  
 Gregory P. Lindstrom  
 Margaret J. Livingston  
 James R. Looman  
 Maureen E. Mahoney  
 Thomas F. McKim  
 Portia O. Morrison  
 C. Owen Paepke  
 Anthony J. Paticchio  
 Claire E. Pensyl  
 Cheryl L. Pollak  
 David W. Pollak  
 Barbara A. Potashnick  
 William T. Quicksilver  
 Robert H. Riley  
 Howard J. Roin  
 Andrew M. Rosenfield  
 Antonio R. Sarabia II  
 John A. Schlickman  
 Linda A. Schneider  
 W. Warren Scott III  
 Robert A. Sherwin  
 Martha K. Stone  
 Leslie A. Stulberg  
 Curtis A. Ullman  
 Andrea R. Waintroob

Jerry B. Wallack  
 Maureen O. Ward  
 Thomas R. Wilhelmy  
 Bobbie J. Winship  
 Gregory G. Wrobel

Participation Rate 36%  
 Total Contributed \$119,506

# 1979

Thomas W. Albrecht  
 Grace Allison  
 Laura Badian  
 Victor N. Baltera  
 Andrew L. Barber  
 Urs L. Baumgartner  
 Susan J. Berkwitz-Malefakis  
 Kenneth J. Berman  
 Donald J. Bingle  
 George F. Bishop  
 Harold W. Borkowski  
 Elizabeth A. Brown  
 Thomas F. Bush Jr.  
 John L. Carley  
 Celia R. Clark  
 Andrew H. Connor  
 Kathleen A. Cox  
 Victor D. Del Vecchio  
 Michael A. Donnelly  
 T. Stephen Dyer  
 Marc C. Frankenstein  
 David M. Frankford  
 Ellen A. Fredel  
 Dennis K. Frick  
 Leonard Friedman  
 Inge Fryklund  
 Edgar C. Gentry Jr.  
 Scott D. Gilbert  
 Laura A. Ginger  
 Larry M. Goldin  
 Kim A. Goodhard  
 Donald R. Gordon  
 Michael B. Hays  
 Robert A. Hazel  
 Karen B. Herold  
 Timothy Huizenga  
 Phillip L. Jackson  
 Jeffrey W. Jacobs  
 Dennis P. Johnson  
 Carol A. Johnston  
 Emile Karafiol  
 Eileen M. Kennedy  
 Barry J. Kerschner  
 Ruth B. Kleiman  
 Robert J. Kopecky  
 Joseph A. La Vela  
 Thomas E. Lancot  
 Joan C. Laser  
 Richard S. Leaman  
 Susan M. Lee  
 Michael J. Letchinger  
 Nancy A. Lieberman  
 David K. Linnan  
 Randall J. Littenecker  
 Wayne Luepker  
 Paul D. Lyman  
 Elizabeth C. Madsen  
 Joseph C. Markowitz  
 Patricia L. Maslinoff  
 Michael W. McConnell  
 William J. McKenna Jr.  
 Jerome B. Meites  
 Robert J. Minkus

Kathryn S. Mueller  
 James T. Nyeste  
 Maureen E. O'Neill  
 Roger Orf  
 Rebecca R. Pallmeyer  
 Gregory L. Poppe  
 Charles S. Price  
 Gail P. Runnfeldt  
 Randall D. Schmidt  
 Harry H. Schneider Jr.  
 Mark N. Schneider  
 Joanne M. Schreiner  
 Robert C. Shearer  
 Suzanna Sherry  
 Cynthia A. Sliwa  
 Alan D. Smith  
 Michele E. Smith  
 Rowe W. Snider  
 Jean M. Snyder  
 Frederick J. Sperling  
 Priscilla C. Sperling  
 Susan M. Swiss  
 Kenneth M. Taylor Jr.  
 Theodore J. Theophilos  
 Susan L. Walker  
 Robert M. Weissbourd  
 Elizabeth L. Werley  
 Richard M. Yanofsky  
 Paul E. Yopes  
 David A. Youngerman  
 Herbert L. Zarov  
 Barry L. Zubrow

Participation Rate 52%  
 Total Contributed \$32,725

# 1980

Fred M. Ackerson  
 Stephen D. Anderson  
 Elizabeth D. Bassel  
 Mary E. Becker  
 Lynn S. Branham  
 Mark E. Butler  
 Frank J. Caracciolo  
 Jeffrey R. Chanin  
 Jay Cohen  
 Stuart A. Cohn  
 Howard J. Davis  
 F. Ellen Duff  
 Thomas V. Dulcich  
 James I. Edelson  
 Glenn M. Engelmann  
 James D. Fiffer  
 David A. Florman  
 James H. Foster  
 Robert S. Garrick  
 Edward P. Gilbert  
 Philip G. Hampton II  
 Susan M. Jacobs  
 Patrick J. Johnston  
 Ross Kaufman  
 Charles M. Kennedy IV  
 Ramsay L. Klaff  
 Barbara H. Kriss  
 Cynthia R. Leder  
 John J. Lee  
 Clyde M. Leff  
 Frederick C. Lowinger  
 James Malefakis  
 Steven A. Marenberg  
 Richard D. Marshall  
 Elliot S. Orol  
 Eric Ostrov

Alfredo R. Perez  
 Victor H. Polk Jr.  
 Timothy L. Porter  
 Nicholas A. Poulos  
 Raymond T. Reott  
 Charles A. Rothfeld  
 Elizabeth Samuels  
 Michael W. Schley  
 Arthur E. Schmidt  
 Steven G. Schulman  
 Charles V. Senatore  
 Michael J. Silver  
 Barry C. Skovgaard  
 Mitchell H. Stabbe  
 Mark A. Stang  
 Ricardo L. Tate  
 C. Stephen Treat  
 Mary Lee J. Turk  
 Milton S. Wakschlag  
 Mark A. Wasserman  
 Kenneth E. Wile  
 Garth D. Wilson  
 Marc O. Wolinsky  
 David E. Zerhusen

Participation Rate 35%  
 Total Contributed \$24,937

# 1981

Joseph H. Andersen  
 Gordon C. Atkinson  
 Jeffrey P. Bialos  
 Barton A. Bixenstine  
 Michael W. Blair  
 Bruce E. Braverman  
 Alan C. Brown  
 Michael T. Buckley  
 John A. Crittenden  
 Bryant B. Edwards  
 Suzanne Ehrenberg  
 Stephen Fedo  
 Philip E. Fertik  
 Deborah A. Garza  
 David H. Glaser  
 James Goldberg  
 Peter M. Golemme  
 James A. Goodman  
 Karen E. Gross  
 Edward J. Hammond  
 Jean R. Haynes  
 Thomas B. Haynes  
 David A. Heywood  
 David B. Jaffe  
 Sara L. Johnson  
 Kristin H. Kerth  
 Peter D. Kerth  
 C. John Koch  
 Kathleen M. Kopp  
 Bryan Krakauer  
 Gail M. Leftwich  
 Andrea M. Likwornik  
 Hilary G. Lord  
 Brenda L. Lyons  
 Marcy J. Mandel  
 Douglas E. Markham  
 Kathryn McCary  
 John A. Menke  
 Neil A. Miller  
 Kevin M. Murphy  
 John M. O'Malley  
 Roger J. Patterson  
 Jeffrey C. Paulson  
 Steven Ira Peretz



Stephen C. Phillips  
Kathleen Piraino  
Vincent F. Prada  
Laura D. Richman  
William J. Roberts  
Charles F. Rule  
William F. Ryan  
Louis J. Slavin  
Mark W. Smith  
Barbara J. Stob  
Paul A. Strasen  
James M. Talent  
Eduardo R. Vidal  
George N. Vurdelja Jr.  
Joel S. Weiss  
Diana C. White  
Daniel G. Wilczek  
Thomas J. Yocis

Participation Rate 38%  
Total Contributed \$28,675

## 1982

Amy L. Abrams  
Marion B. Adler  
Lyle R. Anderson  
Walter J. Andrews  
David R. Baker  
Carey S. Barney  
William A. Barth  
Steven Baskin  
Jonathan K. Baum  
Kim J. Bixenstine  
Locke E. Bowman III  
Ann E. Bushmiller  
Albert F. Cacoza Jr.  
Debra A. Cafaro  
Peter J. Cohen  
Charles W. Cope  
Richard Cunningham  
Charles G. Curtis Jr.  
David G. Dietze  
Patrick P. Dinardo  
Jeff H. Eckland  
Gary R. Edson  
John C. Eichman  
Cheryl A. Engelmann  
Geoffrey Etherington III  
Brian G. Flanagan  
Richard B. Friedman  
Mark P. Gergen  
Michael J. Gerhardt  
Keith E. Graham  
James M. Hamman  
William M. Hardin  
Claire T. Hartfield  
Howard M. Heitner  
Michael E. Herz  
Jonathan Honig  
Rodrigo J. Howard  
Jathan W. Janove  
Harold E. Kahn  
Michael F. Kerr  
Karl W. Krause Jr.  
Kenneth Krug  
David S. Landman  
Scott J. Lederman  
Jeffrey Lieberman  
Alexander Lourie  
Patrick J. Maloney  
Ronald A. Martinetti  
Lois C. Moonitz  
Maureen Mosh

Lawrence J. Moss  
Ronald M. Neifield  
Thomas P. Ogden  
Mark A. Orloff  
Harriet L. Orol  
Shari L. Patrick  
Jeffrey J. Peck  
Richard G. Placey  
Carla V. Porter  
Ann E. Reinke  
Joel I. Riff  
Thomas W. Rissman  
Deborah E. Robbins  
Judith L. Rose  
Philip R. Rosenblatt  
Jeffrey S. Rothstein  
Gail Rubin  
Paul L. Sandberg  
Cindy A. Schipani  
Katherine A. Schoff  
Thomas J. Scorza  
Corey R. Shanus  
Lynda G. Simpson  
Fredric Singerman  
Wendi Sloane-Weitman  
James H. Snowden  
Paul V. Strella  
Stephanie L. Striffler  
Carol E. Swanson  
James E. Tancula  
Henry N. Thomas  
Helen M. Toor  
Claire E. Toth  
David S. Turetsky  
Vicki A. Turetsky  
Charles D. Weisselberg  
Alison Whalen  
Kenneth R. Whiting Jr.  
Susan R. Whitman  
Helen E. Witt  
Elaine D. Ziff-Leibman

