
Law Quadrangle Notes

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LAW SCHOOL VOLUME 31, NUMBER 4, SUMMER 1987



1986 LAW SCHOOL FUND
Twenty-sixth Annual Report

CHARLES CICCARELLI

Law Quadrangle Notes

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LAW SCHOOL

VOLUME 31, NUMBER 4, SUMMER 1987

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This issue of the *Law Quadrangle Notes* is the twenty-sixth annual report of the Law School Fund. The Fund is under the direction of Jonathan D. Lowe; Barbara C. Kindt, supervisor of the Fund, was responsible for gathering the data used in this report. Computer typesetting was handled by Janis Michael, Joseph P. Hanson, and Gregory Napoleon.

Cover illustration by Charles Ciccarelli. It is a preliminary sketch for a highly detailed india ink drawing, to be completed in 1988. Anyone interested in purchasing a limited edition print should contact the artist at 1310 W. Stadium Blvd., #6, Ann Arbor, MI 48103.

Reading... Between the Sheets



by Jonathan D. Lowe

I extend my congratulations and thanks to each of you who helped make the 1986 Law School Fund campaign the most successful ever. Your support enabled the Fund to build on the successes of the 1985 campaign and surpass it in several major categories:

Total Dollars 1986

\$1,890,902.71

Total Dollars 1985

\$1,685,910.34

Increase

\$204,992.37

Total Alumni Gifts '86

\$1,455,568.63

Total Alumni Gifts '85

\$1,244,275.60

Increase

\$211,293.03

Average Alumni Gift '86

\$208.56

Average Alumni Gift '85

\$174.35

Increase

\$34.21

Total alumni participation continued at an outstanding 44.3%.

Your generosity came during a time of significant support for the Law School within the framework of the Campaign for Michigan, which has as its goals the strengthening of the Law School's endowment and the renovation of several important Hutchins Hall classrooms. The campaign will end in early 1988.

Alumni support has, in part, helped bolster our limited financial aid resources. The following chart illus-

trates the dramatic rise in tuition costs over the past 25 years:

Year	Annual Non-resident Tuition
1962	\$ 1,100
1972	2,400
1982	7,108
1987	11,400

Your contributions have helped ease our students' rapidly rising tuition burden, but there is more that needs to be done. Your continuing support of the Fund will allow students of the future to benefit from the Law School's heritage of excellence which you helped shape.

The Law School community is excited by the changes and additions coming this fall. Lee C. Bollinger, a member of Michigan's law faculty since 1972, assumed his new position as the Law School's 13th dean in August. In the fall the Law School will add seven new full-time faculty—the most ever in one year in the Law School's history. Because of your support and a generous gift from a Law School alumnus, work is progressing on improving the physical condition of the Law Quadrangle. In addition, work is continuing on the renovations of several seminar and classrooms toward a goal of upgrading all Hutchins Hall teaching areas in the coming five years.

Our sincerest thanks to you on behalf of the faculty and students who will be the beneficiaries of the many "extras of excellence" made possible by your contributions to the Law School Fund.

C A M P A I G N S U M M A R Y

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May 22, 1987

Dean Terrance Sandalow
University of Michigan Law School
Hutchins Hall
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109

Dear Terry:

In concluding my tour as National Chair of the Law School Fund, I bring you some very good news. A record of \$1,890,902.71 -- 12% more than last year -- was raised in the 1986 Drive through the exceptional efforts of a marvelous group of volunteers and the fine work of an all new professional staff headed by Jonathan Lowe. It seems clear that you are bequeathing to Dean Bollinger a law school of the first rank, one that continues to progress on all fronts including the Annual Fund.

We are particularly proud that this record amount was achieved in the midst of the University's capital fund drive, the campaign for Michigan which has already raised more than \$2 million from the alumni of the law school.

It is disappointing that there are still several law schools with a higher percentage of alumni making annual gifts, but plans are being made to put Michigan at the top of this important list. Perhaps when our alumni come to understand that the state government provides less than 10% of the cost of operating the law school, we too will be able to join the few private schools with more than half of their alumni giving annually.

A distinguished and energetic team will be managing the Annual Fund Drive in the next few years. It is predictable that they will support the continued progress of the law school through even greater successes for the Annual Fund.

With a sign of relief, and a tip of the hat to Roy Proffitt and all my predecessors, I say to Kay Felt and Dean Bollinger: Up, up and away! And to you, my friend, a hearty congratulations for a job well done. It has been a privilege to work with you and your colleagues. Obviously a large group of donors and volunteers share our view that this wonderful law school warrants our continuing support.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



Warren Elliott
National Chair
Law School Fund

WE/cme

C A M P A I G N S U M M A R Y

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
LAW SCHOOL

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48109-1215

OFFICE OF THE DEAN
HUTCHINS HALL

July 29, 1987

Warren G. Elliott, Esq.
Nossaman, Guthner, Knox & Elliott
1140 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Warren:

I can't imagine a happier note on which to end my deanship than your report that the Law School Fund has achieved yet another record-breaking year. Only someone who has served as dean can fully appreciate the importance of the Fund to the School. Without private support, Michigan might be a good law school. It would not be a great one. The continued growth of the Fund is heartening evidence that alumni and other supporters of the School share the faculty's commitment to maintaining -- and enhancing -- the quality of our educational and scholarly program.

