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Looking Ahead

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LOOKING BACK

in pursuit of
“the noble science of the law”:
THE LAW SCHOOL AT 150

By James Tobin

The Founding

On the morning of Tuesday, October 4, 1859, Charles I. Walker, a prominent member of the Detroit bar, strode to the front of the Chapel of the University of Michigan and turned to face an assembly of some 90 young men. Despite the setting, his topic was not sacred but secular. The Chapel was the only space available for the University's new Department of Law, and Walker, recently named to the law faculty of three—all part-timers—was to give its inaugural lecture.

This moment had been a long time coming. Nearly a quarter-century earlier, the new state's constitution had stipulated that the University of Michigan, reconstituted in Ann Arbor after an abortive first try in Detroit, would have a department of law to go with two others—one in literature, science and the arts; the other in medicine. But money had been too tight to set up all three. And for years, few in the state's bar had shown any interest. Some were downright hostile. Virtually all lawyers of the day had been trained on the apprentice model, by "reading law"—chiefly the commentaries of Blackstone and Kent—in the offices of working practitioners.

But the nation was becoming too big and complex for that. Branches of the law were multiplying, and fewer good lawyers had time to teach apprentices. So, ten years after the founding of the Medical Department, the Regents finally funded a Department of Law, though they gave the skeptics their due by commanding the faculty "to make, not theoretical merely, but practical lawyers: not to teach principles merely, but how to apply them."

This was not law school as we know it now—post-graduate training for students already possessing undergraduate degrees. About a quarter of the men in Professor Walker's class had read some law, but few if any had gone to college. The Law Department's only admission

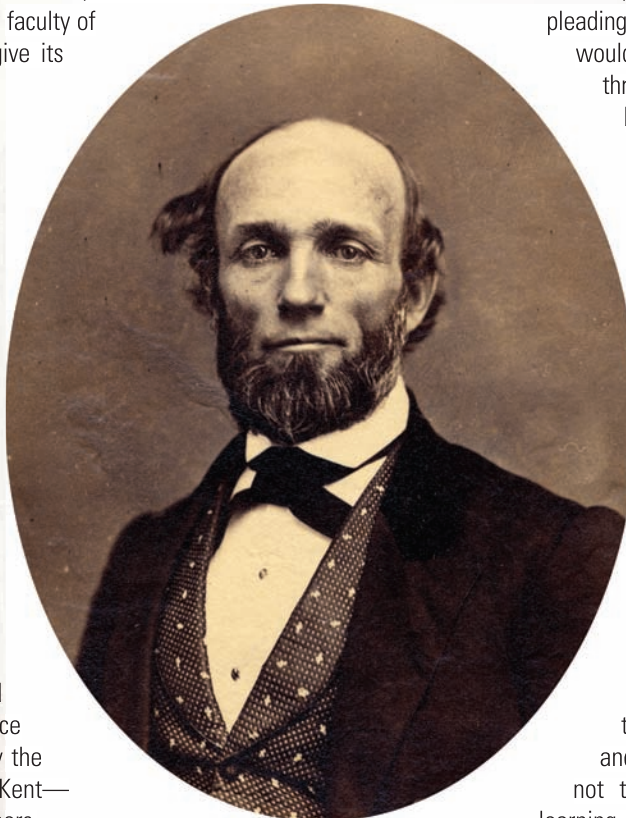
requirements were that candidates be 18 years old and of good character, "the latter fact to be duly authenticated by a certificate."

Professor Walker described the course of study, anchored by constitutional, international, maritime, commercial, and criminal law, as well as common law and equity pleading, evidence, and practice. Students would attend two lectures a day, Monday through Friday, some to be supplemented by the study of cases (a welcome departure from the crusty recitation method, which required students to memorize and declaim), and would battle each other in moot courts at least once a week.

"You aspire to a profession where the oldest and wisest are still learners," Walker told his listeners, articulating a view of legal study that would sound familiar 150 years later, "and to which the longest life is unequal to a perfect mastery of its wonderful complications."

In the whirl of modern life, he said, the law was constantly changing and growing. The thing to learn was not the law itself, but how to keep learning it. "Many a student has passed a most excellent examination in the textbooks of the profession," Walker said, "showing incontestable habits of hard study and retentive memory, yet . . . has utterly failed in the practice of law." Law was to him a lesson to be committed rather than a practical science resting upon great principles to be applied to the complex affairs of human life.

"Do not expect too much from your professors," he insisted. "We do not ask or desire you to trust us, but rather to distrust and investigate thoroughly—investigate for yourselves. If we can cultivate this habit of mind we shall have accomplished one of the great objects of our appointment."



Charles I. Walker

1859-1871 JAMES V. CAMPBELL, DEAN

1859
Law Department Established
90 students,
3 part-time faculty

LL.B. granted for 2 years
of study College degree
not required

1863
First law building completed



An “Irrepressible” Crew

The Law School in its first decades thrived on loose organization, easy requirements, and a rough-and-tumble esprit de corps among students and faculty. “If the mark of a school is to be found in organization and administration,” an early historian of the University wrote, “then this was hardly a school at all; but if such mark is to be found in the ability of teachers, the value of the instruction given, and the enthusiasm of students, it was a school of a high order.”

Lawyers of the old school—the ones who hadn’t gone to law school at all—had warned that law professors would lecture to empty seats. So the University bought advertisements in big-city newspapers across the country, and students flocked to Ann Arbor, even during the Civil War. By 1865, Michigan’s law program was bigger than any of its dozen or so competitors, including Pennsylvania (founded 1790), Harvard (1817), Yale (1824), Indiana (1842), and Northwestern (1859). Classes quickly outgrew the Chapel, and even the new Law Building, completed in 1863 near the corner of State Street and North University, would soon have to be renovated and expanded.



Harry Burns Hutchins

Then, in the ‘70s and ‘80s, the reputation of the “Laws” turned rowdy. Mary Geigus Coulter, one of the first women admitted, recalled her male classmates as chivalrous to her but otherwise obstreperous, shouting “Repeat!” to any professor who failed to make himself heard or understood. “Those familiar with the average law student,” she wrote, “know how... irrepressible are his outbreaks of demonstration, how keen he is for the laugh, and how very much fun he manages to put into and get out of college life.”

Presiding over this mob was a tiny band of distinguished part-time faculty. Joining Charles Walker—an “ideal lecturer” with “just enough...self-assertion and conscious egotism to make his language racy and enjoyable,” one student recalled—were the “genial and affable” Thomas Cooley, “a favorite with the students” and a leading constitutional authority who joined the Michigan Supreme Court in 1865; James V. Campbell, also on the Michigan high court; and Charles A. Kent, whom students loved to goad into issuing his favorite warning: “Some of you fellows won’t know enough law to save you from the penitentiary and the gallows.”

At first, the law students were known as a serious bunch, especially the groups matriculating just after the war, filled with sober veterans shorn of any interest in college hijinks. (They paid an entrance fee of \$10—\$25 for out-of-staters—then \$10 a year plus a final diploma fee of \$10.) “The boys are quiet,” wrote a Kentuckian who entered in the fall of 1865. “Never hear one hollow whistle, and seldom singing, there is no fighting, have not heard of any save once, and that was between two Kentuckians.”

However sagacious the teachers, the typical student could get through without undue intellectual strain. He won his diploma after two terms of six months each, October to March. There were no quizzes for juniors (first-years) and only a few for seniors. The professors had competing obligations and too many students, so there were no written finals, only a lackadaisical oral exam that virtually no one failed. “The student had a chance to learn,” wrote Alexis C. Angell, son of U-M President James B. Angell, a law

1865
US President
Abraham Lincoln
assassinated

1865-1869
Andrew Johnson
presidency



1868
First African-American
student admitted,
Gabriel Franklin
Hargo

1870
First female
student admitted,
Sarah Killgore

Hargo graduates;
first African-American to
earn law degree at Michigan

graduate of 1880 and a professor in the 1890s. (He also married Judge Cooley's daughter.) "It was left to him to say whether he would improve his chance or not. The wonder is not that these teachers did not do more, but how they did as much as they did."

Rising Standards

Harry Burns Hutchins was among those who perceived that the growing demands of a legal career required a stronger foundation. An 1871 graduate of the University (the first, in fact, to be awarded a diploma by President Angell), Hutchins became professor of law in 1884 and dean in 1895. An impressive figure with deeply drooping mustaches, Hutchins was arguably Michigan's first great law dean, and under his 15-year leadership, the department's requirements became much more exacting. The good old days of uproar in the lecture halls and coasting to a diploma were on their way out.