Participation Rate 53%  
Total Contributed \$27,692

## 1983

Peter A. Altabef  
Susan P. Altman  
Terry S. Arbit  
Jack M. Beermann  
Robert J. Berg  
Michael T. Brody  
James E. Brown  
Daniel H. Burd  
Susan R. Chalfin  
Steven D. Chantelois  
David J. Cholst  
Benedict S. Cohen  
John G. Connor  
George R. Diaz-Arrastia  
Andrew C. Dickey  
Timothy W. Diggins  
Susan J. Donnelly  
Kelly P. Drablos  
Scott C. Drablos  
Sheri J. Engelken  
Daniel R. Ernst  
Jeanne B. Ettelson  
James M. Finberg  
Eric Friedler  
Ethan J. Friedman  
Gary M. Friedman  
Michael M. Froy



*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*

Jonathan M. Gerson  
Barbara Gustafson  
Philip L. Harris  
Lisa A. Husten  
Mark V. Holmes  
Anne M. Hutchins  
Jeffrey J. Keenan  
Thomas O. Kelly III  
Christian E. Kimball  
Lawrence M. Knowles  
Robert B. Kory  
Jeffrey Kraus  
Ruth Krugly  
Howard S. Lanznar  
Shale Lapping  
Michael R. Lazerwitz  
Michael A. Lindsay  
Daniel G. Litchfield  
Patrick E. Longan  
Peter Lubin  
David M. Lucey  
John R. MacDowell  
Heidi J. Massa  
Patricia R. McMillen  
Rebecca C. Meriwether  
Pamela M. Meyerson  
Binny Miller  
Maurice E. Miller  
Robert A. Monk  
Patricia A. Nazek  
Patrick J. Neligan Jr.  
Philip A. O'Connell Jr.  
Gregory G. Palmer  
Mark F. Rising  
Frederick W. Rohlfling III  
John E. Ryan  
James L. Santelle  
Laura S. Schnell  
William I. Schwartz  
Ronald A. Schy  
Jonathan A. Siegel  
Matthew D. Slater  
John D. Torres

Claire A. Weiler  
Richard M. Weinroth  
Mark D. Whitener  
Gretchen A. Winter  
Philip D. Witte  
Ann E. Ziegler

Participation Rate 46%  
Total Contributed \$32,080

## 1984

Barbara J. Anderson  
Lance C. Balk  
James H. Barrett  
Marc L. Baum  
Lori I. Bauman  
Todd A. Bauman  
Jose L. Berra  
Bruce W. Boyd  
Willis R. Buck Jr.  
Etahn M. Cohen  
Jeanne T. Cohn  
Philip C. Curtis  
Diane S. Danoff  
Daniel L. Doctoroff  
David T. Erie  
John R. Ettelson  
Laurie N. Feldman  
Jonathan I. Fieldman  
Stephen G. Gilles  
Richard B. Goetz  
Ross B. Green  
Suzanne S. Greene  
Denise J. Harvey  
Doris A. Hightower  
Vincent E. Hillery  
Kevin J. Hochberg  
Samuel M. Hung  
James L. Huston  
Kathleen G. Kapnick  
Scott B. Kapnick  
Randy A. Kaufman  
David P. King

Richard H. Kleeman  
Michael S. Knoll  
Thomas J. Kosco  
Amy J. Leeson  
James Lousarian  
Kenneth G. McKenna  
Mary K. Miller  
Gerald L. Mitchell  
Will S. Montgomery  
Maura V. Neligan  
Zarina E. O'Hagin  
Gail L. Peek  
Clifford J. Peterson  
David C. Plache  
Janet F. Plache  
Anne E. Rea  
Carlotta W. Rice  
Pamela R. Schneider  
David E. Schroeder  
Jeffrey C. Steen  
Elizabeth M. Streit  
Mitchell A. Tanzman  
B. Alan Van Dyke  
Mark S. Vander Broek  
Lorraine A. White  
Maureen A. Whiteman  
Lawrence E. Wieman

Participation Rate 33%  
Total Contributed \$16,375

## 1985

Anonymous (2)  
David Abelman  
Keith R. Abrams  
Margaret G. Abrams  
Barry E. Adler  
Paula M. Bagger  
Gregory L. Barton  
Mary K. Bentley  
Ross W. Blair  
Joanne E. Brown  
Harry C. Bull



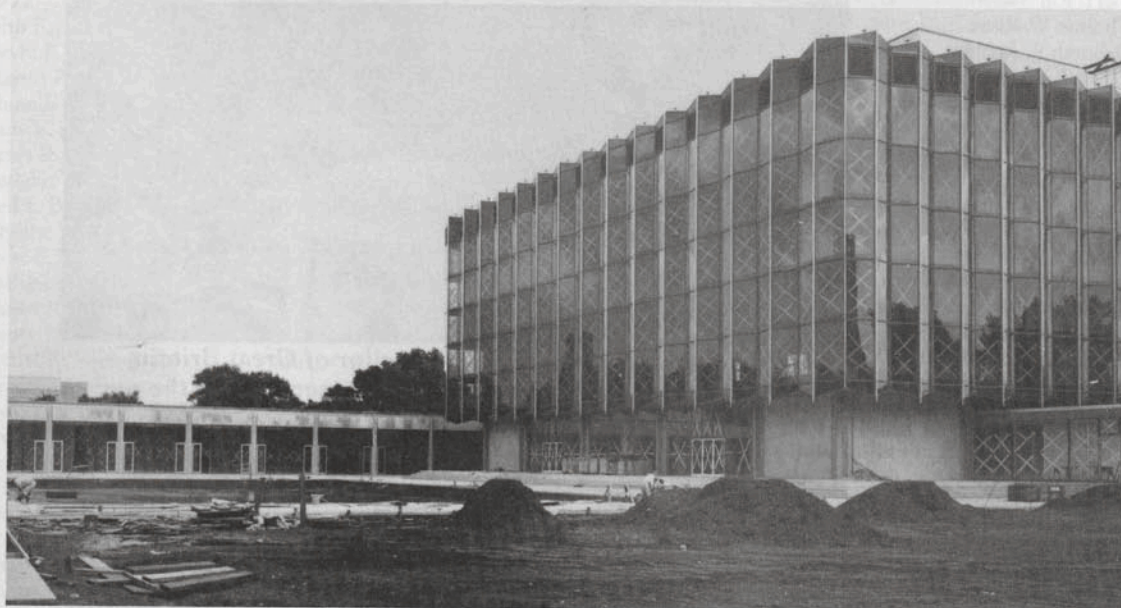
Lea A. Copenhefer  
Karen L. Cornelius  
William W. Crowds III  
Thomas G. Dagger  
Shari S. Diamond  
John W. Donley  
Adam O. Emmerich  
Joerg H. Esdorn  
Julie K. Field

John C. Morrissey  
Charles C. Neal  
Jeffrey M. Pecore  
Norman A. Pedersen III  
Robert K. Rasmussen  
Kathleen L. Roach  
Lindsay E. Roberts  
Karen E. Rochlin  
Margot E. Ross

Barbara M. Flom  
Edward S. Goldman  
Robert L. Golub  
Erik C. Gould  
Matthew E. Hamel  
Thomas M. Hefferon  
Robert F. Hugi  
Lawrence D. Hui  
Andrew G. Humphrey

Todd V. Wallace  
J. Michael Williams  
Lawrence J. Zlatkin  
**Participation Rate 34%**  
**Total Contributed \$15,571**  
  
**1987**  
James D. Abrams  
Samuel W. Ach

Zisl T. Loventhal  
David S. McCarthy  
Guillermo 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 Saitoh  
Elizabeth E. Schriever  
Carolyn Schurr  
Jessica W. Seaton  
Robert L. Shapiro  
David T. Slatery  
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**



*The new building nears completion*

Craig J. Foster  
Christine S. Goetz  
Raymond T. Goetz  
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  
Carrie K. Huff  
Deborah Jones  
Maury B. Josephson  
Scott L. Kaffer  
Daniel F. Kaplan  
Ellen D. Kaplan  
Judith A. Kaye  
Mary E. Kazimer  
Nabil L. Khodadad  
C. Ellen Killebrew  
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. Schurman  
Leslie A. Shad  
Ervin E. Shindell  
Kimmarie Sinatra  
Lee M. Smolen  
John R. Sylla  
Paul W. Theiss  
C. Steven Tomashefsky  
Melissa N. Torres  
Daniel J. Tyukody Jr.  
David J. Vandermeulen  
James T. Vradelis  
Scott R. Williamson  
  
**Participation Rate 42%**  
**Total Contributed \$20,742**

#### **1986**

Bryan S. Anderson  
Frederick S. Ansell  
Kim E. Ayvazian  
Saul A. Behar  
Elizabeth M. Brown  
David G. Cohen  
Michael C. Connelly  
Bradley P. Corbett  
Richard A. Cordray  
Caroline A. Costantin  
Debbe K. Cowel  
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. Kende  
Jin-Kyung Kim  
Peter B. Krupp  
Kim A. Leffert  
Peter V. Letsou  
Steve Levitan  
Gayle P. Levy  
Geoffrey E. Liebmann  
Lyonette Louis-Jacques  
David A. McArdle  
Joyce L. McArdle  
Janet M. McNicholas  
Ilese S. Meltzer  
Joshua W. Pickus  
Steven J. Poplawski  
Amy L. Ragen  
Helen D. Reavis  
Mindy H. Recht  
Nicolas Rhally  
Michael P. Rissman  
Jill L. Rosenberg  
Paul S. Rosenzweig  
Cathryn Ruggeri  
Michael J. Salmanson  
Al B. Sawyers  
Kristine H. Schriesheim  
Sharon A. Seeley  
Debra J. Stanek  
Stephen C. Troy

Michael J. Alter  
Margaret D. Andrews  
Linz Audain  
James P. Bailinson  
Martin J. Baroff  
Ira J. Belcove  
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 Weirtd  
Daniel M. Dickinson  
Ruth A. Ernst  
Michael A. Faber  
Stuart I. Feldstein  
Andrea B. Friedlander  
Paul D. Ginsberg  
Leslie M. Greene  
Julia Henick  
Bruce A. Herzfelder  
Lawrence S. Hsieh  
John C. Janka  
Kristen A. Jensen  
Gregory W. Kabel  
Diane F. Klotnia  
James D. Kole  
Erica M. Landsberg  
Stephanie R. Leider  
Joel H. Levitin  
Eric J. Lindner  
Robert M. Loeb

#### **1988**

Anonymous  
John R. Baraniak 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. Cvengros  
John P. Davis  
Scott M. Dubin  
Amy B. Eisenberg  
Christopher L. Eisgruber  
Jennifer A. Everett  
Laurie W. Finneran  
Laurel L. Fleming  
Patrick A. Fraioli Jr.  
Todd F. Gaziano  
Patrice M. Gliniecki  
Thomas C. Goldblatt  
James E. Gregory  
Clifford R. Gross  
Alan J. Harris  
Kyle L. Harvey  
Brian R. Hedlund  
Aaron C. Horowitz  
John E. Hrebec  
Alison C. Humphrey  
David I. Hurwitz  
Karen L. Kammer  
Michael J. Keane  
Peter D. Kennedy  
Mark J. Klaiman  
John A. Knight  
Rebecca B. Lederhouse