My colleagues join me in expressing warm thanks to each of the 6,979 alumni and 984 friends of the School whose generosity is reflected in the success of this year's campaign. We are especially grateful to you and to the many volunteers who worked with you for the enthusiasm and dedication that contributed so significantly to that success. Under your leadership, the Fund has grown by a remarkable 25% during the past two years. All of us who care about the quality of legal education at Michigan are deeply indebted to you and the members of your team.

I want to take this opportunity to express my very great personal appreciation for the extraordinary support -- moral as well as financial -- that alumni have given the School during the past nine years. Without that support, and without the many friendships I have made, my term as dean would not have been nearly as rewarding -- or as much fun -- as it has been.

Sincerely,



Terrance Sandalow
Dean

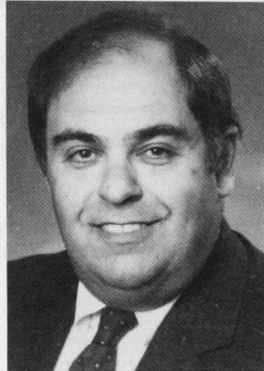
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NATIONAL LEADERS

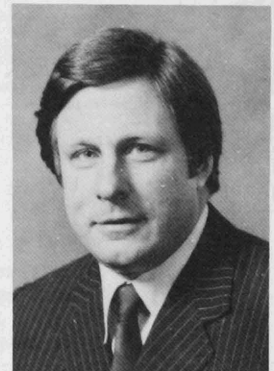
National Chairs



National Chair:
J. Kay Felt
Detroit, Michigan



National Vice Chair:
Murray J. Feiwell
Indianapolis, Indiana



National Class Vice Chair:
Frederick W. Lambert
Los Angeles, California

National Committee



Front row: *J. Kay Felt, Terrance Sandalow, Warren Elliott, Anita Jenkins, Terrence Perris.* Second row: *Jonathan Lowe, Ralph Fichtner, Gerald Stoetzer, Murray Feiwell, Morgan Fitch, Jr.* Third row: *Paul L. McKenney, Christopher Cohen, Robert Feldstein, Richard Katcher, Patricia Curtner.* Fourth row: *Thomas Scholler, Stephen Roberts, James VanDyke, Sidney C. Kleinman, John Nannes, H. Mark Stichel.* Top row: *John Beisner, Alan Ackerman, Roy F. Proffitt, James Stariha, John P. Ford, George Vinyard*