The toughening-up had begun in the mid-1880s, when the catalogue declared the department's "sincere conviction that the standard of legal education should be raised." The academic term was lengthened from six months to nine. Lecture courses were increasingly supplemented with textbooks and casebooks. In 1883, Henry Wade Rogers had been named the first full-time law professor; he was also the first to have been trained in a law school and the first whose career had been wholly in academe. More full-timers soon followed. This signaled a turn toward professional pedagogy; closer attention to students' progress; and an increasing belief that law schools should not only train legal practitioners but also foster the development of law as a scholarly discipline.



William W. Cook

Under Hutchins, the movement for stricter standards accelerated. The case-study method of teaching, with its demands on students for close study and quick thinking, was used in more and more courses. In 1902, the *Michigan Law Review* was launched. Written exams were now required at the end of each semester, and it became common for many students to flunk out in their first year—a problem that pained Hutchins and led to one of his most important reforms.

"The college graduate and the young man with the merest rudiments of an education sit side by side" in law classes, he wrote. "The presence of any considerable number of poorly equipped men must inevitably make the best results impossible." So he championed admission requirements similar to those for entering students in the University's College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, ensuring that more students had a better chance of success in navigating the more rigorous curriculum. As the curriculum grew stronger, Dean Hutchins took steps to ensure the school's financial future, as well; he built a nationwide network of alumni clubs that led to a system of fundraising unmatched by any other public law school.

The toughening-up met with approval among the students, some of whom called for even higher standards. "A liberal education should be demanded of every candidate for entrance to a law school," an editorialist wrote in *Res Gestae*, the law students' newspaper, "and the nearer it approximates a college education, the better. The general 'stiffening' of the work has had a wholesome effect. The Faculty may rely upon the hearty support of the students in all such reforms."



1871-1883 THOMAS M. COOLEY, DEAN

1871
Killgore graduates, becoming first woman, and first woman in the nation with a law degree, to be admitted to the bar



1876
Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone

LOOKING BACK

The program's high standing was recognized in 1915, when the Regents declared that the Law Department was now the Law School. Under Dean Henry Bates, the trend toward higher standards continued. In 1928, it was decided that a four-year college degree would be required for admission. The Law School was to be a wholly postgraduate program for the training of professionals and the pursuit of legal scholarship.

Cook's Extraordinary Gifts

By the 1920s, the Law School could show a long list of graduates who had made distinguished contributions to the profession and their communities. One of these was William W. Cook, a native of Hillsdale, Michigan, and a member of the LSA class of 1880 and the law class of 1882. Upon graduation, Cook had gone to New York, where he represented major telegraph concerns, among others, and made a considerable fortune through wise investing. His *Cook on Corporations* became a standard reference. He was a power in the upper echelons of New York's corporations and clubs. But it was back in Ann Arbor—to which he never returned after graduation, even for a single day—where Cook's career made its deepest imprint. With the guidance of Dean Bates and former Dean Harry Hutchins, who had succeeded to the University's presidency, Cook provided the means for his alma mater to be not just a fine law school but an internationally recognized center for the advancement and study of law.

In one sense, Cook's extraordinary gifts to the University can be traced to Dean Bates' irritation with the coats and hats that students

heaped on the bookshelves of the old Law Building as they arrived for class every day. As Bates told the Regents year after year, the building was so crowded there was not even space for lockers. The corridors were "narrow, dark, and forbidding in appearance." When classes let out, the congestion was "almost intolerable." Constructed for lecture courses, the building was ill-suited to classes centering

on case studies. And a priceless collection of law books was being housed in a firetrap.

When Cook let it be known he was considering a gift to the Law School, Hutchins and Bates immediately began to tell him about the pressing need for a new home. Cook was fascinated, and said he would help.

The plan that emerged encompassed not only buildings—a grand scheme for housing, classrooms, and research laid out in a magnificent quadrangle between State and Tappan Streets—but also a new idea about what law schools should do.

Buildings and scholarship would be related.

The first building would be a dormitory for law students, a Lawyers Club to foster collegiality among students, faculty, and members of the bar. The club's proceeds would endow a new program in legal research, freeing up time for professors now consumed in classroom work, and for scholarships for graduate students preparing for careers in legal scholarship. Upon Cook's death, the bulk of his estate was allotted to fund such work, which Cook believed would advance the understanding of law at every level of government and among other nations.

A seasoned and pragmatic professional, Cook was also an idealist. "I believe there can be no higher public service in this country than to aid in the improvement of the law schools," he wrote upon the



Student members of the Committee for the Washington Birthday Exercises (1900)

dedication of the Lawyers Club in 1925. "That leads to the improvement of the American Bar and that means the preservation and improvement of American institutions. The bar always has been and still is the leader of the people. In fact, a democracy always trusts the lawyer."

Today, few would repeat Cook's claim about a democracy's faith in lawyers. But the Law School has always held fast to his belief in the law's centrality to the health of American institutions.

Postwar Change

Cook's gifts prepared the Law School for an extraordinary period of growth, not only in size but in intellectual influence. Already a leader in the training of lawyers, the School, as the 20th century went on, embraced a constantly broadening vision of its purpose. While maintaining its strength in professional education, it also became a center for the study of law throughout the world, and of the roles that law plays in the political, economic, and social relations of diverse societies.

The Law Quad had no sooner been completed than it faced a test of its sheer physical capacities. With the coming of World War II, the University invited the U.S. Army's Judge Advocate General (JAG) Corps to set up shop in Ann Arbor. With many law students abandoning their studies for military service, the School now filled with olive-drab uniforms. Of the 30,000 lawyers in the armed forces, some 2,684 of the best were chosen for JAG and trained in Hutchins Hall classrooms. Courses included military justice (including practice courts-martial), war powers, military jurisdiction, military government, and international law. To house the newcomers, a hundred sets of bunk beds were crammed into the rooms of the Lawyers Club, and drills were run daily in the Law Quad—where the JAG men sometimes crossed paths with ten Italian prisoners of war who worked in the mess and kicked around soccer balls under guard.

Peace brought a flood of applicants eager to make up for time lost at war. Enrollment soared from 641 in 1940-41 to 1,107 in 1947-48—roughly the size of today's student body. These classes and those that followed in the 1950s, including another bulge after the Korean War, studied a curriculum that was rapidly adjusting to accelerating change in society and government, from the regulatory

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1883-1886 CHARLES A. KENT, DEAN

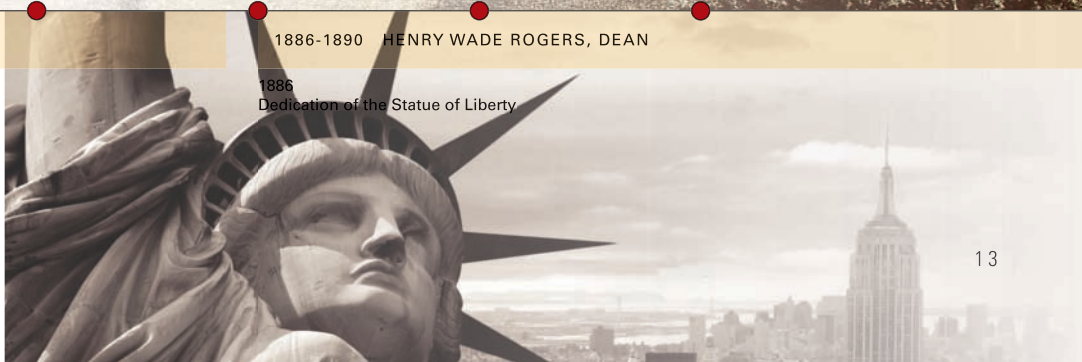
1883
First full-time professor
appointed, Henry W. Rogers

High school graduation
required for admission

Law School term lengthened
from 6 to 9 months

1886-1890 HENRY WADE ROGERS, DEAN

1886
Dedication of the Statue of Liberty



LOOKING BACK

structures put in place by Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal to the end of America's isolation in world affairs to the daunting challenges of coping with atomic energy and other new technologies.

E. Blythe Stason, the longtime professor whose tenure stretched from 1924 to 1972—and who served as dean from 1939 to 1960—sometimes expressed unease at the whirl of change. “It is indeed fortunate that there is an element of stability in the legal structure of a society approaching chaos in some of its aspects,” Stason wrote soon after the war. “We believe that it is one of the important functions of the Law School to inculcate in future lawyers and statesmen a careful, thorough knowledge of, and respect for, these stable fundamentals of the law.”

Yet Stason and his colleagues managed to accommodate society's interest in stability and innovation alike. To the long-established case study method of instruction, professors began to add new kinds of problems, assignments in independent research, and a regimen of reading beyond what Stason called “the somewhat uninspiring diet of judicial decisions of earlier years.” New courses taught the broadening menu of legal specialties, among them taxation, labor law, international trade, administrative law, and legal statesmanship. And the Law School's leadership in international law was further cemented by a major Ford Foundation grant, accepted in 1955, to expand courses and seminars in international law, fund the training of foreign students, and support comparative research in legal systems around the world.