William A. Levy  
 Jeffrey C. Lindquist  
 David G. Litt  
 Leonard J. Long  
 Michael J. Macaluso  
 Mary Jane Mace  
 Tracy L. Madansky  
 Gregory A. Mark  
 Lori A. Martin  
 William J. McCabe  
 Donna L. McDevitt  
 Niall P. Meagher  
 Claudette P. Miller  
 Stuart L. Mills  
 John D. Nelson  
 Basil P. Nichols  
 David W. Norton  
 Frank J. Notaro  
 Gregory L. Poe  
 Marjorie L. Reifenberg  
 Stephen L. Ritchie  
 James P. Rosenzweig  
 Adam Silver  
 Eric L. Singer  
 Leslie E. Singer  
 Andrew O. Smith  
 Deborah A. Smith  
 Sean R. Smith  
 Andrew C. Spiropoulos  
 Nina L. Stillman-Mandel  
 Luis G. Vera  
 Michael D. Vhay  
 Nina E. Vinik  
 Thomas E. Vita  
 Laura B. Warshawsky  
 Richard C. Wirthlin  
 Ari S. Zymelman

Participation Rate 39%  
 Total Contributed \$9,182

#### 1989

Stephen W. Anderson  
 Margaret M. Antinori  
 David M. Barlow  
 James T. Barry III  
 Theodore Beutel  
 Leslie N. Bluhm  
 Michael J. Cicero  
 Douglas J. Clark  
 Robert C. Clothier III  
 Matthew C. Crowl  
 Michael F. Day  
 Daniel J. Delaney  
 Stephanie L. Dest  
 Elizabeth P. Donnem  
 Nicholas T. Drees  
 Sean N. Egan  
 Margery B. Feinzig  
 Darren R. Fortunato  
 James D. Gette  
 Judith A. Gold  
 Jennifer S. Goldstein  
 David W. Grawemeyer  
 Lynne A. Green  
 Leon B. Greenfield  
 Brigitta R. Gulya  
 Ruth I. Heilizer  
 Rachel C. Heyman  
 Joseph G. Hissong  
 David A. Hyman  
 Roger J. Kaplan  
 Joshua Karsh

Erna B. Kostuch  
 Lori E. Lightfoot  
 Elliot I. Molk  
 Shunichi Morita  
 Louis P. Moritz  
 Richard S. Murphy  
 Tecla A. Murphy  
 Paul S. Nelson  
 Adam H. Offenhartz  
 Andrew M. Ostrognai  
 Marla B. Pearlstein  
 Mark W. Powers  
 Duccio Regoli  
 Miriam S. Ritchie  
 Beth Robinson  
 Carol J. Sampson  
 Patrick J. Schultheis  
 Wynn H. Segall  
 Barry G. Sher  
 Steven E. Suckow  
 Jill A. Thompson  
 Esther E. Tryban  
 David M. Wah  
 Richard M. Weil

Participation Rate 27%  
 Total Contributed \$12,316

#### 1990

Bruce Adelstein  
 Paula J. Baker  
 Robert C. Bloom  
 Deirdra J. Brown  
 Debra M. Buhning  
 Carl S. Burkhalter  
 Sean R. Carney  
 Marianne W. Culver  
 June E. Daniel  
 Marc R. Daniel  
 Joel G. deJesus  
 John R. Dent  
 Mary M. Diggins  
 Thomas W. Dimond  
 Bruce W. Doughty  
 James G. Fiero  
 Deirdre A. Fox  
 Laurie A. Gallancy  
 Thomas P. Gallanis Jr.  
 Alison F. Glazov  
 Susan S. Gomory  
 Stephanie M. Graham  
 Timothy B. Higginson  
 Steven J. Holler  
 Donald C. Lockhart  
 David L. Lyle  
 Elizabeth E. Lyle  
 Andrew E. Martens  
 Donald F. McLellan  
 Ronald S. Molteni  
 Louisa T. Nickerson  
 Jessica G. Pollack  
 Russell L. Pollack  
 Ignacio J. Randle  
 Brian D. Ratner  
 Jon C. Rice  
 Cynthia G. Robison  
 Susan H. Rosenberg  
 Nancy R. Rotering  
 Marc A. Rothenberg  
 James P. Ryan  
 Amy R. Segal  
 Joshua H. Silverman  
 Peter A. Steinmeyer

Thomas J. Vega-Byrnes  
 Cynthia D. Vreeland  
 Louis H. Weinstein

Participation Rate 21%  
 Total Contributed \$3,030

#### Students Who Have Made Commitments to the Chicago Law Foundation

#### 1991

Terence M. Abad  
 Eric Adelstein  
 Lisa B. Allen  
 Michael B. Allen  
 Josef S. Athanas  
 Robert A. Badgley  
 Kennedy Barnes  
 Charles E. Baumann  
 Roya Behnia  
 Debra L. Beinstein  
 John E. Birmingham  
 Theodore W. Bernstein  
 Giles A. Birch  
 Albert J. Birkbeck  
 Jillisa Brittan  
 Alison M. Brumley  
 H. Thomas Byron III  
 Brian E. Cameron  
 Benton J. Campbell  
 Steven C. Cherny  
 David J. Chizewer  
 Mark D. Chutkow  
 Pasquale Cipollone  
 Dennis G. Clark  
 Philip S. Clark  
 Charles C. Colby II  
 Thomas B. Collier

Patrick M. Collins  
 Ellen M. Cosgrove  
 Mary L. Coyne  
 Nora C. Cregan  
 Susan M. Davies  
 Jeffrey S. Davis  
 Joshua M. Davis  
 Elizabeth B. Dickey  
 Linda S. Dilts  
 Mary M. Dobson  
 Mark L. Dosier  
 Scott P. Downing  
 Marc J. Fagel  
 Jeremy P. Feigelson  
 Barry E. Fields  
 Edward J. Finley II  
 John A. Flaherty  
 Anita S. Fort  
 George J. Frumkin  
 Nancy J. Fuller  
 Paul B. Gaffney  
 Terri A. Garland  
 Frances H. George  
 Jill J. Gladney  
 Jeffrey M. Glass  
 David R. Goldberg  
 Jeffrey A. Goldenberg  
 Gary L. Goldsholle  
 Charles E. Graf  
 Cynthia J. Griffith  
 John C. Groobey  
 Gerald M. Halfenger  
 Lynn C. Hartfield  
 Benjamin J. Haskin  
 Gary A. Haugen  
 Sharon J. Hendricks  
 Kurt M. Heyman  
 Carl D. Hill  
 Adam D. Hirsh  
 David A. Honig

Judith W. Hooyenga  
 Teresa K. Hughes  
 Kevin G. Hunter  
 Richard A. Husseini  
 Perri L. Imer  
 Thomas E. Johann  
 Karen M. Johnston  
 Daniel M. Klerman  
 Thomas M. Koutsky  
 Joseph M. Kronsoble  
 Holly K. Kulka  
 Lea D. Leadbeater  
 Lewis H. Leicher  
 Mark W. Lewis  
 David E. Lieberman  
 Sharon C. Lynch  
 Gahmk S. Markarian  
 Gregory S. Markow  
 Susan A. Maxson  
 Catherine A. McCain  
 Tracey L. Meares  
 Lisa L. Moorehead  
 George L. Mullin  
 Emily S. Nozick  
 Andrew J. Nussbaum  
 Dana K. O'Banion  
 Joseph A. Ostoyich  
 Lynn E. Parseghian  
 Mark A. Perry  
 Jane E. Peterson  
 Alison L. Pivonka  
 Timothy R. Pohl  
 Amanda S. Pratt  
 Edith A. Rasmussen  
 Thomas A. Reed  
 Arthur B. Reinstein  
 Richard E. Robbins  
 Steven C. Robbins  
 Valerie E. Ross  
 Neal D. Rutstein



Vice President Richard M. Nixon was the guest of honor at the dedication of the new building



# THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

## CAMPAIGN *for the* NEXT CENTURY

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 opportu-

nities 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 \$2,499,999**

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 Hinshaw 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 Scaife 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 Brena Freeman Professorship in Law (1977)  
William B. Graham Distinguished Service Professorship (1980)  
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)  
Harry Kalven Jr. Professorship in Law (1976)  
Kirkland & Ellis Professorship (1984)  
Edward H. Levi Distinguished Service Professorship (1978)  
Seymour Logan Professorship in Law (1971)  
Ruth Wyatt Rosenson Professorship (1983)  
Ruth Wyatt Rosenson Scholarship Fund (1989)  
Arnold I. Shure 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)  
Russell Baker Scholarship Fund (1981)  
Charles W. Boand Library Fund (1967)  
D Francis Bustin Educational Fund for the Law School (1971)  
John William and Eva R. Chapman Scholarship Fund (1978)  
Norton Clapp Fund (1986)  
Class of 1935 Scholarship Fund (1968)  
Andrew D. and Eleanor C. Collins Scholarship Fund (1969)  
Earl B. Dickerson Scholarship Fund (1984)  
Aaron Director Fund for the Study of Law and Economics (1986)  
James H. Douglas Jr. Fund for the Study of Law and Government (1988)  
Owen Fairweather Scholarship Fund (1987)  
Edith R. and David H. Feldman Scholarship Fund (1974)  
Raymond and Nancy Goodman Feldman Fund (1977)  
Robert S. Fiffer Memorial Scholarship (1975)  
Lee and Brena 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)  
Burton and Adrienne Glazov Scholarship Fund (1984)

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)  
Jacob I. Grossman Memorial Library Fund (1975)  
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)  
Joseph H. Hinshaw Research Fund (1989)  
James C. Hormel Student Assistance Fund, Loan Deferment/Forgiveness Fund (1987) and James C. Hormel Public Service Fund (1986)  
Kellstadt Foundation Law Library Fund (1984)  
Victor H. Kramer Foundation Fellowship (1976)  
Julius Kreeger 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)  
Thomas R. Mulroy Endowment for Excellence in Appellate Advocacy (1987)  
Clifton R. Musser Professorship in Economics (1970)  
Leonard G. Nierman Fund (1989)  
Max Pam Professorship in American and Foreign Law (1935)  
Russell J. Parsons Faculty Research Fund (1983)  
George B. Pletch Scholarship Fund (1985)  
Ernst Wilfred Puttkammer Law Library Fund in Criminal Law (1979)  
James Nelson Raymond Fellowship (1933), James Nelson Raymond Memorial Fund (1929), and James Nelson Raymond Scholarship (1930)  
Reuben & 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)  
Ulysses S. and Marguerite S. Schwartz Memorial Fund (1974)  
Morton C. Seeley Fund (1971)  
Frieda and Arnold Shure Research Fund (1945)  
Sonnenschein Fund (1984)  
Jerome S. Weiss Faculty Research Fund (1980)