R E G I O N A L R E P O R T S

Region I



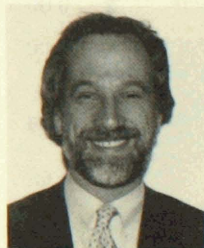
Sam L. Abram, Chair

Jon Arnason, Co-Chair

Area	Chairperson	Total		Alumni Gifts		Non-Alumni Gifts	
		Alumni	No.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
New York Counties							
Erie, Niagara	John C. Barber, Jr. James M. Kieffer	34	18	\$ 2,785.00	0	\$ 0.00	
Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Wyoming, Livingston, Allegany	James M. Beardsley	7	5	350.00	0	0.00	
Monroe, Orleans, Genesee	Barry R. Whitman David M. Schraever	63	44	15,500.63	0	0.00	
Wayne, Ontario, Cayuga, Seneca, Yates	Thomas W. Biddle	6	5	827.00	0	0.00	
Steuben, Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga, Tompkins	Douglas W. Whitney	11	3	475.00	0	0.00	
Oswego, Onondaga, Oneida, Madison	Thomas W. Biddle	21	14	1,137.50	0	0.00	
Broome, Delaware, Otsego, Chenango, Cortland		9	4	750.00	0	0.00	
Jefferson, Lewis, Herkimer, Essex, Hamilton, Clinton		5	3	150.00	0	0.00	
Fulton, Saratoga, Warren, Washington, Montgomery, Schenectady	Dudley J. Ferguson	11	5	850.00	0	0.00	
Albany, Schoharie, Rensselaer	Brian J. McCann	14	9	816.00	0	0.00	
Ulster, Dutchess, Sullivan, Orange, Putnam, Rockland	J. Martin Cornell	12	7	700.00	1	500.00	
Westchester	Ira B. Rose	56	27	6,786.05	13	7,193.50	
Kings, Richmond	Alan J. Flink	30	14	1,587.50	1	20.00	
Queens	Barbara R. Mendelson	19	4	285.00	0	0.00	
Nassau	Herbert M. Balin	31	13	1,230.00	1	100.00	
Suffolk		25	9	1,225.00	0	0.00	
New York—Downtown							
District 1	Richard B. Barnett	24	15	3,975.00	3	650.00	
District 2		23	14	5,065.00	5	430.00	
District 3	Joseph F. McDonald	23	14	3,250.00	3	650.00	
District 4	Robert M. Isackson	33	16	2,960.00	0	0.00	
District 5	Michael J. Close	11	5	2,275.00	1	350.00	
District 6	Mark S. Molina	16	11	4,495.00	0	0.00	
District 7	J. Hayes Kavanaugh	26	14	1,660.00	1	50.00	
District 8	Jeffrey N. Grabel	14	7	13,850.00	7	1,050.00	
District 9	Stanley K. Shapiro	22	10	1,565.00	0	0.00	
District 10	Herbert J. Sue	25	7	875.00	0	0.00	
New York—Midtown							
District 1	Peter P. Garam	19	13	4,952.50	1	250.00	
District 2	William C. Pelster	48	29	6,102.50	4	875.00	
District 3	Bruce R. Katz Mark J. Mihanovic	35	22	6,300.38	3	1,160.00	
District 4	Diana M. Lopo	24	9	1,680.00	1	1,500.00	
District 5	Barry I. Fredericks	25	14	2,640.00	1	850.00	
District 6	William S. Bonds	2	0	0.00	2	2,000.00	
District 7	Jon Arnason	15	8	2,350.00	7	890.00	
District 8	Bruce C. Johnson	14	11	1,615.00	0	0.00	
District 9	John B. Stoddart, Jr.	31	16	3,165.00	3	1,200.00	
District 10	David M. Schreier	28	20	4,275.00	1	200.00	
District 11	Stanley T. Lesser	32	14	3,682.50	3	1,200.00	
District 12	Barry Hirsch	20	9	2,950.00	10	14,240.00	
District 13	Deryck A. Palmer	26	16	3,120.00	13	1,650.00	
New York—Uptown							
District 1	I. Scott Bass	29	11	935.00	1	500.00	
District 2	Bruce W. Eaken Joseph H. DaMour	35	16	1,424.69	0	0.00	
Regional Totals		954	505	\$120,617.25	86	\$37,508.50	
Grand Total:		Gifts 591		\$158,125.75			

R E G I O N A L R E P O R T S

Region II



John M. Nannes, Chair

Edwin C. Landis, Co-Chair

Area	Chairperson	Total		Alumni Gifts		Non-Alumni Gifts	
		Alumni	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
Delaware	Williamson P. Donald	30	19	\$ 1,620.00	2	\$ 166.00	
DC Metro Area	John M. Nannes						
Montgomery County, MD		117	61	19,135.00	1	100.00	
Prince Georges County, MD		13	3	600.00	0	0.00	
Washington, DC		588	329	75,066.24	14	14,050.00	
Alexandria, VA		33	14	999.83	2	4,750.00	
Arlington, VA		47	18	1,390.00	1	25.00	
Fairfax County, VA		83	34	4,060.00	0	0.00	
Maryland	Roger K. Garfink	53	20	2,475.00	2	1,100.00	
New Jersey							
East Area	Eugene H. Gilmartin	74	36	5,142.00	2	600.00	
North Area	Victor E. D. King	66	31	5,063.31	6	2,025.00	
South Area	Bernard A. Kannen	39	26	2,410.00	3	10,625.00	
Pennsylvania							
Pittsburgh	Stephen A. George Buchanan Ingersoll	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	
Harrisburg Area	Joseph P. Hafer	37	19	2,995.00	1	200.00	
Clearfield Area	Richard A. Bell	10	7	13,586.25	0	0.00	
North East Area	Mark H. Scoblionko	35	19	3,526.57	2	1,322.50	
North West Area	Gary J. Shapira	33	20	2,863.01	2	366.67	
South East Area	Stephen A. Edwards	147	70	9,443.75	7	915.00	
South West Area	John C. Unkovic	130	69	17,681.88	15	27,860.00	
Virginia	Garth E. Griffith	68	31	3,777.50	5	1,640.00	
West Virginia	William H. Scharf	16	10	525.00	0	0.00	
Regional Totals		1,619	836	\$172,360.84	65	\$65,745.17	
Grand Total:			Gifts 901			\$238,106.01	