Past as Prologue

For all the changes of the immediate postwar years, few could predict the dimensions of what Dean Francis A. Allen, in the late 1960s, called “an explosion of new knowledge and technology unique in its scope and intensity.” The social ferment of the 1960s and '70s, the revolution in information technology, the globalization of the American economy—all brought accompanying changes in the Law School. These encompassed increasing intellectual sophistication in course offerings and scholarship as well as broadening outreach to the world outside the walls of the Law Quad.

The lawyer's traditional service to traditional clients has continued, of course, to occupy an essential place in the curriculum. But faculty and students of the recent era have also developed expertise beyond that sphere. If Dean Stason was accustomed to speaking of the law as a method of “social control,” many of his successors on the faculty were likely to broaden the definition of “social control” to include such notions as the curtailing of race discrimination and the broadening of economic opportunity. When law students of the 1960s launched a Civil Rights Research Council and enrolled in a new course entitled “Legal Problems of the Poor,” they signaled a broadening of the School's interests that would endure. Clinical programs leavened the curriculum and extended the School's reach into surrounding communities, while professors reached across disciplinary lines to offer studies of the law as it related to economics, philosophy, anthropology, and sociology. The sheer number of faculty members has expanded dramatically, from 44 in 1959 to 150 in 2008, 75 of whom are full time.

The most obvious change came in the statistics of enrollment. Since the School's founding, white males had made up the great bulk of the students and virtually all of the faculty. But that pattern changed decisively after the 1960s as an explosion of women applicants brought the sexes to roughly equal numbers among law students, and in 2003 the Law School's commitment to welcoming minority students led the way to vindication by the U.S. Supreme Court.

William W. Cook declared that “the character of the law schools forecasts the future of America.” Since the day of Professor Walker's first lecture in 1859, the stewards of the Law School—faculty, students, and alumni alike—have made it an institution worthy of Cook's idealism, applying what Walker called “the noble science of the law” to “the complex affairs of human life.”

1890-1895 JEROME C. KNOWLTON, DEAN

1890
First LL.M. degrees granted
to two students from Japan

1894
The ascension of
Tsar Nicholas II of Russia



GOT MEMORABILIA?

If you have old Michigan Law photos, commencement programs, class reunion books/directories, or even back copies of Michigan Law's student yearbook, variously titled *The Quadrangle*, *Codicil*, or *Res Ipsa Loquitur*, we'd like to see them, scan them, and possibly feature them on the School's new history and traditions web site at www.law.umich.edu/historyandtraditions.

Launched in 2008 as part of Michigan Law's sesquicentennial celebration, the H&T site will be an ongoing project of the Law Library. Anyone willing to loan memorabilia is encouraged to contact Law Library Director Margaret A. Leary at 734.764.4468 or mleary@umich.edu.

All items will be treated gently and returned to you, unscathed, with our appreciation.

1895-1910 HARRY B. HUTCHINS, DEAN

1895
Course of law study
extended from 2 to
3 years

1896
Plessy v. Ferguson



LOOKING AHEAD



Leslie Gustafson • Winter 2009



building from strength

As groundbreaking ceremonies give way to construction rigs, members of the Law School community can feel confident in knowing that the physical expansion underway rests on a solid foundation, in every sense of the word. In the following pages, we explore some of the trends, programs, and support services that are contributing to the present and future strength of Michigan Law.

a growing appeal

ACADEMICALLY, CULTURALLY, AND GEOGRAPHICALLY,
THE MICHIGAN LAW APPLICANT POOL HAS NEVER
BEEN MORE DIVERSE

THE CLASS OF 2011

Applied	5,577
Enrolled	361
Male	57%
Female	43%
Students of color	21%
States represented	43
Countries	12
Michigan residents	21%
Nonresidents	79%

One of the things Sarah C. Zearfoss, '92, enjoys most about her job as assistant dean of admissions is the opportunity to interact one-on-one with prospective students. "It's such a great joy," she says, "having the authority to admit students directly through an admissions process that isn't mechanistic or burdened with bureaucracy. And of course anytime we get to admit someone whose dream school is Michigan, and that happens often, it's especially satisfying."

Last year, Zearfoss and her staff received 5,577 applications from 43 states, plus Washington, D.C., and Puerto Rico, as well as 12 foreign countries.

Although the total number of applicants has remained remarkably steady over time, Zearfoss notes that the newest entering class reflects a variety of accelerating trends in Michigan Law admissions. Among them is a decline in Michigan students, which is being offset by increasing numbers of applicants from California and New York as well as developing countries such as India, Pakistan, and China.

Zearfoss has noted other trend lines as well, including a sizable increase in the number of students with undergraduate science majors, many of whom are attracted to the School's burgeoning program in intellectual property law. "Our IP and Cyberlaw Programs have created a real buzz among prospective students," she notes. "The same is true for our Program in Refugee and Asylum Law. And we saw an immediate up-tick in applications when our new Environmental Law and Policy Program came on line."

Of course, some things haven't changed and never will.

Michigan Law still holds tremendous appeal for those in search of a collegial, community-based atmosphere. Students are also attracted to Michigan because of its stellar placement record—which was #1 in *Princeton Review's* 2009 ranking of law schools nationwide.

As Zearfoss explains, "Fewer than 15 percent of our graduates settle within a 50-mile radius of the School. That makes us something of a rarity. Our reputation attracts firms from all across the country. And our geographic location makes it easier for recruiters to reach us, so students don't have to work so hard to get attention from firms nationwide."

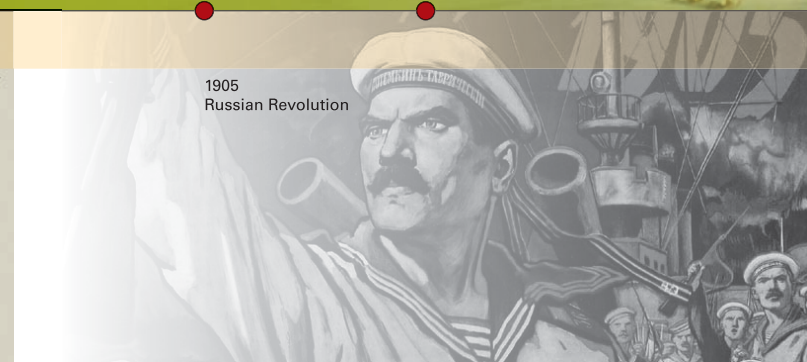
1901
First Nobel Prizes
awarded

1902
First issue of Michigan Law
Review published

Michigan Law Review



1905
Russian Revolution





1910-1939 HENRY M. BATES, DEAN

1909
New degree, J.D.,
approved with
requirements that
include bachelor's
degree and 3 years
of law



1911
Triangle Shirtwaist Fire
in New York City

1912
LL.B. admission
requirements increased
to one year of college

LOOKING AHEAD

WHERE THEY WENT - CLASS OF '07

Private practice	74%
Judicial clerkships	14%
Government and public service	7%
Other categories	5%



1914 - 1918
World War I

1915
Regents change Law
Department to Law
School

Martha Cook dormitory
opens, William Cook's
first gift to U-M



1918 - 1924
Vladimir Ilyich Lenin leads
Soviet Union

careers far and wide

STELLAR CREDENTIALS AND A CENTRAL LOCATION MAKE MICHIGAN LAW A MAGNET FOR RECRUITERS COAST TO COAST

In a recent online poll, legal employers ranked the University of Michigan Law School second in the nation as a source of talent. And according to the 2009 edition of *The Best 174 Law Schools* (Princeton Review), Michigan Law grads have the best career prospects, bar none.

Those kudos come as no surprise to Assistant Dean for Career Services Susan Guindi, '90, and Assistant Dean for Public Service MaryAnn Sarosi, '87.

"The 700-plus law firms that recruit at Michigan each year have always given us extremely high marks," Guindi says. "They recognize that our students are the best and brightest, that they're educated by the best and brightest, and that they leave with an excellent basic skill set."

To that, Sarosi adds: "Michigan Law grads always land competitive positions at prestigious government agencies and public interest organizations."

"Unique placement patterns"

The fact that so many employers are familiar with Michigan, Guindi observes, is also a reflection of the Law School's unique placement patterns. Unlike their cohorts at peer schools, who tend to settle in close proximity to their alma maters, Michigan Law grads spread out from coast to coast—and beyond. Approximately 20 percent launch their careers in New York City, 13 percent migrate to Chicago, another 13 percent relocate to major urban areas of California, and roughly 11 percent begin their careers in Michigan.