Mary Frances Ryan  
George J. Sampas  
Jonathan S. Sanders  
Thomas J. Sarakatsannis  
David J. Saul  
Heather C. Sawyer  
John A. Shope  
Andrew Sloniewsky  
Michael J. Small  
Barbara L. Smith  
Joseph C. Smith  
Mary L. Smith  
Lisa A. Stegink  
William C. Stern  
John F. Sullivan  
Edward C. Sweeney  
Melanie I. Togman  
Valarie E. Turner  
Joel G. Wakefield  
Earnest W. Wotring  
James P. Young

#### 1992

Abigail Abraham  
Richard E. Aderman  
Kristen Y. Allman  
Douglas C. Anderson  
Gwendolyn S. Andrey  
Barton S. Aronson  
Tracy V. Bare  
Brenda S. Barton  
Diane E. Baylor  
Ronald S. Bell  
Marcia Berman  
Lauren K. Boglivi  
Stacey Bolden  
Addison D. Braendel  
Lisa P. Braganca  
Tonit M. Calaway  
Dale A. Carpenter  
Jerry C. Carter  
Gregory S. Carter  
C. Paul Chalmers  
Steven L. Chanenson  
Robert D. Cheifetz  
Darlene A. Costa  
Theresa E. Cudahy  
Susan M. Cullina  
Sheila M. D'Cruz  
Sean H. Donahue  
Gavin C. Dowell  
Ellen M. Dunn  
Anne-Marie Eileraas  
Joanne M. Fay  
Daphne S. Felten-Green  
Ignacio M. Foncillas  
Nathan A. Forrester  
Peter R. Freund  
Steven A. Friedman  
Paul R. Garcia  
Carl Garnier  
Keith M. Garza  
Kathryn J. Gerber  
Raymond L. Gifford  
Janine Goodman  
Elizabeth Gordon  
Harold K. Greenfield  
Gregg A. Griner  
Melissa A. Hall  
Rosa C. Hallowell  
Eric R. Hattler  
Barbara A. Heikoff

Wendy J. Heiman  
Elizabeth M. Hendricks  
Leslye A. Herrmann  
Jennifer Hertz  
Mary C. Hoak  
Marshall P. Horowitz  
Bonnie J. Host  
Eric Jaso  
Sarah K. Johnson  
Erick G. Kaardal  
Patricia J. Kaeding  
Robert A. Katz  
Sarah Keller  
Kathleen E. Kinney  
James F. Kosciolk  
Nicholas Koster  
Steven Krone  
David M. La Grand  
Kina Lamblin  
Patrick W. Lawler  
Kenneth E. Lee  
Daniel W. Levin  
Sharon G. Levin  
Charles E. Lincoln  
Stewart R. Lipeles  
Amy B. Manning  
Roberta L. Martin  
Scott R. Martin  
Donna M. Maus  
Matthew R. Mayers  
Paulo McKeeby  
Richard D. Meyer  
Laurel E. Miller  
Richard T. Morrison  
Glenn R. Nadaner  
Nadine M. Neufville  
Robert G. Newkirk  
Christopher G. Norman  
David A. O'Toole  
David T. Odom  
Paul W. Okel  
Randall L. Oyler  
Charulata Pagar  
Drew G. Peel  
Jason L. Peltz  
Linda J. Petty  
James H. Polsky  
David A. Proshan  
Sandra E. Raitt  
Brian K. Richter  
Alison E. Roberts  
Jacqueline Romano  
Aida Sanchez  
Peter Schuur  
Nancy R. Selbst  
Katharine B. Silbaugh  
Charles A. Simon  
Michael D. Smith  
Christopher S. Sontchi  
Edward J. Spillane III  
Robin M. Steans  
Aryka M. Steele  
Staci A. Stobart  
Frederick Strasheim  
Gil M. Strobel  
Dan A. Tanenbaum  
Charles B. Taylor  
Paul C. Thissen  
Joseph T. Turo Jr.  
William Van Lonkhuyzen  
John W. Vander Vort  
Lisa von der Mehden

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

#### 1993

David L. Abrams  
Ann K. Adams

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. Innes  
Marc D. Jaffe  
David C. Karp  
Thomas E. Keim  
Robert C. Kern  
Wan Joo Kim  
Marc D. Kirshbaum  
Harry J. F. Korrell



*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. Chanin  
David A. Chaumette  
Geneva L. Clark  
Douglas R. Cole  
Michael D. Conway  
Kenneth D. Crews

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

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  
Monica E. McFadden  
Molly E. McFarlane  
Joseph P. McHugh  
Christopher J. Menting  
Monique S. Michal



Keith A. Miller  
Michael R. Miller  
Alexandra V. Mochary  
George S. Morris  
Robert H. Nathan  
John C. Nishi  
Daniel J. O'Shea  
Jill K. Oberlander  
Anthony J. Pellegrin  
Anna T. Pinedo  
Jack W. Pirozzolo  
Annalisa Pizzarello  
Jody L. Plotkin  
Monica A. Powell  
Ashish Prasad  
John E. Putnam  
Kimberly E. Raleigh  
Ann T. Reading  
Paul J. Robbennolt  
James W. Robertson

Brian T. Robinson  
Michael P. Ruiz  
Heidi L. Rummel  
Elizabeth A. Russell  
Erik J. Salovaara  
Theodore R. Scarborough Jr.  
James E. Schwartz  
John G. Seymour  
Christopher J. Sprigman  
Antigone D. Stoken  
Yoichiro Taku  
Bentley J. Tolk  
Jennifer W. D. Tolk  
Donald E. Walther  
Douglas D. Weinberg  
Mark A. Weiss  
Amanda K. Williams  
James E. Williams  
Patricia A. Yurchak

## FRIENDS

The Law School gratefully acknowledges gifts received from the following friends in 1990-91:

Emily N. Adamson  
Albert W. Alschuler  
Eleanor B. Alter  
John P. Bailey  
Douglas G. Baird  
Wallace R. Baker  
Mrs. Gordon Ballingrud  
Dennis M. Barden and Marlon Barden  
Mary F. Beach  
Ron and Ariela Beck  
Hortense Becker  
Jane W. Beers  
Joyce Bloom  
Roger and Catherine Bosch  
Ann D. Bowen  
Katherine H. Buchanan  
Gertrude Buckley  
Margaret Burns  
Elda C. Campbell  
Gerhard and Regina Casper  
Hammond E. Chaffetz  
Allen and Joan P. Clement  
Jerry Cohen  
Judith S. and William R. Cottle  
John R. and Katherine F. Covington  
David W. Dangler  
Carla and Joe J. Daruty  
John B. Davidson  
Estate of June B. Davis  
Janice M. Davis  
Muller Davis and Jane Davis  
Rose Desser  
John T. Duff III  
T. Bentley Duncan  
Allison and Anne C. Dunham  
Harold Eisenberg  
Louise Eisendrath  
Nancy S. Eisenhower '93  
Norman L. Epstein  
Paula K. Everett  
Margaret Farley  
Elaine Fiffer  
Peter S. Fischer  
Donald S. Flannery  
Marie Furjanic  
Gustav Gants  
Mary H. Gillette  
Cynthia N. and Robert L. Gillispie  
Jane W. Goldberg  
Gertrude W. Goodwin  
R. James Gormley  
Swan D. Gorter  
Eugene J. Grady  
Marion Green

William A. Greenberg  
Audrey E. Haberman  
Joel S. Haberman  
Susan C. Haddad  
William N. Haddad  
Harlan L. and Mary Cassels Hagman  
Marion Hale  
Rosemary Hale  
J. Parker Hall  
Corwith and Joan Hamill  
Richard H. Helmholtz  
Perry S. Herst  
Fred Herzog  
Goldyne and Herbert H. Heyman  
Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Hickman  
Howard B. Hodges  
Anna C. and John D. Hogan  
Nancy H. Horner  
Stanley Horwich  
Edwin E. Huddleson Jr.  
Helen Jacob  
Betty Kalven  
Marilyn H. Karsten  
Stanley N. Katz  
Franz Kellerhals  
Robert J. and Sherri A. Kelley  
Mrs. A. F. Kempe  
Irene M. Kennedy  
Spencer L. Kimball  
Richard Kix Miller  
Frederic L. Knudtson  
Rosemary Krensky  
Elisabeth and William Landes  
John G. Levi  
Charles L. Levin  
Dorothy R. Levitan  
Leon M. Liddell  
Ivan and Golda Lippitz  
James J. Lopes  
Jo Desha Lucas  
John I. Marshall Jr.  
Tony Martinelli  
Jane E. McGregor  
Ethel McQuiston  
Daniel J. Meltzer and Ellen M. Semonoff  
Mr. and Mrs. Peter H. Merlin  
Paul Miller  
Aimee W. and Milton Minkin  
Sheldon M. Mittleman  
Norval R. Morris  
Edwin N. B. Nalle  
Nancy Naylor  
Mary C. Neal  
Stephen C. Neal  
Phil C. Neal  
John K. Notz Jr.  
Maybelle M. Olson  
Elizabeth and Tod Ortlip  
Irving H. Paley  
Dale Park Jr.  
The Friends of the Tony Patiño Fellowship  
John S. Pennish

Hans K. Peyer  
Ellen S. Poole  
Mary C. Porter  
Helen Puttkammer  
George A. Ranney Sr.  
James T. Rhind  
Edwin O. Robson  
Lauren Roesing  
Estate of Ruth Wyatt Rosenson  
Rose D. Rosenthal  
Warner A. Rosenthal  
Estate of Althea Rothbaum  
Edward I. Rothschild  
Tony F. Sanchez  
Committee to Elect Stephen A. Schiller  
Irene T. Schoenberg  
Renee M. Schoenberg  
Stanton Schuman  
Arnold Shane  
Eunice H. Smith  
Gordon H. Smith  
Mary D. Smith  
Myndl W. Spector  
Faye S. and John N. Stern  
Judith Haberman Stern and Charles M. Stern  
Jerome H. Stone  
Barbara and Robert D. Stuart Jr.  
Richard J. Stumpf  
Ruth Swartzberg  
Hamilton J. and Margaret H. Teaford  
Jane P. Tepperman  
Peter A. Terranova  
John H. Thomson  
Anne B. and Morrison Waud  
Helen R. Weigle  
Gordon L. and Roberta M. Weil  
Estate of Gilda H. Weiss  
J. Harvie Wilkinson III  
Ann and Arnold R. Wolff  
Doris W. Yankee  
Hans Zeisel  
Donald and Carol Zepfel  
Jeanne F. Zimmer  
Estate of Wolfgang Zippel