R E G I O N A L R E P O R T S

Region III



Brian Patchen, Chair

Terrance Croft, Co-Chair

Area	Chairperson	Total		Alumni Gifts		Non-Alumni Gifts	
		Alumni	No.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Alabama	John H. Morrow	20	9	\$	850.00	0	\$ 0.00
Arkansas	Marion B. Burton	17	7		495.00	0	0.00
Florida	Brian Patchen						
Broward County	H. Corat Moran	29	11		4,978.67	0	0.00
Clay, Duval, Flagler, Putnam, St. Johns	Melvyn H. Fruit	15	7		725.00	0	0.00
City of Miami	Frank Shepherd	56	33		6,122.12	0	0.00
Dade County (excl Miami)	David P. Wood	31	18		2,195.00	0	0.00
Brevard, Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, Volusia	Ronald A. Harbert	37	19		2,620.00	1	100.00
Panhandle Counties	John H. Piccin	14	7		1,545.00	1	200.00
Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Lee, Hendry, Highlands	David L. Dawson	52	31		7,723.00	4	325.00
Sarasota, Manatee, Desoto, Hardee	Steven G. Schember	29	15		1,740.00	1	500.00
Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Sumter	John W. Puffer, III	61	18		1,915.00	3	2,975.00
Indian River, Martin, Palm Beach, Okeechobee, St. Lucie	Bruce J. Daniels	59	24		4,667.50	0	0.00
Georgia	Terrance Croft	113	50		6,545.00	5	1,630.00
Kentucky	George E. Dudley	58	26		4,332.50	2	300.00
Louisiana	Edwin J. Panichas	24	11		2,180.00	0	0.00
Mississippi	David Clark	13	9		400.00	0	0.00
North Carolina	Everette Noland	74	28		2,172.50	4	1,268.00
South Carolina	Edward D. Buckley	25	15		1,635.00	0	0.00
Tennessee	Barry F. White	42	17		3,240.00	3	1,500.00
Regional Totals		769	355	\$56,081.29		24	\$8,798.00
Grand Total:			Gifts 379				\$64,879.29

R E G I O N A L R E P O R T S

Region IV



Irwin J. Dinn, Chair

*F. Stuart Wilkins, Co-Chair
Thomas W. Palmer, Co-Chair
William Cordes, Co-Chair
John B. Pinney, Co-Chair*

Area	Chairperson	Total		Alumni Gifts		Non-Alumni Gifts		
		Alumni	No.	Amount	No.	Amount		
Ohio Counties								
State at Large	Irwin J. Dinn	14	2	\$ 250.00	0	\$ 0.00		
Allen, Hardin, VanWert	Donald J. Witter	11	4	110.00	0	0.00		
	Thomas W. Palmer							
Ashland	O. Joseph Murray	4	3	75.00	0	0.00		
	F. Stuart Wilkins							
Auglaize, Mercer, Shelby	Mark V. Klosterman	5	5	325.00	0	0.00		
	Thomas W. Palmer							
Belmont	George W. Cheffy	4	2	385.00	0	0.00		
	John Pinney							
Butler, Warren	Jackson C. Hedges	4	1	35.00	1	300.00		
	William H. Cordes							
Clark, Fayette, Greene, Champaign, Madison	Robert A. Vaughn	17	11	860.00	0	0.00		
	William H. Cordes							
Clinton, Brown, Clermont	Jackson C. Hedges	1	0	0.00	0	0.00		
Columbiana, Carroll	Donald A. Lewis	4	4	400.00	0	0.00		
	F. Stuart Wilkins							
Coshocton, Guernsey, Tuscarawas	John B. Pinney	6	1	100.00	0	0.00		
Crawford, Richland, Morrow	F. Loyal Bemiller	9	2	1,150.00	1	1,000.00		
	Thomas W. Palmer							
Cuyahoga, Geauga	Irwin J. Dinn	253	144	60,991.21	19	13,186.00		
Defiance, Henry, Wood, Paulding, Williams	Harold H. Plassman	17	6	975.00	0	0.00		
	Thomas W. Palmer							
Erie, Huron, Sandusky	Michael R. Fegen	11	7	820.00	0	0.00		
	Thomas W. Palmer							
Franklin, Fairfield	Charles DeRousie	131	71	11,580.62	10	1,299.07		
Hamilton	William Cordes	92	67	12,434.81	6	2,700.00		
Hancock, Putnam	Richard E. Morgan	4	3	150.00	1	200.00		
	Thomas W. Palmer							
Jefferson, Harrison	Irwin J. Dinn	1	1	100.00	0	0.00		
Lake, Ashtabula	David S. Jacobson	3	2	250.00	0	0.00		
	F. Stuart Wilkins							
Licking, Perry, Knox, Muskingum	James W. Pyle	7	6	265.00	0	0.00		
	John Pinney							
Lorain	Daniel A. Cook	9	6	1,035.00	0	0.00		
Lucas, Fulton	Raymond G. Esch, Jr.	128	75	34,745.00	10	1,812.63		
	Thomas W. Palmer							
Mahoning	Albert J. Ortenzio	23	15	862.00	0	0.00		
	F. Stuart Wilkins							
Medina, Summit	James D. Kurek	47	27	9,400.00	1	180.00		
	F. Stuart Wilkins							
Miami, Darke	Jack Neuenschwander	4	2	1,050.00	0	0.00		
	Thomas W. Palmer							
Montgomery, Preble	Jon M. Sebaly	43	30	3,430.00	2	350.00		
Ottawa	Raymond G. Esch, Jr.	1	0	0.00	0	0.00		
	Thomas W. Palmer							
Seneca, Wyandot	James D. Supance	5	2	460.00	0	0.00		
	Thomas W. Palmer							
Stark	F. Stuart Wilkins	20	17	2,040.00	0	0.00		
Trumbull, Portage	Irwin J. Dinn	9	5	520.00	0	0.00		
Union, Delaware, Logan, Marion	Robert O. Hamilton	7	10	310.00	0	0.00		
	Thomas W. Palmer							
Wayne, Holmes	Walter C. Grosjean	4	3	275.00	0	0.00		
	F. Stuart Wilkins							
Regional Totals		898	534	\$145,383.64	51	\$21,027.70		
Grand Total:		Gifts 585		\$166,411.34				