"As an example of the geographic range of our graduates," Sarosi notes, "we currently have a handful of students and alums in clerkships who are finalists for prestigious post-grad public interest fellowships with organizations such as the Native American

Rights Fund in Anchorage, the Appalachian Citizens Law Center in Kentucky, the Education Law Center in Philadelphia, and Bread for the City in Washington, D.C."

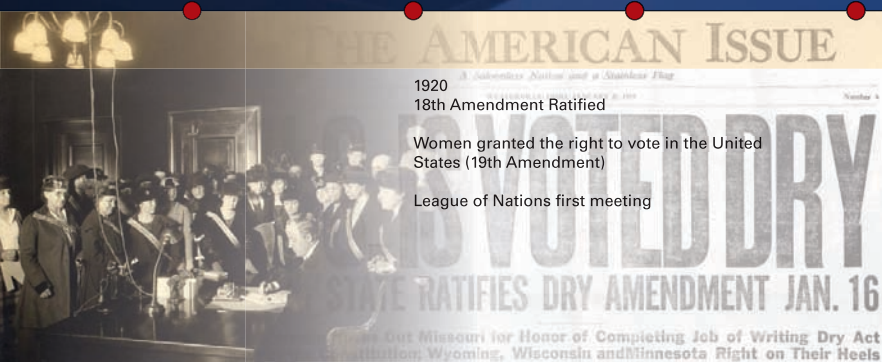
A comprehensive tool kit for job seekers

Working from their relatively small quarters on the third floor of Hutchins Hall, the two offices provide a broad spectrum of career-related services, including resumé writing workshops, mock interviews, and one-on-one advising focused on job search skills and strategies. As the profession becomes more itinerant, with lawyers changing firms far more frequently than in the past, both offices have also expanded their services to alumni.

"We do a fair amount of alumni career counseling these days," Sarosi says, noting "it doesn't take long for job seekers to discover that the Michigan Law School alumni network is itself a veritable gold mine. For example, I've been working with an alum interested in doing development work in Africa, and within days we put her in touch with five alumni who helped advance her career interests."

With the completion of the new building, all student support services will relocate to the new academic building. It's a move eagerly anticipated by both Guindi and Sarosi. "The new space will enable us to keep growing in terms of what we can provide students and alumni," Guindi explains. "Also, it will be very helpful to work in close proximity to Admissions, Financial Aid, and Office of Public Services." 

Peter Tsao, '08, worked as a summer associate at New York-based Kirkland & Ellis, LLP, before accepting a full-time position with the firm following graduation.



1920
18th Amendment Ratified

Women granted the right to vote in the United States (19th Amendment)

League of Nations first meeting

1923-29
Calvin Coolidge presidency

LOOKING AHEAD

practice makes perfect

CLINICAL PROGRAMMING CONTINUES TO EXPAND

CLINICAL PRACTICE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE CURRENT ACADEMIC YEAR INCLUDE:

General Clinic

Child Advocacy Law Clinic

Children's Rights Appellate Practice Clinic

Criminal Appellate Practice Clinic

Environmental Law Clinic

International Taxpayer Clinic

International Transactions Clinic

Juvenile Justice Clinic

Low Income Taxpayer Clinic

Mediation Clinic

Michigan Innocence Clinic

Poverty Law in a Medical Legal Collaborative

Urban Communities Clinic

Client Caroline Kahn (at left) consults with Professor Deborah Burand, director of the International Transactions Clinic.

1925
Dedication of first
building in Law Quad,
the Lawyers Club

1928
College degree required
for admission; J.D. requires
B average in law courses

1930
William Cook dies,
leaving most of his
fortune to the Law School

When clinical programs were first introduced in the late 1960s, they were viewed as something of a novelty, an academic experiment. Even so, Michigan Law was among the first to recognize the value of teaching a set of skills not readily accessible in traditional classroom settings. By the mid-1970s, the School was offering two clinics—General Clinic Law and Child Advocacy. Participating research faculty included Alfred Conard, JJ. White, and David Chambers.

A great deal has changed in the intervening years.

Today, clinical programs are considered an integral component of legal education. Top-rated law schools such as Michigan actively recruit faculty skilled in teaching within a clinical setting. Students choose from an expanding array of legal practice opportunities.

“Those of us on the clinical faculty like to think of our courses as value-added,” says Associate Dean for Clinical Affairs Bridget McCormack. “Within clinical settings, the learning is always much broader than the case at hand. As they apply theory to legal practice, our students are constantly forced to struggle with key questions, make decisions for themselves, and take responsibility for cases—which is where we think most of the learning happens. And of course, many norms and values of the profession are best taught in a practice setting.”

In a typical year, Michigan Law operates anywhere from 10 to 13 clinical programs and assists hundreds of clients, most of whom could not otherwise afford legal representation.

Currently, a little over half of all students enroll in clinics. “Ideally, we’d like every student to be able to take a clinic, and we’d like to provide a set of offerings sufficiently diverse to interest the entire student body,” McCormack says. She goes on to explain that the number of clinical courses is limited by available resources and hampered by facilities that were never designed to accommodate clinical programs, or any legal practice—a situation that will improve dramatically when the program relocates to a specially designed clinical suite in the new academic building.

Despite present limitations, the program continues to evolve. During the 2008-09 academic year, four new clinics are being offered: the International Transactions Clinic, the International Taxpayer Clinic, the Juvenile Justice Clinic, and the Michigan Innocence Clinic (see sidebar).

“In developing new courses, we are guided both by faculty expertise and student interests,” McCormack notes. “But I always advise students to take a clinic regardless of the practice area, because the skills they’ll learn will be useful in so many future settings.”

Worth Investigating

Beginning in the 2008-09 academic year, Michigan Law students had four new options in clinical programs:

In the **Juvenile Justice Clinic**, students represent minors charged with violations of the criminal law and status offenses in Michigan’s family courts. While primarily a litigation clinic, students from time to time handle appellate matters and may be involved in public policy issues such as analyzing proposed legislation.

Students in the **International Taxpayer Clinic** make presentations to and hold consultations with workers and students from other countries about their United States income tax rights and obligations. In conjunction with IRS-sponsored income tax preparation sessions for low-income taxpayers, students also assist workers who speak English as a second language with individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN) applications.

The **International Transactions Clinic** concentrates on teaching critically important professional skills such as drafting and negotiation as applied to cross-border transactions, exposure to ethical issues that arise in the international commercial context, structuring and documenting of investments in enterprises that function primarily in emerging markets, and an understanding of international economic and financial policy.

In the **Michigan Innocence Clinic**, students investigate and litigate cases on behalf of prisoners using evidence other than DNA that may establish their innocence in the crimes for which they were convicted. In addition to investigating the new evidence, students prepare state post-conviction motions, conduct hearings and argue motions, and file appeals to the state and federal courts.

1931
Second Law Quad
building,
John P. Cook
dormitory

Third Law Quad
building, Legal
Research

1933
Hutchins Hall opens, last
Law Quad building

1934
Dedication of
Law Quadrangle

1935-36
589 students, 19 faculty, 48 courses offered

LOOKING AHEAD

developing a world of legal expertise

MICHIGAN AMPLIFIES ITS LEGACY STRENGTHS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

Law Quadrangle • Winter 2009

1939-1960 E. BLYTHE STASON, DEAN

1941
Pearl Harbor attack

1942-46
Judge Advocate General's (JAG)
School operates at the Law
School

When prospective applicants are asked to indicate their key areas of interest, international law almost always tops the list. According to Associate Dean for Academic Affairs Mark West, who until recently directed the U-M Center for Japanese Studies, that choice reflects increasing globalization in the practice of law.


To a large extent, it also reflects Michigan's longstanding reputation as a leader in international, comparative, and foreign law.

The 1837 statute establishing the University provided for "a professor of international law," and from the School's inception, international legal studies has been an integral part of the curriculum. Michigan was one of the first law schools in the nation to require a course in transnational law and, from its earliest days, enrolled international students, forged alliances with peer institutions abroad, and promoted exchanges with legal scholars worldwide.

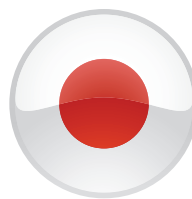
Today, as West points out, many students who focus on international legal studies ultimately find themselves practicing domestic law on behalf of international clients.

"Generally, foreign clients want a highly competent American lawyer with a firm grasp of American law," he says. "But that lawyer also needs to know something about the legal systems of other countries.

So we prepare our students by giving them a solid grounding in core subjects and by offering comparative law courses that introduce them to the workings of other legal systems. In addition, Michigan faculty routinely incorporate international aspects of the law into their domestic law classes. Another tremendous resource is the School's many international students, among them lawyers, judges, and prosecutors from abroad enrolled in the LL.M. program as well as individuals working toward J.D. degrees."