**Former Dean Phil Neal supervises as the sculpture by Antoine Pevsner is hoisted into place**



## LAW FIRM GIFTS

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:

Arvey Hodes Costello & Burman  
Baker & McKenzie  
Briggs & Morgan  
Cahill Gordon & Reindel  
Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton  
Covington & Burling  
Cravath Swaine & Moore  
Davis Polk & Wardwell  
Faegre & Benson  
Gardner, Carton & Douglas  
Gibson Dunn & Crutcher  
Jenner & Block  
Keck Mahin & Cate  
Kirkland & Ellis  
Kirkland & Ellis Foundation  
Levin & Funkhouser  
Lord Bissell & Brook  
Mayer, Brown & Platt  
Montgomery McCracken Walker & Rhoads  
Morgan Lewis & Bockius  
The Morrison & Foerster Foundation  
Neal Gerber & Eisenberg  
O'Melveny & Myers  
Pattishall McAuliffe Newbury Hillard & Geraldson  
Pope, Ballard, Shepard & Fowle, Ltd.  
Proskauer Rose Goetz & Mendelsohn  
Sands, Anderson, Marks and Miller

Schiff Hardin & Waite  
Schiff Hardin & Waite Foundation  
Sidley & Austin  
Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom  
Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal  
Stinson, Mag & Fizzell Foundation  
Sullivan & Cromwell  
Vedder Price Kaufman & Kammholz  
Venable, Baetjer and Howard Foundation, Inc.  
Wachtell Lipton Rosen & Katz  
White & Case  
Wilmer Cutler & Pickering

## CORPORATION AND FOUNDATION GIFTS

The Law School gratefully acknowledges gifts and matching gifts from the following corporations and foundations in 1990-91:

Alexander & Baldwin, Inc.  
Allstate Foundation  
Allstate Insurance Company  
Ameritech  
Amoco Foundation, Inc.  
ARCO Foundation  
AT&T Foundation  
The Baker and Hostetler Founders' Trust  
Ball Corporation  
Bank of New England Corporation Foundation, Inc.  
Bank One, Columbus, NA  
Beatrice Foundation  
Bell Atlantic Corporation  
Nathan and Emily S. Blum Foundation  
The Boeing Company  
Borg-Warner Foundation, Inc.  
BP America  
The Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation, Inc.  
The Mervyn L. Brenner Foundation, Inc.  
The Buffalo News  
The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc.  
Wm. G. and M. Burns Foundation  
California Community Foundation  
Callvac Services  
Campbell Soup Company  
CBS/Fox Video  
Centel Corporation  
Champion International Corporation  
The Chase Manhattan Bank  
Chicago Bar Foundation  
Chicago Burr Oak Cemetery Ass'n Inc.  
Chicago Community Trust  
Chicago Law Foundation  
Clark, Klein & Beaumont  
The Coca-Cola Company  
Communication Satellite Corporation  
The Consolidated Natural Gas Co. Fdn.  
Continental Illinois Foundation  
Corning Glass Works Foundation  
Cotsirilos Family Fund  
CSX Corporation  
CUNA Mutual Insurance Group  
Day & Zimmermann, Inc.  
Digital Equipment Corporation  
R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company  
The Isaiah S. Dorfman Family Fund  
The Dow Chemical Company  
DST Systems, Inc.  
The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation Foundation  
Ernst & Young  
David Falk Memorial Fund  
Fidelity Foundation  
The First Boston Foundation Trust  
First National Bank of Chicago Foundation  
The Ford Foundation  
Ford Motor Company Fund  
Geico Philanthropic Foundation  
General Dynamics Corporation  
The Gerber Companies Foundation  
The Gillette Company  
Goldman Sachs Fund  
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company  
Grace Foundation Inc.  
Grant Thornton  
The Mayer Greenberg Foundation  
GTE Foundation  
The Hartford Insurance Group  
The John A. Hartford Foundation, Inc.  
William S. Hein and Co., Inc.  
Heller Financial, Inc.  
Hercules Incorporated  
Hewlett-Packard Company  
Household International  
J. M. Huber Corporation  
ICI Americas Inc.  
IBM Corporation  
Jewish Community Federation  
Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago  
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  
New York Times Company Fdn.  
North Carolina National Bank  
The Northern Trust Company  
Occidental Petroleum Charitable Foundation, Inc.  
John M. Olin Foundation, Inc.  
Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation  
Owens-Illinois, Inc.  
Peat, Marwick, Main & Co.  
Prospect Foundation  
The Prudential Insurance Company of America  
The Quaker Oats Foundation  
The Research Institute of America, Inc.  
Charles Satinover Fund  
Sarah Scaife Foundation  
Joseph E. Seagram and Sons Inc.  
G. D. Searle Charitable Trust  
Sentry Foundation  
Service Employees International Union  
The Slavin Foundation  
Sprague Technologies, Inc.  
Stanhope Inc.  
Stone Foundation Inc.  
Jerome H. Stone Family Foundation  
The Norman H. Stone Family Foundation  
Fritz Thyssen Stiftung



The Tower Foundation  
Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby,  
Inc.  
Union Pacific Corporation  
United States Fidelity and  
Guaranty Company  
United Technologies Corporation  
United Telecommunications, Inc.  
USG Foundation, Inc.  
Utica Mutual Insurance  
Company  
Warner-Lambert Company  
Waste Management Inc.  
Weiler & Co.  
Westinghouse Educational  
Foundation  
The Whistler Foundation  
The Williams Companies  
The Marc O. Wolinsky and Barry  
C. Skovgaard Foundation  
Workers Compensation Lawyers  
Association, Ltd.  
S. K. Yee Foundation, Inc.  
James and Bobette Zacharias  
Fund  
The Zoline Foundation  
Barry L. and Jan R. Zubrow  
Foundation



*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 Asher '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  
Jonathan Giesberg  
Grant Gilmore  
Irving H. Goldberg '27  
George Hale '40  
William B. Hale  
Richard Hansen '57  
Edwin E. Hokin  
Richard Hudlin '71  
Harry Kalven Jr. '38  
Thomas L. Karsten '39  
Madame Jacques Lambert  
Rabbi Gerson Levi  
Frank D. Mayer Sr. '23  
Anne Nachman  
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 Durchslag's  
60th Anniversary  
Marjorie Fried's 80th Birthday  
Wilson P. Funkhouser and Levin  
& Funkhouser, Ltd.'s 10th  
Anniversary  
Perry Herst's 90th Birthday  
Robert Karatz's 70th Birthday  
Philip B. Kurland's Birthday  
Edward H. Levi's 80th Birthday  
Bernard D. Meltzer  
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. Roesing and the  
late Mr. Robert B. Roesing's  
50th Anniversary  
Irving Stenn'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 '80  
Burton 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 Isenbergh  
Gareth Jones  
Spencer L. Kimball  
Irwin B. Kramer  
Fannie O'Brien Kubisak  
Philip B. Kurland  
William M. Landes  
Edward H. Levi '35  
Michael W. McConnell '79  
Jonathan R. Macey  
Hugh M. Matchett '37  
Bernard D. Meltzer '37  
Geoffrey P. Miller  
Norval Morris  
Randal C. Picker '85

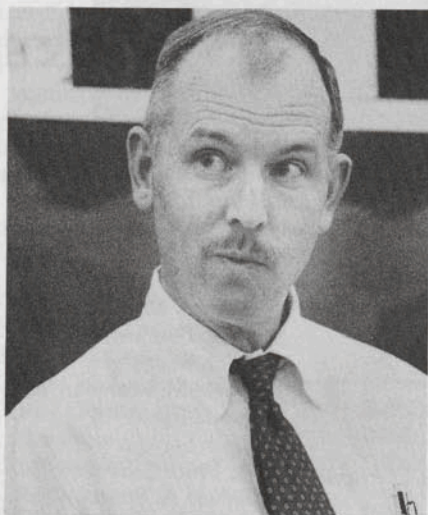
Richard A. Posner  
Hilda E. O'Brien Quay  
Erich Ruegg  
David M. Rothman '62  
Bernd Rüster '67  
Erich Schanze  
A. Bruce Schimberg '52  
Robert A. Simon '41  
Adolf Sprudz  
Geoffrey R. Stone '71  
David A. Strauss  
Cass R. Sunstein  
Diane P. Wood  
Hans Zeisel



## 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.



"I can't think of a better line of work to be in or a better place in which to pursue it."

**Date of Birth:** May 29, 1936.

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

**Clerkships:** Hon. Henry J. Friendly, U.S. Court of Appeals 1960-61; Hon. Felix Frankfurter, U.S. Supreme Court, 1961-62.

**Appointments:** Assistant Professor of Law 1962; Associate Professor of Law 1965; Professor of Law 1968; 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

### 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.

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

**Recent Publications:** *Two Centuries of Constitutional Government or Freedom and How to Keep It*, 10 *Liberian Law Journal* 73 (1988); *The Constitution of the United States: The First 200 Years*, in *Proceedings of the International Conference on "The Evolving U.S. Constitution: 1787-1987"* 5 (Academia Sinica, Taipei, 1989); *Lochner Abroad: Substantive Due Process and Equal Protection in the Federal Repub-*

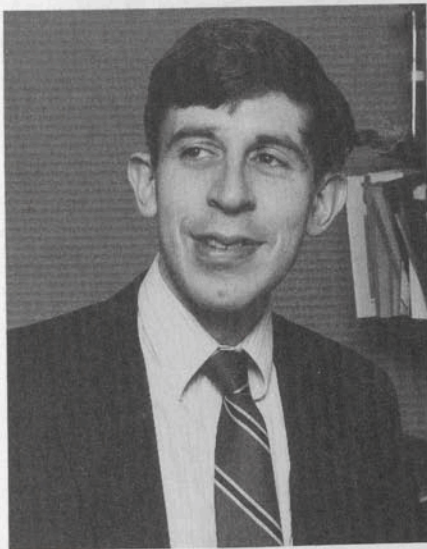
*lic of Germany*, 1989 *Supreme Court Review* 333; *Federal Courts: Cases and Materials*, Fourth Edition (West Publishing, 1990); *The Constitution in the Supreme Court: The Second Century, 1888-1986* (University of Chicago Press, 1990); *Wandlungen im amerikanischen Verfassungsrecht*, 111 *Freiburger Universitätsblätter* 49 (1991).

**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.



**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."

*Date of Birth:* May 11, 1957.

*Education:* A.B. *summa cum laude* Princeton University, 1978; J.D. Yale, 1981.

*Previous Appointments:* Assistant Professor of Law, 1987.