REGIONAL REPORTS

Region V



Edward W. Harris, III, Chair

Samuel J. Goodman, Co-Chair

Area	Chairperson	Total		Alumni Gifts		Non-Alumni Gifts	
		Alumni	No.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Indiana	Edward W. Harris, III	44	20	\$ 3,924.20	0	\$ 0.00	
Elkhart, Goshen, Nappanee	Richard M. Treckelo J. Earle Roose	11	7	1,755.00	0	0.00	
Evansville, Boonville	Jerry P. Baugh	8	6	600.00	0	0.00	
Fort Wayne, Woodburn	Wesley N. Steury	36	21	4,940.00	3	550.00	
Gary, Griffith, Whiting	Samuel J. Goodman	5	1	15.00	0	0.00	
Hammond	Morton L. Efron	10	5	1,550.00	0	0.00	
Indianapolis	Edward J. Harris, III	134	69	11,478.00	3	555.00	
Lafayette	Louis Pearlman, Jr.	7	3	550.00	0	0.00	
LaPorte	Daniel E. Lewis, Jr.	4	3	1,150.00	0	0.00	
Michigan City		1	0	0.00	0	0.00	
Mishawaka	R. Wyatt Mick, Jr.	3	3	400.00	0	0.00	
Muncie, Anderson	Gregory A. Huffman	11	5	510.00	0	0.00	
Richmond	Edward W. Harris, III	8	5	320.00	0	0.00	
South Bend, Notre Dame	David B. Weisman	25	15	2,007.50	0	0.00	
Terre Haute	Myrl O. Wilkinson	4	3	275.00	0	0.00	
Regional Totals		311	166	\$29,474.70	6	\$1,105.00	
Grand Total:		Gifts 172		\$30,579.70			

R E G I O N A L R E P O R T S

Region VI



Patricia M. Curtner, Chair

Andre Jackson, Co-Chair

Area	Chairperson	Total		Alumni Gifts		Non-Alumni Gifts	
		Alumni	No.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Illinois Counties							
Cook							
District 1	Richard F. Kohn	88	56	\$ 10,360.00	22	\$11,265.00	
District 2	Mark David Yura	79	37	4,745.00	8	2,125.00	
District 3	Gerald A. Ambrose	100	61	11,410.00	9	1,650.00	
District 4	Franklyn Davis Kimball	64	34	4,200.00	3	150.00	
District 4.5	Howard H. Hush	89	59	12,025.50	6	865.00	
District 5	Gene Hansen	83	37	5,560.00	16	13,590.00	
District 6	Eric A. Oesterle	143	80	14,395.50	21	4,540.00	
District 7	David J. Rosso	35	20	3,500.00	2	600.00	
District 7.5	J. Ethan Jacobs	104	39	4,856.00	2	325.00	
District 8:							
Northeast	Patrick J. Lamb	27	16	3,735.00	1	300.00	
Wilmette	D. Sidney Condit	27	17	4,760.00	0	0.00	
Evanston	Arnold M. Flank	21	15	2,105.00	2	85.00	
North Central	Katherine A. Erwin	24	10	800.00	2	500.00	
Northwest	William W. Yedor	26	13	1,710.00	3	350.00	
South and West	Morgan Fitch	23	7	3,975.00	1	125.00	
Dupage	William A. Kindorf	45	19	3,012.50	4	240.00	
Lake	Michael K. Noonan	48	23	5,135.00	2	155.00	
McHenry, DeKalb, Kane, Kendall	Thomas J. Streit	20	6	2,200.00	2	775.00	
Boone, Winnebago	John McCarthy	10	7	645.00	0	0.00	
Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Lee, Whiteside	James Nack	6	4	350.00	0	0.00	
Will, LaSalle, Livingston, Kankakee	Dennis Baron	8	2	250.00	0	0.00	
Rock Island		11	7	785.00	0	0.00	
Henry, Bureau, Putnam, Marshall, Knox, McLean, Warren, Henderson, Tazewell, McDonough	William Goebel	19	12	1,050.00	1	75.00	
Peoria	Robert Strodel	20	9	900.00	0	0.00	
Macon	Robert Winters	8	8	1,040.00	3	4,750.00	
Sangamon		18	11	1,470.00	1	125.00	
Champaign, Edgar, Clark, Coles		15	7	1,075.00	0	0.00	
Christian, Menard, Morgan, Adams		8	5	295.00	0	0.00	
Crawford, Richland, Marion		4	0	0.00	0	0.00	
St. Clair, Madison		4	1	200.00	0	0.00	
White, Franklin		2	1	50.00	0	0.00	
Perry, Randolph, Jackson		3	1	100.00	0	0.00	
Regional Totals		1,182	624	\$106,694.50	111	\$42,590.00	
Grand Total:		Gifts 735			\$149,284.50		