Students also benefit from myriad conferences, workshops, faculty exchanges, internships, and study abroad opportunities supported and coordinated by the School's Center for International and Comparative Law. Administered by Assistant Dean for International Affairs Virginia Gordan, the center functions as a clearinghouse for international endeavors within the School and across campus. 

Professor Mark West (center) confers with students Grace Natale, 2L, and Jacob Sherkow, 3L.

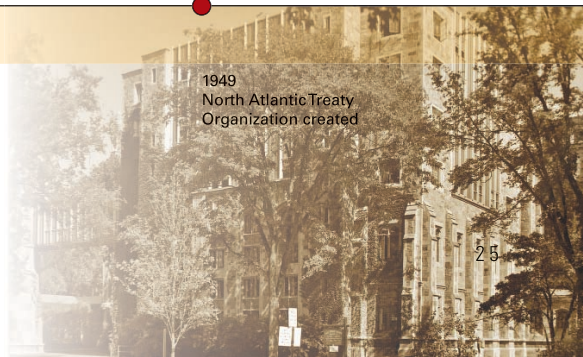
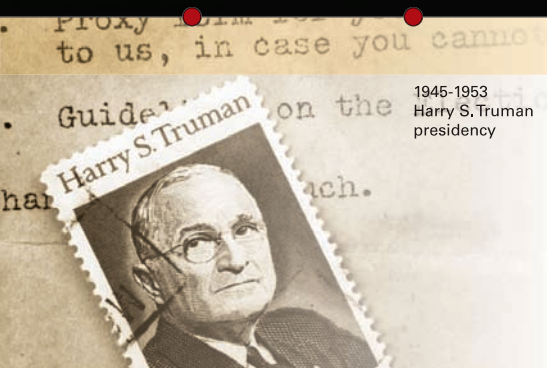


"Reading Japanese Law," taught in Japanese by Professor Atsushi Kinami of Kyoto University, is among the courses in comparative and foreign law offered at Michigan. Through its Japanese Legal Studies Program, the School offers opportunities that include a Law and Japanese Studies dual degree and a semester abroad program at Waseda University Law School in Tokyo. In addition, approximately one-third of all Michigan Law faculty have participated in the School's exchange program with the University of Tokyo.

1945-1953
Harry S. Truman
presidency

1947-48
1,098 students, 23 faculty

1949
North Atlantic Treaty
Organization created



LOOKING AHEAD

bringing europe to ann arbor

THE EU CENTER AND THE EUROPEAN LEGAL STUDIES PROGRAM

Law Quadrangle • Winter 2009

1953
Watson and Crick
discover structure of
DNA

1954
Ford Foundation grant
expands International
Legal Studies Program

1955
Legal Research stacks
extended up 4 floors,
more faculty offices
added

1955-56
853 students,
33 faculty, 60 courses

Soon after he arrived at Michigan in 1999, Eric Stein Collegiate Professor of Law Daniel Halberstam was asked to join the advisory board for the Center for European Studies (CES), a university-wide center housed within the International Institute.

"At one meeting," he recalls, "I raised the question of why we didn't have a European Commission-funded EU Center, especially given Michigan's traditional preeminence in EU studies." Soon after, he found himself spearheading a year-long effort to apply to the European Commission on behalf of the Business School, the Law School, and the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts (LSA).

The University of Michigan EU Center was officially launched in October of 2001 with Halberstam as its founding director. Today, it serves as an interdisciplinary campus-wide hub for the study of European integration. With an annual budget of over \$300,000 (half of which comes from the European Commission), the Center co-sponsors activities in nearly every department on campus: bringing European academics to Ann Arbor to teach in various departments, funding scholarships, and supporting conferences and symposia. The EU Center also sponsors a highly successful lecture series, "Conversations on Europe," that brings distinguished European visitors to campus.



Daniel Halberstam

With the center up and running, Halberstam turned his attention to the Law School where he helped establish—and now directs—the European Legal Studies Program (ELSP). "The study of European integration had, of course, always been a centerpiece of the Law School's comparative and international focus since Professor Eric Stein pioneered the field here in the 1950s," he says. "The creation of a European Legal Studies program was an effort to make our existing offerings more transparent and accessible to students."

As part of ELSP, the Law School has hosted a member of the European Court of Justice almost every year, along with many other high officials and distinguished scholars from all over Europe, for formal lectures and informal interactions.

"What this means for our students," Halberstam notes, "is that when they come to Ann Arbor, Europe will come to them." 🇪🇺



"Much of what makes studying international law at Michigan great is what makes the Law School great more generally," says Daniel Halberstam, who directs the School's European Legal Studies Program. "With an eclectic, interdisciplinary faculty, and a highly focused scholarly community, this is the perfect place for intense study, reflection, and intellectual engagement. And through various centers and programs at the Law School and across the University, we remain deeply connected to world affairs, not least by bringing international scholars and officials right here to Ann Arbor."

1956
Hungarian Revolution

1958-1964
Nikita Khrushchev leads
Soviet Union

1959
Fidel Castro becomes
leader of Cuba

1959-60
44 faculty

1960-1965 ALLAN F. SMITH, DEAN

1961
Berlin Wall built

LOOKING AHEAD

continuing the china connection

A LONG TRADITION OF ENGAGEMENT WITH CHINA



Among those in attendance at the March 2008 conference, "Activist Lawyers and Muckraking Journalists: Pressures for Legal Reform in China," was Yang Jian, provincial director of Huaxi News Agency and director of "Baixing" ("Commoners") Magazine published in Beijing.

Law Quadrangle • Winter 2009



1964
Civil Rights Act passes

1966-1971 FRANCIS A. ALLEN, DEAN

"Chinese legal studies at Michigan is part of a very long tradition," says Assistant Professor of Law and former Paul, Weiss partner Nicholas ("Nico") Howson. "From the late 19th century onward, and with the Law School's strong connection with the Soochow Comparative Law School of China in Shanghai, Michigan for many years received more Chinese legal scholars than any other law school in the country. In fact, from 1896 to 1958, the greatest number of Michigan's foreign degree students came from China."

In recent years, the Law School has built perhaps the richest curriculum in Chinese law at any United States law school, offering classes that range from Chinese Legal History and Chinese Investment Law, to Constitutionalism in China, as well as a workshop on China and the WTO, and a seminar in the History of the Chinese Corporation.

As Howson notes, "The Law School is quite naturally a national center for Chinese legal studies, given the broader University's longstanding preeminence in China studies and its world-renowned Center for Chinese Studies."



Nicholas Howson

The China connection was strengthened in 2007 when the University approved a joint J.D./M.A. in Chinese Studies. An even broader synthesis was demonstrated in 2007-08 with the University's "China Now" Theme Year, a year-long program of public lectures, performances, academic seminars, and other events co-chaired by Professor Howson.

In the space of a few weeks, the Law School hosted James Kynge, former Beijing bureau chief of the *Financial Times* and author of the award-winning *China Shakes The World - A Titan's Rise and Troubled Future*, and Wang Dan, leader of the 1989 student movement, just as the University received the current People's Republic of China Ambassador to the United States. In that same period, the Law School's Asia Law Society organized a significant conference at the Law School entitled "Activist Lawyers and Muckraking Journalists: Pressures for Legal Reform in China."

"With the rise of China and its world-altering transition, we are obliged as one of the nation's best law schools to provide the fullest possible curriculum on China as well as ongoing interaction with the Chinese world," Howson observes. "We are accomplishing those goals with real success and style, and in a way that continues Michigan's 120-year tradition." 



Many people know about the career of John C.H. Wu, '21, who went on to conduct a storied correspondence with Justice Holmes and was the primary drafter of China's first Constitution of 1947 (based on his "Wu draft" of 1935). That tradition continues today, with the Law School attracting many of China's contemporary legal "stars" as visiting scholars and guest lecturers, including the likes of He Weifang of Beijing University Law School and one of China's most prominent public intellectuals; Wang Liming of People's University Law School and chief drafter of China's Contract Law and (draft) Civil Code; and accomplished legal historian Li Xiuqing of East China University of Politics and Law.

1968
Journal of Law Reform
publishes first issue

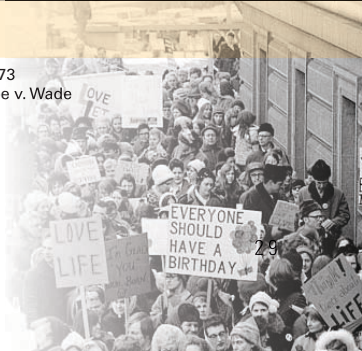
Assassination of
Martin Luther King Jr.