*Teaching:* Federal income taxation, the legislative process, evidence, land development.

*Current Research:* Study of federalism issues raised by state and local taxation.

*Recent Publications:* Beyond Public Choice and Public Interest: A Study of the Legislative Process as Illustrated by Tax Legislation in the 1980s, 139 *University of Pennsylvania Law Review* 1 (1990). The Man Who Lost Too Much: *Zarin v. Commissioner* and the Measurement of Taxable Consumption, 45 *Tax Law Review* 215 (1990). Exchange on Public Choice, 57 *University of Chicago Law Review* 834 (1990). The Supreme Court's Bifurcated Interpretation of the Confrontation Clause, 17 *Hastings Constitutional Law Quarterly* 383 (1990).

*Family:* Married to Patricia D. Ludwig, who received her M.S.W. from the School of Social Service Administration in 1991. Three cats, Puddin' (5), Daisy (4), and Lucy (4).

*Outside Interests:* Politics, film, squash, tennis, sports literature, travel.

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

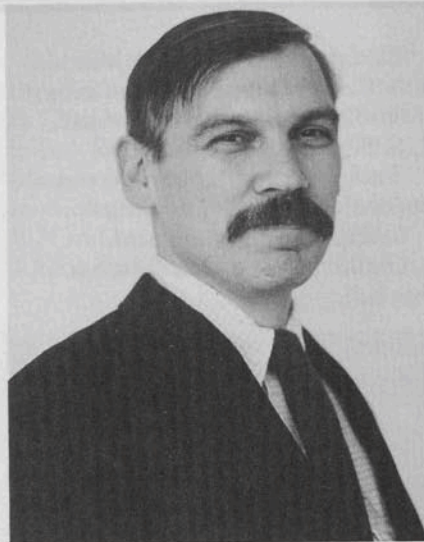
*Date of Birth:* May 10, 1949.

*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.



"The Law School is an ideal place to be a clinical teacher because the students are bright enough to tackle the most difficult problems and they are capable not only of being skeptical of their own prejudices and preconceptions, but also of thinking critically about the legal system."

*Significant litigation and other achievements:* *Chambers v. Ill. Fair Employment Practices Comm.*, 96 Ill. App. 3d 884 (1981): first reported decision enforcing Illinois' statutory prohibition against employment discrimination against the mentally handicapped—right to accommoda-

tion upheld; *Kulak v. Belletire*, 148 Ill. App. 3d 268 (1986): extended confinement of unfit criminal defendants violates due process and equal protection—first application of U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Jackson v. Indiana* to Illinois' system for confining unfit defendants; *Yiadom v. Kiley*, 204 Ill. App. 3d 801 (1990): unfit criminal defendants must be released unless recommitted every 180 days under standards and procedures applicable to all other mentally ill persons; drafted seventy-four proposals for legislative changes in laws governing the mentally disabled. Provided technical assistance to groups who succeeded in enacting in law twenty-nine of these changes.

*Family:* Married to Karole Heyrman, Senior Consultant in Research and Development at Medicus, Inc.. One son, Matthew (8).

*Outside interests:* Rollerblading, bicycle touring, speedskating, cross country skiing, racquetball.

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

*Date of Birth:* February 22, 1954.

*Education:* B.A. University of Illinois, 1976; J.D. University of Chicago, 1979.

*Previous Appointments:* Clinical Fellow 1981; Senior Clinical Lecturer 1988.

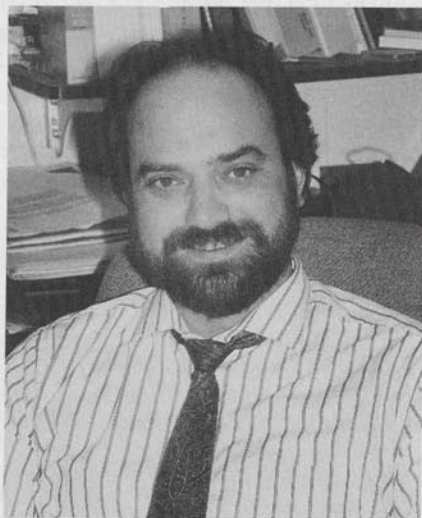
*Public Service:* Member of Board of Directors, Chicago Council of Lawyers; Site Evaluator for ABA Law School Accreditation Team; Member of AALS Section on Clinical Legal Education; member of AALS Subcommittees on Attorney Fees, Outside Funding for Law School Clinics, and Annual Meeting Planning; member 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."

**Family:** married to Judith Schmidt, public information officer for the Department of Conservation of the State of Illinois. One son Robert (11).

**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.

**Education:** A.B. *summa cum laude* Princeton University, 1981; M.Phil University of Oxford, 1983; J.D. *magna cum laude* Harvard Law School, 1986.

## 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 Brena 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



**Douglas Baird**

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.

**Clerkships:** Hon. Abner J. Mikva, U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit, 1986-87; Hon. Thurgood Marshall, U.S. Supreme Court, 1987-88.

**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



"After a few years in private practice, I'm very glad to have the opportunity to step back and really think about law again. And the University of Chicago Law School is the perfect place to do that. I'm just thrilled to be here."



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.

**Christine Lutgens**, has been appointed Lecturer in Law for the Spring Quarter, 1992. Ms. Lutgens received her B.A. in 1971, her M.A. in 1972, and her Ph.D. in 1979, all from the University of Toronto. She graduated from Harvard Law School in 1982. After graduation, Ms. Lutgens joined the Cleveland law firm of Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue. Since 1987, she has been with Mayer, Brown & Platt, where she specializes in ERISA, employee benefits and executive compensation. Ms. Lutgens is the author of "Employee Benefit Plans in Chapter 11 Reorganizations," *Tax Management Compensation Planning Journal* (1991). Ms. Lutgens will co-teach a seminar with Ms. Gorman 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 '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,"

I CAN'T SEE WHY IT TAKES SO LONG FOR  
"THE JOURNAL" TO GET TO TAIWAN. WHEN  
I WAS IN TIMBUKTU WE GOT IT BY  
BREAKFAST. AND IN ISTANBUL (YOU HAVE  
TO BE ON THE QUI VIVE FOR MOSQUITOES)  
WE GOT IT BY LUNCH. OF COURSE,  
IN PETRODABLOVSK WE COULDN'T  
GET IT TILL VODKA HOUR.  
THEN, IN . . . . .



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.

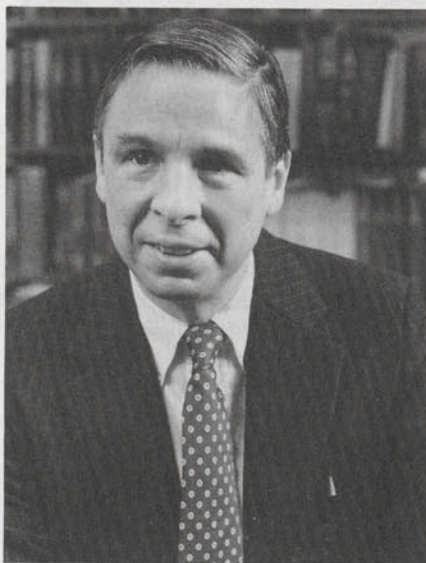
"His great legacy is the effect he had on all who knew him: friends, colleagues, and students, and the effect the institutions he helped found and guide have had and will have in the future in the struggle for a better community, nation and world."



## LAW SCHOOL NEWS

### 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.



**Richard Helmholz**

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.

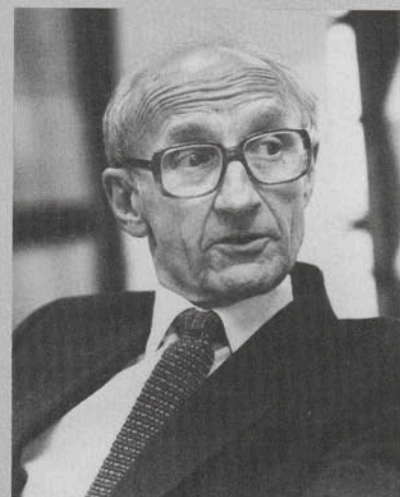
### Bustin Prize

The Law School has awarded the 1991 D. Francis Bustin Prize to Cass Sunstein for his book, *After the Rights Revolution: Reconceiving the Regulatory State* (Harvard University Press, 1990). Bustin Prizes are made possible by the

### 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.

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.



## 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 versus 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 Fulbright 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 "Federalism 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.

**Richard H. Helmholz**, Ruth Wyatt Rosenson Professor of Law, spoke at the University of Kansas in February on the history of Roman law in England. In April, he presided over a panel on the History of the Ordeal in Judicial Proceedings sponsored by the Medieval Academy of America and held in Princeton, New Jersey. He published a book, *Notaries Public in England since the Reformation*, coauthored with Peter Stein and C.W. Brooks and published by Erskine Press.

**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 *Zinerman v. Burch* on the administration of the guardianship system in Illinois. The Clinical Legal Education Association,

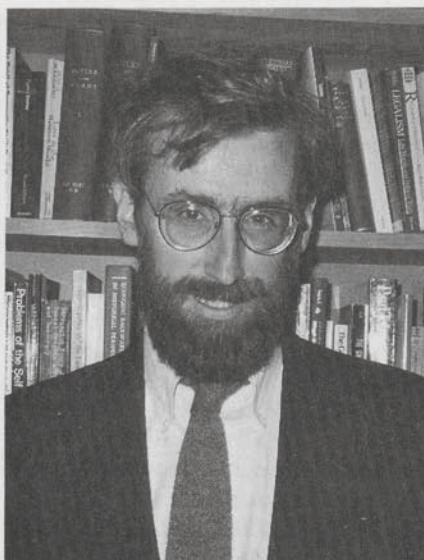


a new international organization of clinical law teachers, held its inaugural meeting in May in Washington, D.C. Mr. Heyrman presided over the meeting.

**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 Mallott 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



**Stephen Holmes**

at the University of Michigan Law School sponsored a forum in April at which Mr. McConnell discussed *Employment Division v. Smith* (the "Peyote" case). The same month, he also delivered the principal paper at Drake University Law School's symposium on "Law, Religion and the 'Secular' State." In May, Mr. McConnell spoke on "America's First Hate Speech Regulation" on a panel before the Federal Communications Bar Association in Washington, D.C. The discussion was broadcast over C-SPAN. At the end of May, he delivered the principal paper at a conference in Philadelphia co-sponsored by the ABA, the National Council of Churches and other organizations on "Religion and the State: Issues of Access, Accommodation, and Accountability." In June, he appeared on a panel at the Fourth Circuit Judicial Conference to discuss the 1990-91 U.S. Supreme Court term.

**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 insitution 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

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.