R E G I O N A L R E P O R T S

Region VII



Duane Ilvedson, Chair

James W. Brehl, Co-Chair

Area	Chairperson	Total		Alumni Gifts		Non-Alumni Gifts	
		Alumni	No.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Iowa	LeRoy H. Redfern	41	17		\$ 2,035.00	0	\$ 0.00
Cedar Rapids	John R. Carpenter	6	5		12,635.00	0	0.00
Des Moines	Paul A. Curtis	25	14		3,155.00	0	0.00
Kansas	John E. Rees	57	29		4,505.00	0	0.00
Wichita	Spencer DePew	19	16		2,135.00	1	100.00
Minnesota							
Duluth/Northern Area	Richard R. Burns	9	5		800.00	0	0.00
Minneapolis Metro Area	Gordon B. Conn, Jr.	119	66		9,314.66	17	3,077.50
Saint Paul Metro Area	Geoffrey P. Jarpe	51	31		6,525.00	5	1,384.56
Southern Area	Robert G. Johnson	18	7		280.00	0	0.00
Missouri	Thomas E. Allen	36	14		1,715.00	0	0.00
Kansas City	Edward M. Dolson	100	68		16,563.50	6	833.25
Saint Louis	Gary M. Macek	94	49		10,190.00	4	1,460.00
Nebraska	David M. Pedersen	16	6		537.00	0	0.00
Lincoln		12	8		1,125.00	0	0.00
Omaha		37	20		1,780.00	2	200.00
North Dakota	Duane Ilvedson	11	8		725.00	0	0.00
South Dakota	James A. Johnson	8	2		200.00	0	0.00
Wisconsin	Quinn W. Martin						
Madison Metro Area		25	10		895.00	0	0.00
Milwaukee Metro Area		109	53		19,773.50	1	175.00
Southeast Area		16	7		550.00	3	300.00
Southern Area		10	4		1,325.00	0	0.00
Northern Area		16	9		1,575.00	0	0.00
Regional Totals		835	448		\$98,338.66	39	\$7,530.31
Grand Total:		Gifts 487		\$105,868.97			

R E G I O N A L R E P O R T S

Region VIII



Norman L. Winn, Chair

Claude Pearson, Co-Chair

Area	Chairperson	Total		Alumni Gifts		Non-Alumni Gifts	
		Alumni	No.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Alaska	James M. Powell Robert Hume Christopher Cooke	43	25	\$ 4,535.00	0	0.00	
Colorado	Spencer T. Denison	96	28	2,145.00	1	200.00	
Boulder		19	8	750.00	0	0.00	
Denver		127	72	11,094.40	0	0.00	
Idaho	Dale O. Cox	17	8	382.50	0	0.00	
Montana	George Bennett	27	11	1,325.00	0	0.00	
Nevada	John J. McCune	20	7	1,200.00	0	0.00	
Oregon	William N. Gross	46	9	880.00	0	0.00	
Portland		71	20	3,388.75	1	50.00	
Utah	Jeffrey D. Eisenberg	32	17	935.00	2	250.00	
Washington							
Seattle	John Matthews Nancy Williams	161	54	7,729.83	4	850.00	
Tacoma	John C. Kouklis	13	7	1,762.49	1	350.00	
East Central Area	Irving Paul	11	4	285.00	0	0.00	
West and Northern Area	Nancy Williams	45	10	1,005.00	0	0.00	
West and Southern Area	Gayer Dominick	18	4	280.00	0	0.00	
Wyoming	William A. Swainson	14	5	450.00	0	0.00	
Regional Totals		760	289	\$38,147.97	9	\$1,700.00	
Grand Total:		Gifts 298		\$39,847.97			

Region IX



Fredrick W. Lambert, Chair

James P. Kleinberg, Co-Chair
William L. Cathey, Co-Chair

Area	Chairperson	Total		Alumni Gifts		Non-Alumni Gifts	
		Alumni	No.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
California							
Northern Area	James P. Kleinberg	13	5	\$ 345.00	0	\$ 0.00	
Marin County	Robert J. Faux	32	17	2,555.00	0	0.00	
East Bay Area	David Kirshman	73	25	2,880.00	1	150.00	
Central Valley Area	Michael E. Barber	43	22	2,428.92	2	200.00	
San Francisco	Mark Penskar	266	150	49,942.60	15	8,315.31	
Peninsula-South Bay Areas	James L. Copeland	103	45	31,100.00	2	250.00	
Southern Area at Large	William L. Cathey	25	8	939.08	0	0.00	
Beverly Hills	Mark Simonian	152	60	13,715.00	5	1,465.00	
Long Beach	William L. Cathey	13	10	2,030.00	2	200.00	
Los Angeles	Richard L. Sommers	197	101	39,327.35	17	6,950.00	
Orange County	Michael D. Rubin	64	47	8,855.00	1	100.00	
Pasadena	William L. Cathey	49	16	1,620.00	0	0.00	
San Diego	Steven McDonald	102	46	14,960.00	0	0.00	
Santa Barbara	Hugh J. Haferkamp	40	17	3,560.00	0	0.00	
Regional Totals		1,172	569	\$174,257.95	45	\$17,630.31	
Grand Total:		Gifts 614		\$191,888.26			