1971-1978 THEODORE J. ST. ANTOINE, DEAN

1971
Clinical Law Program
established

1972
Nixon visits China

1973
Roe v. Wade



LOOKING AHEAD

thinking forward

STRATEGIC RECRUITMENT PRODUCES A LEADING IP AND CYBERLAW PROGRAM

It's no accident that Michigan Law today has one of the most dynamic and highly regarded intellectual property (IP) and cyberlaw programs in the nation. The fact is, for more than 25 years the School has been building expertise in those interrelated disciplines.

From a "Lonely Field" to a Burgeoning Area of Study

That expertise building process began in 1984 with the hiring of Professors Rebecca Eisenberg and Jessica Litman. Eisenberg, a pioneer in patent law scholarship, launched her career in San Francisco during the high-tech boom of the late '70s and early '80s.

Those were heady times for patent law practitioners. Even so, Eisenberg had a longstanding interest in academia, strong enough to lure her away from private practice.

"I always knew that one day I wanted to teach," she says. But in those days, she notes, "IP law was a lonely field" and classes were typically handled by adjuncts. Few if any law schools at the time could claim to have an outstanding program in patent law. But that would soon change, at least at Michigan.

Eisenberg's agenda was to mainstream IP classes into the Law School curriculum, something she achieved with the help of Professor Jessica Litman, a former theater director turned lawyer, who began her career at Michigan in the same year as Eisenberg, teaching courses in copyright, trademark, and entertainment law.

The two designed an IP curriculum for Michigan Law that initially included a jointly taught survey course. "A couple of years later, when that pedagogy appeared not to be working as effectively as we had hoped, we shifted to single-subject courses in trademark law, copyright, and the protection of technology," Litman says.

The focus on individual subjects continued, and course offerings evolved rapidly, in tandem with student interest and emerging issues in practice. As Litman notes, "In IP and cyberlaw, it's never possible to teach a course using last year's notes."


The Next Phase

In 2006, Litman, by then a leading authority in copyright legislation, Internet law, and trademarks and unfair competition, returned to Michigan after 15 years at Wayne State University.

That same year, the IP and Cyberlaw Program welcomed Margaret Jane Radin, a noted specialist in property theory and the evolution of property and contract law in the digital era. It didn't take long, Radin recalls, for the three faculty—a property theorist, a patent expert, and a copyright specialist—to develop "a very profound and productive synergy."

In addition to bolstering course offerings in contracts, Internet commerce, patent law, and property theory, the Michigan faculty organized a 2007 conference on "Patents and Diversity in Innovation" and, this past fall, a conference on "The Law and Economics of Drug Development."

In the fall of 2008, the School made what Eisenberg describes as "yet another excellent hiring decision" with the addition of Susan Crawford, a specialist in the application of telecommunications law to the Internet. As a partner with the Washington, D.C., law firm of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, Crawford worked in the vanguard of cyberlaw and honed her skills in Internet property litigation, providing counsel to Yahoo and other major web entities on issues relating to privacy and content-related concerns.

Like her colleagues, Crawford is cognizant of the School's strong commitment to IP and cyberlaw. "Michigan Law has been very intentional about bringing the four of us together as part of a comprehensive, cohesive program of study," she says. "That intentionality makes for a rich curriculum. It's extraordinarily exciting for me to have colleagues of such a high caliber, and extraordinarily beneficial for our students." 

1974
Nixon resigns in wake of
Watergate scandal

1978-1987 TERRANCE SANDALOW, DEAN

1978
Construction starts on
first new building on the
Quad since 1933



Rebecca Eisenberg



Jessica Litman



Margaret Jane Radin



Susan Crawford

1981
Smith Library addition
opens



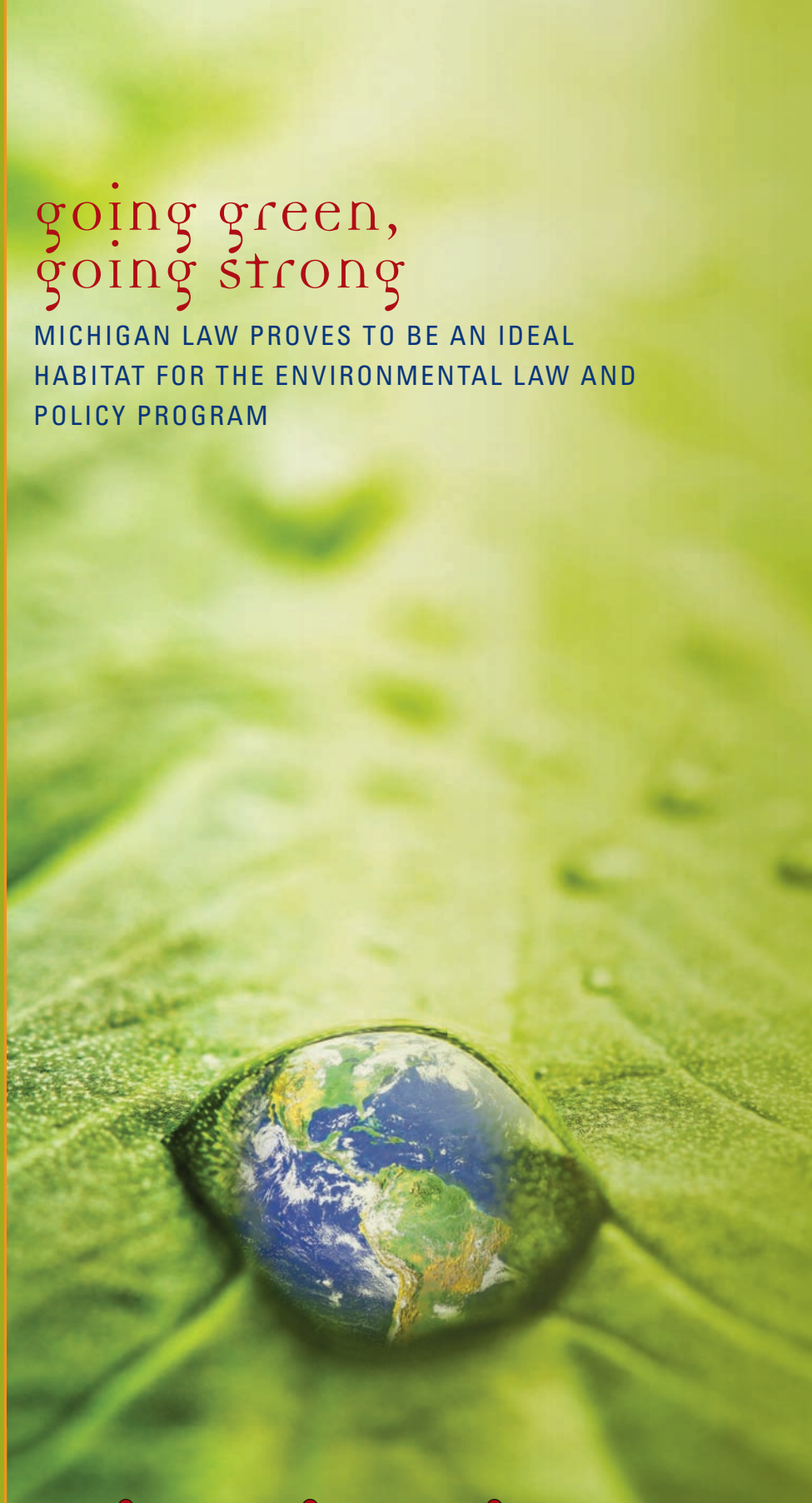
going green, going strong

MICHIGAN LAW PROVES TO BE AN IDEAL
HABITAT FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND
POLICY PROGRAM



From left to right: Nina Mendelson, Edward Parson, and David Uhlman

"In one year, we have developed a curriculum that rivals or even surpasses that of other leading law schools," says David Uhlmann, Jeffrey F. Liss Professor from Practice and director of the Environmental Law and Policy Program. "Much of the credit goes to our students, who have made clear their interest in the environment."



Michigan has a rich tradition in environmental law dating back to the 1960s. Indeed, the Michigan Law roster reads like a *Who's Who Among Environmental Activists*.

Heading up the list are former faculty member and 2007 Blue Planet Prize winner Joseph L. Sax, who spawned an entire generation of environmental lawyers and policy makers, and Professor James Krier, who wrote early and important articles on air pollution policy.

Notable alumni include Fred Krupp, '78, longtime head of the Environmental Defense Fund, and Mark van Putten, '82, past president of the National Wildlife Federation and currently a Public Interest/Public Service Faculty Fellow at Michigan Law.

A solid foundation

Nina Mendelson joined the faculty to teach environmental and administrative law in 1999 after several years of working on environmental policy initiatives, legislation, and appellate litigation for the U.S. Justice Department's Environment and Natural Resources Division. Prior to that, she practiced environmental law with a private firm and worked for the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee.