**Stephen J. Schulhofer**, Frank and Bernice J. Greenberg Professor of Law, served as an adviser to the California State Bar's Committee of Bar Examiners, in connection with the Committee's study of ways to develop an



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 work-

shop 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.



**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 regulation 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.

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, 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.



## 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 Hussein, 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 II, Joshua Davis, Brad Erens, Marc Fagel, Jeremy Feigelson, G. Michael Halfenger, Adam Hirsh, and Joseph Wood.**



**Roya Behnia**

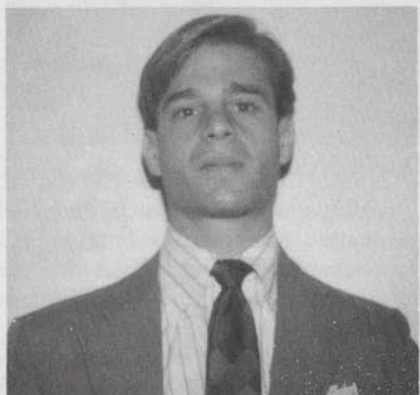
The following students also received their degrees with honors. **James Baker, John Bannon, Roya Behnia, Debra Beinstein, Giles Birch, Alison Brumley, H. Thomas Byron III, Mary Coyne, Nora Cregan, Susan Davies, Paul Gaffney, Terri Garland, Maripat Gilligan, Charles Graf, Lynn Hartfield, Gary Haugen,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



**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



**David Goldberg**

School musical. Tisa Hughes was very active in fundraising, both for the Chicago Law Foundation, which raises money from the students and faculty to provide grants for students working in public service positions during the summer, and the annual student phonathon, which she coordinated from its commencement, three years ago. Karen Johnston participated actively in the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic and was co-coordinator of the

first student phonathon raising money for the Clinic.

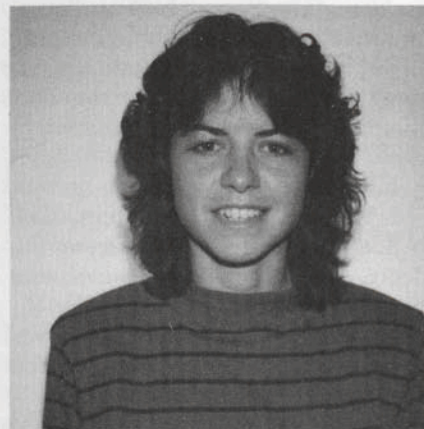
**Douglas Cole, Kenneth Crews, Peter Lurie, Craig Singer, Jacquelyn Smith, and Evan Westerfield** received the Joseph Henry Beale Prize for outstanding work in the first-year legal research and writing program.



**Tisa Hughes**

The D. Francis Bustin Prize, for the best student comments published in the *University of Chicago Law Review* and *University of Chicago Legal Forum* was awarded to **Allison Hartwell Eid '91** for her comment "Private Party Immunities to Section 1983 Suits," in volume 57 of the *Law Review*; to **Mark Perry '91** for his comment "Municipal Supervision and State Action Antitrust Immunity," published in volume 57 of the *Law Review*; and to **Rita Sutton '91** for her comment in the 1990 volume of *Legal Forum*, "A More Rational Approach to Complex Civil Litigation in the Federal Courts: The Special Jury."

**Sharon Lynch '91** received the



**Karen Johnston**





Left to right: Judge Clarence Thomas, Moot Court winners Rosa Hallowell and Joshua Davis, runners up Barton Aronson and Gregory Schmitt, Judge Stephanie Seymour and Judge Richard Cudahy

## 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.

Isaiah S. Dorfman Prize for excellent work in Labor Law. The Edwin F. Mandel Award, to the graduates who contributed most to the Law School's clinical education program, was awarded to **Lynn Hartfield**, **Karen Johnston**, and **Robert Mendes**.

The Thomas R. Mulroy Prizes for excellence in appellate advocacy, are awarded to the twelve semi-finalists in the Hinton Moot Court competition. The 1991 award winners (besides the four finalists—see item on the competition) were **Tracey Meares '91** and **Kristen Allman**, **Charles Chalmers**, **Rene Ghadimi**, **David LaGrand**, **Jason Peltz**, **Alison Roberts**, and **Robin Steans**, all of the class of 1992.

**Thomas Lee** was awarded the John M. Olin Prize, which goes to the outstanding graduate in Law and Economics. The Casper Platt Award, for

the best paper written by a student in the Law School, was won by **Daniel Klerman '91**, for his paper, "Some Observations on the Effects of Two Changes in Criminal Procedure Introduced in the 1218-22 Eyre."

## Clerkships

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.

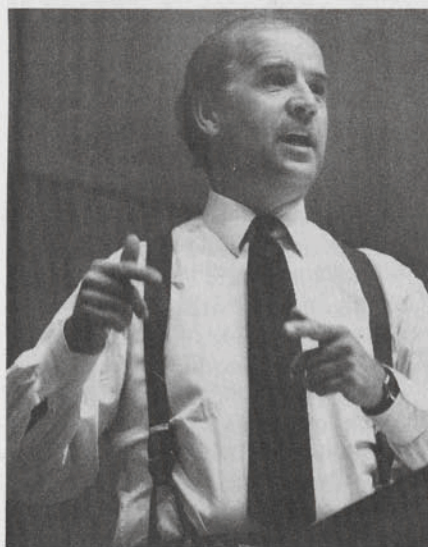
United States Supreme Court  
**Ashutosh Bhagwat '90** (Justice Anthony Kennedy)  
**Jacqueline Gerson '90** (Justice Anthony Kennedy)

**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.)



**Alison Hartwell Eid** '91 (Judge Jerry Smith, 5th Cir.)  
**Troy Eid** '91 (Judge Edith Hollan Jones, 5th Cir.)  
**Barry Fields** '91 (Judge Boyce Martin Jr., 6th Cir.)  
**Paul Gaffney** '91 (Judge James Loken, 8th Cir.)  
**Terri Garland** '91 (Judge Edward Becker, 3rd Cir.)  
**Michael Halfenger** '91 (Judge Frank Easterbrook, 7th Cir.)  
**Adam Hirsh** '91 (Judge Eugene Davis, 5th Cir.)  
**Richard Hussein** '91 (Judge Richard Posner, 7th Cir.)  
**Holly Kulka** '91 (Judge Alvin Rubin, 5th Cir.)  
**Thomas Lee** '91 (Judge Harvie Wilkinson III, 4th Cir.)  
**David Lieberman** '91 (Judge Albert Engel, 6th Cir.)  
**Sharon Lynch** '91 (Judge Patrick Higginbotham, 5th Cir.)  
**Susan Maxson** '91 (Judge John Butzner Jr., 4th Cir.)  
**Tracey Meares** '91 (Judge Harlington Wood Jr., 7th Cir.)  
**Andrew Nussbaum** '91 (Judge Ruth Bader Ginsburg, D.C. Cir.)  
**Mark Perry** '91 (Judge Alex Kozinski, 9th Cir.)  
**Valerie Ross** '91 (Judge Ralph Winter Jr., 2d Cir.)  
**Mary Smith** '91 (Judge R. Lanier Anderson III, 11th Cir.)  
**James Young** '91 (Judge Raymond Randolph, D.C. Cir.)



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

United States District Courts  
**Deirdra Brown** '90 (Judge Joseph Young, MD)  
**Jeremy 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)  
**Edith 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 Wotring** '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)

## Law Review and Legal Forum

The members of the Managing Board of volume 59 of the *University of Chicago Law Review* are: **Dale Carpenter**, Editor-in-Chief; **Donna Maus**, Executive Editor; **Robert Newkirk**, Managing and Book Editor; **Nathan Forrester** and **Kate Silbaugh**, Articles Editors; **Kent Greenfield**, Topics and Comments Editor; **Jerry Carter**, **Steven Chanenson**, **Robert Katz**, **Susan Pacholski**, and **Paul Thissen**, Comment Editors; **Abigail Abraham**, Associate Managing Editor; **Steven Finizio**, **Elli Leibenstein**, and **Nancy Selbst**, Associate Articles Editors; **Geoffrey Harrison**, **Laurel Miller**, and **Brian Richter**, Associate Comment Editors.

The members of the Editorial Board for the 1992 volume of the *University of Chicago Legal Forum* are: **Drew Peel**, Editor-in-Chief; **Lynn Engel**, Managing Editor; **Carl Dubert** and **Anne-Marie Eileraas**, Articles Editors; **Diane Baylor**, Senior Comment Editor; **Gwendolyn Andrey**, **Melissa Hall**, **Leah Schlesinger**, and **Frederick Strasheim**, Comment Editors; **Randall Oyler**, Development Editor; **Karen Wilson**, Symposium Editor; **Elizabeth Gordon**, **Ruth Masters**, **Richard Morrison**, **Robin Steans**, and **Gary Tell**, Associate Editors.

## 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 Hormel Public Service Program, the Weigle 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

**Edward Sweeney** '91 won second prize in a competition sponsored by the *Industrial Relations Law Journal* for his comment, "Dodging the Supremacy Clause Bullet: Do State Successor Statutes Survive Federal Labor Law Preemption?" The comment will be published in the January, 1992, issue of the *Journal*.



## 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



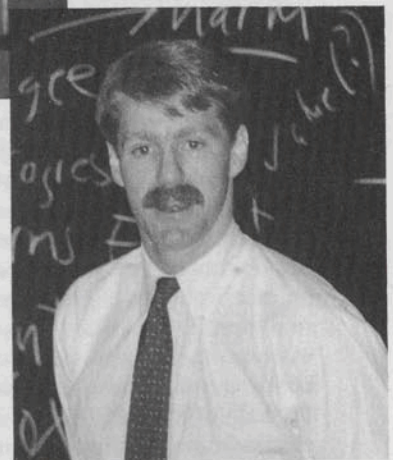
Former Solicitor General Charles Fried on law and government



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



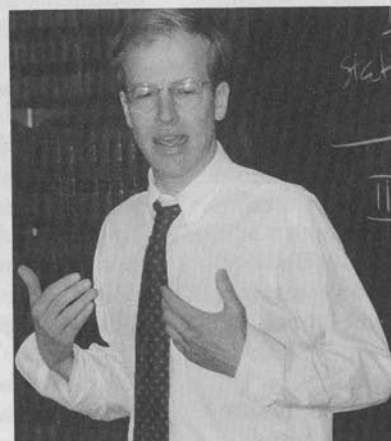
Visiting Professor Jennifer Nedelsky on private property and the Constitution



Robert Briggs of the Sierra Club on Exxon Valdez



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



Tom Geoghegan, who represents Friends of WFMT, on entertainment law



# POINT OF VIEW.

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 ethnics. 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 dissension, 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 Flomenhoft '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 as 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. Shaviro'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 take 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. DuBois 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, DuBois 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 Heyrman.