R E G I O N A L R E P O R T S

Region X



James C. VanDyke, Chair

Barbara Rom, Co-Chair

Robert Z. Feldstein, Co-Chair

Area	Chairperson	Total Alumni	Alumni No.	Alumni Gifts Amount	Non-Alumni No.	Non-Alumni Gifts Amount
Michigan, Wayne/Oakland Counties Wayne						
District 1	Francis J. Newton, Jr.	97	45	\$ 8,532.65	17	\$18,075.00
District 1.1	Dennis K. Loy Michael P. Coakley	42	30	8,491.40	3	2,430.00
District 1.2	Francis J. Newton, Jr.	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
District 2	Jonathan Walton	60	40	13,559.38	3	1,645.00
District 3	Mark Davis	109	49	10,899.80	3	634.60
District 4	Don A. Schiemann	38	22	7,323.35	0	0.00
District 5	Joseph F. Page, III	56	39	5,592.13	3	23,800.00
District 6	Gordon Gold	67	35	12,021.56	4	450.00
District 7	James M. Moore	63	49	10,072.50	1	100.00
District 7.1	Stuart Lockman	46	24	16,004.35	0	0.00
District 7.2	Curtis B. Blessing	38	26	5,147.13	2	250.00
District 7.3	Sandra M. Shipper	16	13	1,210.00	0	0.00
District 7.4	James D. Ritchie	35	24	3,818.75	5	1,250.00
District 8	Frank K. Zinn	14	5	1,960.00	1	450.00
District 8.1	James A. Smith	18	10	5,475.00	1	1,000.00
District 8.2	Timothy Mast	16	10	916.55	0	0.00
District 8.3	Frank K. Zinn	92	58	16,127.77	13	3,660.00
District 9	John Rintamaki	57	33	7,441.77	5	4,752.50
District 9.1	Kay L. Windram	46	6	1,175.00	2	5,025.00
District 9.2	Lynn Allan Helland	48	24	2,656.00	0	0.00
District 9.3	William C. Williams	23	10	1,762.50	0	0.00
Oakland						
Ferndale-Oak Park Area	Robert Z. Feldstein	10	1	25.00	1	25.00
Birmingham-Royal Oak Area	Allan W. Ben	194	116	32,247.80	4	900.00
Bloomfield Hills	Carl H. vonEnde	138	99	21,035.27	6	360.00
Troy	Sidney L. Frank	89	52	9,925.00	3	3,200.00
Farmington-Franklin Areas	Stephen M. Wittenberg	58	25	5,260.00	1	25.00
Southfield:						
District 1	Simcha Shapiro	56	32	5,637.50	10	1,638.00
District 2	William Brukoff	53	34	5,749.75	0	0.00
District 3	Hanley M. Gurwin	40	26	4,620.00	7	1,225.00
District 4	Daniel D. Swanson	39	23	4,984.25	1	67.00
Pontiac Metro Area	John T. Rogers	74	36	6,189.10	2	40.00
Regional Totals		1,732	996	\$235,861.26	98	\$71,002.10
Grand Total:		Gifts 1,094			\$306,863.36	

R E G I O N A L R E P O R T S

Region XI

Robert L. Segar, Chair

Norman Peslar, Co-Chair

Area	Chairperson	Total Alumni	Alumni Gifts No.	Amount	Non-Alumni Gifts No.	Amount
Southeastern Michigan Counties						
Bay, Arenac	Richard Learman	38	16	\$ 5,528.75	0	\$ 0.00
Genesee, Lapeer	Richard Behm	126	54	7,344.55	3	2,300.00
Huron, Sanilac, Tuscola	Karl E. Kraus	14	6	490.00	0	0.00
Lenawee	Dan R. Bruggeman	15	4	550.00	0	0.00
Livingston	David Hartsook	13	2	110.00	0	0.00
Macomb	Arthur Rose, III	59	27	3,695.00	1	50.00
Midland	Bert Butts	39	21	4,580.00	5	3,030.00
Monroe	William F. Braeuninger	12	7	1,100.00	0	0.00
Saginaw	Francis Drinan	80	41	4,860.00	1	100.00
Saint Clair	Gary R. Frink	23	6	1,125.00	0	0.00
Shiawassee	Clark Shanahan	8	6	355.00	0	0.00
Washtenaw:						
Ann Arbor, U-M Staff	Roy F. Proffitt	41	34	24,495.54	350	28,476.06
Ann Arbor Area	Robert F. Guenzel	327	139	26,292.92	10	7,100.00
Ann Arbor Suburban	Robert F. Guenzel	19	8	1,130.00	0	0.00
Ypsilanti	Hal Carroll	32	12	1,822.50	1	30.00
Regional Totals		846	383	\$83,479.26	371	\$41,086.06
Grand Total:		Gifts 754		\$124,565.32		