"I've had a longtime interest in scholarship and teaching and had always hoped to one day return to academia," she says. For Mendelson, who earned her law degree at Yale, teaching offers an opportunity "to train students thoroughly in the way we regulate the environment. That also means analyzing the kinds of policies we might consider to solve pressing new problems such as global warming."

Her survey course in environmental law, which she continues to teach, attracted ever-increasing numbers of students and coincided with a significant growth of interest among faculty campus-wide. She also has been instrumental in the enrichment of environmental program offerings with visiting faculty from academia and private practice.

An interdisciplinary approach

In 2003, Michigan Law both deepened and broadened its environmental law curriculum when it welcomed Edward Parson to its faculty through a joint appointment with the U-M's School of Natural Resources and Environment (SNRE). A specialist in international environmental law who holds degrees in physics and management science in addition to a Ph.D. in public policy from Harvard, Parson came to Michigan following 12 years on the faculty of the Kennedy School of Government.

His courses—which tend to highlight synergies between law and the environment—typically attract equal numbers of students from law, public policy, and SNRE. Among his many current scholarly projects are a revised second edition of *The Science and Politics of Global Climate Change* (Cambridge University Press, 2006), co-authored with Andrew Dessler of Texas A&M University, and a new book on the relationship between environmental change and technological innovation, written in collaboration with Jennifer Stevens of Clark University.

"The environment is a hard issue for most law schools, largely because normal practice tends to be procedure-heavy and backward looking," Parson notes. "But here at Michigan, I've seen a huge surge of interest in and concern for environmental problems among law students and faculty in recent years."

A strong programmatic commitment

In 2007, that surge of interest led the Law School to recruit David Uhlmann, then chief of the Environmental Crimes Section of the U.S. Department of Justice, to develop and lead an Environmental Law and Policy Program (ELPP). For Uhlmann, the move to academia represented an irresistible challenge and a welcome continuation of his 17 years in public service.

"Our profession has a responsibility to serve the greater good, which includes environmental protection," he says. "The University of Michigan made significant contributions to the development of our nation's environmental law system. Now we have the opportunity to encourage a new generation of students to become better stewards of the environment that sustains us all."

Promoting an interdisciplinary approach continues to be a central goal of the program. ELPP fosters relationships with faculty from across the campus because, as Uhlmann points out, "We want our students to be able to think expansively and to develop an understanding of how environmental issues play out in a real-world context. To solve environmental problems, we must collaborate with professionals in public health, public policy, engineering, architecture, urban planning, environmental studies, and other fields."

Student and faculty response has been so enthusiastic that, in just one year, the program has grown to include 17 courses and a guest lecture series. In September of 2008, the program hosted "An Environmental Agenda for the Next Administration," its first annual conference on environmental law and policy. (See Briefs for highlights from that event.) [Q](#)

1992
Michigan Journal of
Gender and Law begins

1994
Michigan Technology
and Telecommunications
Law Review begins

1995
Michigan Journal of
Race and Law begins

1996
Legal Practice Program
established

Question for Decision

wired for success

TAKING TECHNOLOGY TO THE NEXT LEVEL

In a relatively short period of time, Michigan Law has undergone a veritable transformation in technology. And that transformation is still underway.

What a difference a decade makes

In 1999, the Law School modestly launched its wireless network at a job search workshop conducted for students by the Office of Career Services. Today, Michigan Law has the largest wireless network on the University campus, as measured by its capacity to serve more than 1,200 simultaneous users.

"Wireless is a perfect match for the Law School's needs," says Rosa Peters, director of information technology at Michigan Law. "Now as ever during the School's 150-year history, law students perform core tasks of reading, writing, and research. But in the 21st century, online access has added new learning possibilities. The challenge for our department is to find and capture the technology needed to support those new ways of thinking and learning."

Transforming the classroom

Faculty have been quick to adopt wireless technology and new media as ways of enhancing the classroom experience. Powerpoint® presentations are common as a means of reinforcing lectures. Also, a remarkable 98 percent of Michigan Law faculty routinely use a U-M software program known as Course Tools, or CTools, to post syllabi, conduct online class discussions, share documents and videos, issue or change assignments, and provide podcasts of class lectures.

In addition to making Powerpoint® presentations a mainstay of nearly every lecture, Professor Adam Pritchard uses an interactive wireless response system to quiz students at random intervals via their laptops.

1998
Center for International
and Comparative Law
established

1999
Michigan Journal of
International Law begins

2000-01
1,123 students, 125
faculty, 142 courses

2001
Transnational Law
course now required for
graduation

2003- EVAN H. CAMINKER, DEAN

2003
Law School wins
Grutter v. Bollinger
affirmative action admissions
lawsuit

International Tax LL.M.
Program begins

1,149 students, 80 faculty,
108 courses, 66 seminars

Testing, testing

The Law School's wireless network is probably never more important than during final exams, when the vast majority of students write those exams on their laptops and upload them to an exam server via the network.


Since finals are often the only determinant of a class grade, the wireless network must be as fast and reliable as possible to ensure that all answers are in fact being saved. Fortunately, network performance has been stellar. The School boasts an automatic network save rate of nearly 100 percent for all exams.

Out with the Docket, in with MLawLive

Generations of Michigan Law students have relied on continuously updated file folders to provide them with current information on everything from class schedules and financial aid to new course offerings and upcoming events. Over time, that labor- and resource-intensive system became increasingly cumbersome for administrators and students alike. Still, there seemed to be no good alternative. Until June of 2008, that is, when MLawLive (also known as the Portal) was launched as a new link on the School's website.

"We designed the Portal to deliver all the critical communications Michigan Law students need throughout their academic careers," says Peters. "Because the sheer amount of information can be overwhelming, the data is year-specific for each user."

More changes ahead

Gradually, despite its obvious strengths and advantages, the current network is becoming less able to meet the Law School's growing usage demands, which are likely to increase as faculty rely more heavily on Internet-based tools and services during their classes. To compensate, the new academic building will include an information technology and audio visual infrastructure that is not only ample for current needs but allows for future enhancements. Users can expect transparent network integration between the old and new buildings. 

"Yes, but . . ."

These days, laptop computers are ubiquitous in university classrooms—and Michigan Law is no exception. Students view laptops as an absolute necessity, a 21st century version of notebooks and pens.

But an increasing number of faculty are raising objections to their use during lectures. They point out that laptop users become passive transcribers rather than active learners, contributing little if anything to the classroom experience. And in too many cases, they argue, students succumb to the temptations of e-mail, web surfing, and even computer gaming.

Professor Don Herzog was among the first at Michigan Law to protest the incursion of laptops into class space. His initial one-day ban—purely experimental—was something of a revelation. He reports being "stunned" at how improved the class was. Many students agreed. And so, upon his return to the Law School this past September following a sabbatical, Herzog issued a permanent ban on laptops.

In its June 13, 2008, issue, *The Chronicle of Higher Education* recounted the ongoing struggle of Herzog and like-minded faculty. A full version of the article is available at chronicle.com/free/v54/i40/40a00104.htm.

2008-09
1,151 students,
74 faculty, 181 courses,
69 seminars

2009
Law School
Sesquicentennial

Michigan Law
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LAW SCHOOL
1859 • 2009
Global Leadership in Law

transformative architecture

The new academic building and Law School Commons will add 116,000 square feet of space to the venerable Quadrangle. But they will also multiply everything about Michigan Law—its character, its collegiality, its competitive edge.

For Hartman-Cox Architects, the task was formidable: respect the historic, embody the new, and ensure that the whole would be more than the sum of its new and old parts.

Challenge met.

The designs for Michigan Law's new academic building and Law School Commons are both beautiful and timeless, with the potential to expand the Quadrangle's functionality and charm many times over. And while the youngest members of the Quadrangle dynasty are clearly part of the family, they will have faces and features that are uniquely their own.

A brief building tour

The four-story academic building, which is yet to be named, is designed in a modified Collegiate Gothic style, to be clad in stone and roofed in slate. The structure will be located across Monroe Street south of the Law Quad with its main entrance facing north, aligned directly with the south entryway to Hutchins Hall. Additional entrances will provide access from State Street, from Oakland Avenue, and from a southern landscaped courtyard overlooking the Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy's Weill Hall.

Near the main entrance will be a signature feature of the new building—a tower enclosing a light-filled staircase. Abundant natural light will also stream into the building's corridors and through its many windows.

"You'll see the biggest change in the space available for students. Because the legal profession has become more complicated, with more specialties of intense interest to significant numbers of students, and because many faculty now favor smaller classes that allow more opportunities for interaction, classrooms will be sized to accommodate various groups and will be amenable to diverse learning styles. And, of course, the new spaces will be equipped with the latest technology."