"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



# ALUMNI EVENTS

## 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 quar-

ter 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 & Colin, 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 Womens' Business Group at an evening reception on February 5. Gayle Hanley, managing director of Henri Bendel, spoke to the group on "Retailing 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."

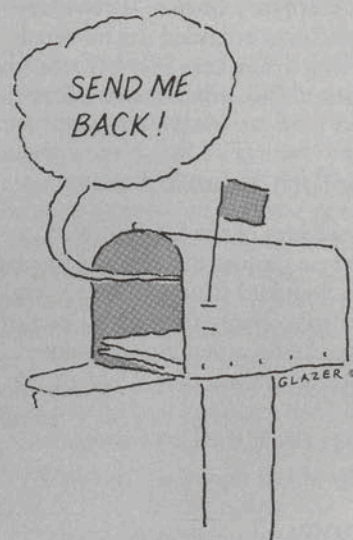
# Law School Alumni Directory

1992 — 500 years since Columbus sailed the ocean blue

1992 — 100 years since the University of Chicago was founded

1992 — 5 years since the last Law School Alumni Directory

Work has begun on the Law School's new Alumni Directory. You will soon be receiving a directory questionnaire from Harris Publishing Co. Please check the pre-printed information carefully, correct it if necessary, and return the questionnaire to Harris as quickly as possible.



## 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.

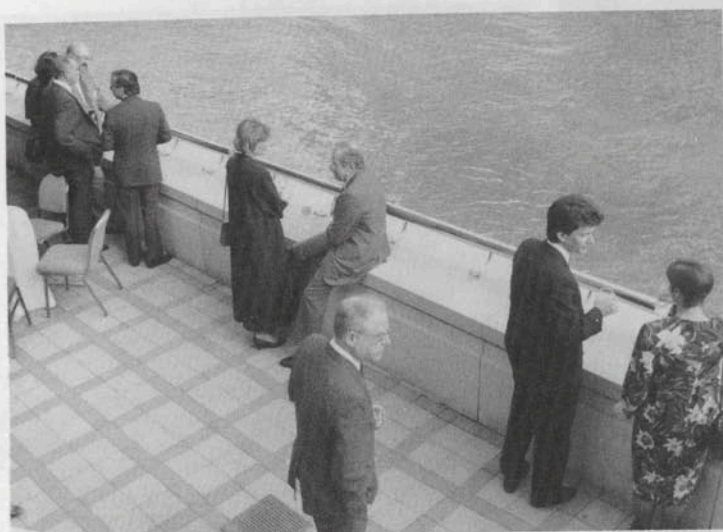
**David Brown '66**, a partner with Covington & Burling, hosted a luncheon for graduates at his firm on June 20. A large group of alumni were able to visit with Dean Stone and enjoy his after-luncheon remarks on "Current Challenges to Free Expression."



# ANNUAL DINNER 1991



President Hanna Holborn Gray with Laurence Carton '47 (right), Judge James Holderman, and his wife Paula Hudson Holderman



The hotel's riverside terrace was a perfect place for quiet conversation



Gerald Giles '56 and his wife Judith buying T-shirts from Tisa Hughes '91

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.



Members of the Class of 1951 gathered for an impromptu class picture



# REUNION WEEKEND



*The Class of 1941*



*Dean Stone speaking after the unveiling of former Dean Phil Neal's portrait*



*The Saturday morning panel discussion with Ralph Neas '71, David Strauss, Geoffrey Stone '71, Abner Mikva '51, and Michael McConnell '79*

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.



*Barbara Fried '57 talks to Eugene '56 and Nicole Terry at the Class of '56 dinner*





*The Class of 1966*



*Karen Kaplowitz, Thomas Kimer, Tefft Smith, Peter van Zante, and Bob Clinton share some leg-pulling at the Class of 1971 dinner*



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



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



*The Class of 1961*

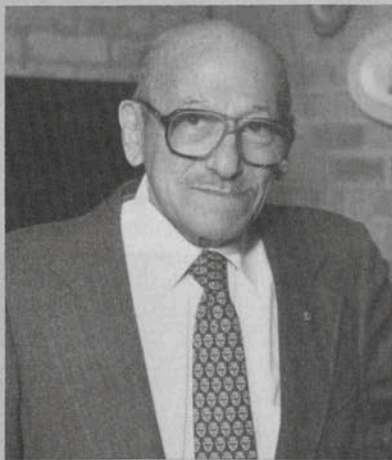


**Class Notes Section – REDACTED**  
*for issues of privacy*



## Arnold Shure Receives University Award

*Arnold Shure '29* has been awarded a Public Service Citation by the University of Chicago Alumni Association. These annual awards "honor those who have fulfilled the obligations of their education through creative citizenship and exemplary leadership in voluntary service that has benefited society and reflected credit on the University." Mr. Shure has donated his time and resources to numerous public service agencies, including the German Student Relief Fund, which he founded in 1934 to bring students out of Hitler's Germany, the Jewish Students' Scholarship



Fund, and the Highland Park Community Chest, as well as serving many other charitable projects.



# 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 & Klevens. 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.



1923  
**Hubert D. Robertson**  
April 1, 1991

1924  
**Ralph Butz**  
July 5, 1991

**Eugene D. Hardy**

1925  
**Milton Gordon**

1930  
**Louis Goldberg**  
June 16, 1991

**Samuel Pollyea**

**Henry E. Seyfarth**  
August 16, 1991

1931  
**William Branz**  
March, 1990

**John E. Hopkins**  
1990

**Hugh N. Johnson**  
April 1, 1991

**Artie U. Miner**  
1988

**Sam Spira**

1932  
**Lammen Eley**  
January 14, 1991

1933  
**David C. Kenyon**  
March 26, 1989

**Leo May**  
March 5, 1991

**Donald McFadyen**  
May 26, 1990.

1934  
**Daniel S. Wentworth**  
May 1, 1991

1935  
**Glennie Baker**  
March, 1991

**M. Daniel Frantz**

1936  
**Maurice Chavin**

1938  
**Samuel S. Holmes**  
February 24, 1991

1941  
**Frank C. Dougherty**  
December 17, 1990

1948  
**Paul R. Rider Jr.**  
1988

**Elmer Slovacek**  
November 22, 1990

**Jerome H. Stein**  
July 8, 1991

1956  
**O. James Werner**  
March 22, 1991

1957  
**David J. Smith**

1959  
**Frederick Abramson**  
June 1, 1991

**Richard L. Kamen**

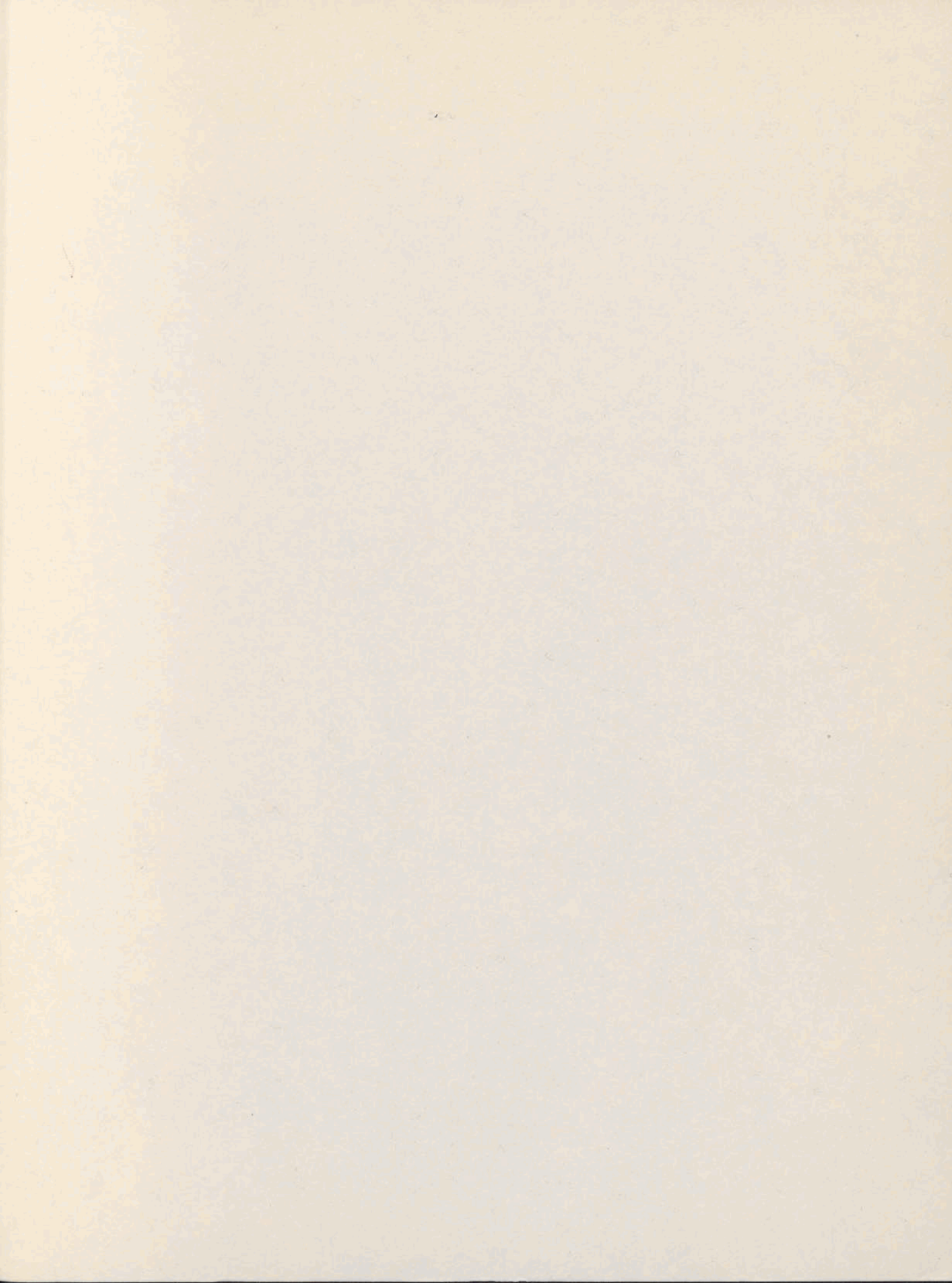
1965  
**Robert Marousek**

1966  
**Roger Severns**

1972  
**Lawrence Quarles**

1975  
**Jonathan O. Lash**







---

THE LAW SCHOOL

---

RECORD

---

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL  
1111 East 60th Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60637

NON-PROFIT ORG.  
U.S. POSTAGE

---

PAID

---

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PERMIT NO. 7590