*—Rebecca Eisenberg
Robert & Barbara Luciano Professor of Law
Chair, Building Committee*



The facility will become an integral part of Law School life, adding two large classrooms (135 seats and 120 seats), one 60-seat classroom, two 35-seat classrooms, and three seminar rooms of 20 seats each. All classrooms will be fully equipped with state-of-the-art teaching and learning technology.

"At present, study groups either gather in the snack bar, which is almost always crowded to overflowing, or look for spaces in the Union or the nearby Business School. With its new annex, the Law School will be able to foster a team-oriented approach to legal learning. In addition, there will be more study areas within the School, which will encourage students to stay on campus later in the day and, hopefully, continue to nurture the sense of community that Michigan is known for."

*—Hadi Husain, 3L
Immediate Past President,
Law School Student Senate*

The Law School's new academic building will be part of the Law Quad family of buildings, but will have a face all its own.

The Clinical Law program, consolidated for the first time in one location, will be housed in the west wing of the second floor. More than fifty percent of Michigan Law students now take clinical offerings, and faculty believe that number will continue to grow. Since clinics demand a different type of space from traditional classrooms, the new building will offer a two-level clinical suite with client meeting rooms and workrooms with computer terminals for ready research access.

Faculty offices will occupy the third floor. Space limitations have severely compromised the Law School's ability to increase significantly the size of the faculty. With the addition of the new academic building, Michigan Law can fulfill its goal of adding faculty across a variety of disciplines. A lounge on the first floor, with windows facing Hutchins Hall, will offer space for study or relaxing and can double as a venue for conferences or social gatherings linked to meetings.

The offices of Career Services and Public Service, currently situated in Hutchins, will be located together on the first floor. The offices of Admissions and Financial Aid will move from off-site and Hutchins, respectively, to take up residence on the building's second floor, with several other administrative departments housed throughout the building.

The Law School is presently planning to seek LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certification for the building and will strive for certification at the silver level. Standard University of Michigan building codes already require a highly energy efficient building with a strong focus on sustainability.

A new community meeting place

The Law School Commons, expected to be the vibrant new heart of the entire Quad, will fill a currently unused grassy area east of Hutchins and south of the Legal Research Building. Its glass roof will add a contemporary look while affording picturesque views of the existing exterior stone walls.

"To me, one of the defining characteristics of the Law School is the familial feeling among faculty. As in any organization, we often disagree about things and, as one might expect in a law school, we are not shy about expressing our disagreement. But we all recognize that we are working toward common goals, and we genuinely like working with each other. These institutional values extend to our students as well. Yet despite the importance that we place on people, we have surprisingly few places for people to gather, meet, and interact. That's why I'm most excited about the Commons. Finally, Michigan Law will have a venue designed to foster the collegiality that has become one of our hallmarks."

—Mark West
Nippon Life Professor of Law
Associate Dean for Academic Affairs

The Commons will have two levels: a main floor for study and socializing with an adjoining café (created by appropriating what is now Room 150), and a lower level adjoining the basement of Hutchins and Legal Research that could become a nerve center for student organization activity, now more than 50 strong. An opening around the perimeter of the main floor will visually connect the two levels with natural light.

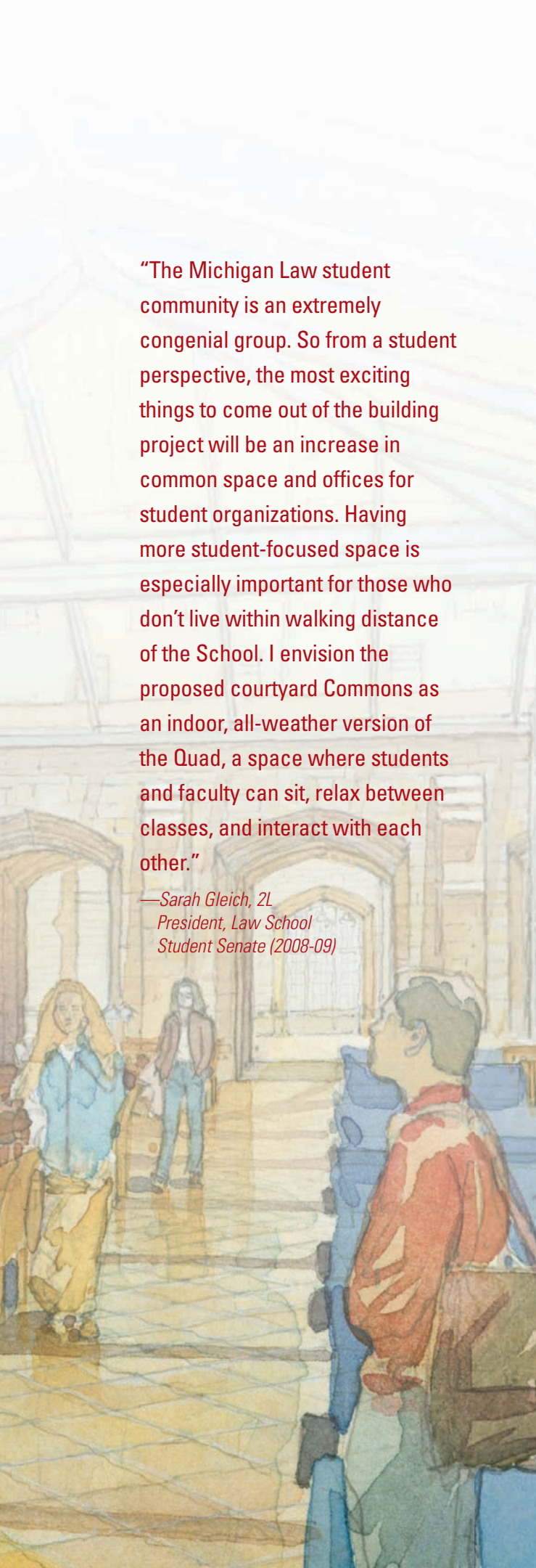
Additionally, the metal siding on the west, south, and east sides of the Legal Research Building, known as the Stacks, will be reclad with a stone facing.

Funding update

Fundraising continues for the project, which has a \$99 million price tag for the building and Commons. An additional \$3 million will be spent on recladding the Stacks. Of the total cost, \$70 million will come from private support, with more than \$39 million already in hand.

The Law School hopes to break ground in September 2009 as part of its gala sesquicentennial celebration. An additional \$23 million will be raised during the construction phase.

The two-level Commons will be the first central gathering place in Michigan Law's 150-year history.



"The Michigan Law student community is an extremely congenial group. So from a student perspective, the most exciting things to come out of the building project will be an increase in common space and offices for student organizations. Having more student-focused space is especially important for those who don't live within walking distance of the School. I envision the proposed courtyard Commons as an indoor, all-weather version of the Quad, a space where students and faculty can sit, relax between classes, and interact with each other."

*—Sarah Gleich, 2L
President, Law School
Student Senate (2008-09)*

MAINTAINING COMPETITIVENESS, ENHANCING COMMUNITY

Dean Evan Caminker recalls the vectors that led his predecessor Jeffrey Lehman to initiate plans for a major expansion of the Law School. As he notes, the decision to go forward with a building and renovation campaign was based on clear challenges—and equally clear opportunities.

"As early as the mid-1990s, it was apparent to senior administrators that the time had come to expand the Law School. By then, we had appropriated study alcoves in the Reading Room for faculty offices, moved our admissions office down the street, relocated other support services half a mile away, set up ancillary clinics on Church Street, deferred faculty hiring decisions, and outsourced a large portion of student life to Dominick's and Starbucks.

"At about the same time, we began to hear from students who, while they loved our incredibly beautiful and inspiring set of buildings and regarded the Law Quad as their home, nonetheless expected more from a school of Michigan's stature. They wanted smart classrooms equipped with the latest technology, study areas, spaces designed to accommodate clinical offerings, and appropriate rooms for specialized courses, workshops, mock trials, and seminars. Above all, they wanted more communal spaces.

"Our remarkable buildings have always instilled a sense of pride and ownership in those who inhabit them. In very different ways, the two facilities soon to be under construction will strengthen that appeal.

"Along with strategic renovations to Hutchins Hall and the Legal Research Building, the new academic building will enhance our competitiveness by enabling us to expand our faculty, grow our programs, centralize our support services, use technology more widely and effectively, reallocate portions of our original buildings, and provide spaces that enrich student life.

"One the things I look forward to most is the inevitable burst of energy within the Quad. I predict that the Commons will become the new heart and soul of the Law School, a gathering place where members of our community can feel the pulse and hear the buzzing of this great institution."

*—Evan H. Caminker
Dean and Branch Rickey Collegiate Professor of Law*