R E G I O N A L R E P O R T S

Region XII



James R. Stariha, Chair

David W. McKeague, Co-Chair

Area	Chairperson	Total		Alumni Gifts		Non-Alumni Gifts	
		Alumni	No.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Northern-Western Michigan Counties							
Muskegon	James Stariha	52	27	\$ 5,105.00	2	\$ 350.00	
Kent	Carl Oosterhouse	390	178	32,961.97	1	25.00	
Ingham	David McKeague	314	137	20,804.18	0	0.00	
Calhoun	E. Robert Blaske	40	21	1,975.00	2	800.00	
Jackson	William R. Jansen	70	31	4,389.72	0	0.00	
Berrien	Rodger Bittner	52	43	5,912.50	2	1,400.00	
Kalamazoo	John W. Allen	115	46	5,592.60	6	1,932.83	
Branch, Hillsdale	Lawrence W. Hayes, Jr.	14	5	1,578.13	0	0.00	
Cass, VanBuren, St. Joseph	Burke H. Webb	30	23	3,075.00	0	0.00	
Ottawa	Hannes Meyers, Jr.	38	17	1,957.50	0	0.00	
Allegan	Lester Tooman	12	6	236.00	0	0.00	
Ionia, Clinton, Barry, Eaton	William B. Davis	32	12	1,995.00	0	0.00	
Mason, Lake, Oceana, Newaygo	Lawrence W. Konopka	22	9	1,515.00	1	500.00	
Mecosta, Isabella, Gratiot, Montcalm	Steven W. Martineau	37	15	1,275.00	0	0.00	
Grand Traverse, Leelanau, Benzie, Manistee, Wexford	E. David Rollert	79	28	3,809.28	0	0.00	
Missaukee, Roscommon, Osceola, Clare, Gladwin	Robert Campbell	10	4	400.00	0	0.00	
Antrim, Otsego, Crawford, Kalkaska, Montmorency	James Young	7	1	800.00	0	0.00	
Alpena, Oscoda, Ogemaw, Iosco	David McKeague	10	5	340.00	0	0.00	
Mackinac, Emmett, Cheboygan, Charlevoix, Presque Isle	Anthony M. Damiano	23	15	2,000.00	0	0.00	
Alger, Marquette, Luce, Schoolcraft, Delta, Chippewa, Menominee	Gary L. Walker	53	26	3,450.00	2	2,425.00	
Gogebic, Keweenaw, Houghton, Iron, Baraga, Dickinson, Ontonagon	David J. Lori	17	5	1,500.00	0	0.00	
Regional Totals		1,417	654	\$100,671.88	16	\$7,432.83	
Grand Total:		Gifts 670		\$108,104.71			

Region XIII

Mervyn Gerson, Chair

Nancy Grekin, Co-Chair

Area	Chairperson	Total		Alumni Gifts		Non-Alumni Gifts	
		Alumni	No.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Hawaii Cities							
Hilo	Mervyn Gerson	5	3	\$ 150.00	0	\$ 0.00	
Honolulu	Nancy Grekin	92	52	5,986.36	1	50.00	
Kaneohe		0	0	0.00	0	0.00	
Waipahu		1	0	0.00	0	0.00	
Hanalei		1	1	100.00	0	0.00	
Lihue		2	2	125.00	0	0.00	
Wailuku		3	1	150.00	1	718.86	
Regional Totals		104	59	\$6,511.36	2	\$768.86	
Grand Total:		Gifts 61		\$7,280.22			

REGIONAL REPORTS

Region XIV



Gordon E. Nichols, Chair

Bruce D. Black, Co-Chair

Area	Chairperson	Total		Alumni Gifts		Non-Alumni Gifts	
		Alumni	No.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Arizona	David D. Dodge	10	3		\$ 575.00	0	\$ 0.00
Phoenix Metro Area	David D. Dodge	130	62		9,890.50	5	325.00
Tucson Metro Area	Frederick S. Dean	33	10		1,960.00	1	100.00
New Mexico	Bruce D. Black	27	11		1,145.00	1	100.00
Albuquerque		34	15		1,405.00	0	0.00
Oklahoma	Frederick H. Miller	16	6		250.00	0	0.00
Oklahoma City	Lon Foster, III	20	13		1,592.00	1	250.00
Tulsa	John R. Barker	27	15		4,040.00	2	125.00
Texas	Gordon Earle Nichols						
Northern Area	Paul W. Eaton, Jr.	8	2		175.00	0	0.00
Dallas-Fort Worth	Michael Peterson	100	41		8,270.00	7	2,650.00
Houston Metro Area	Gordon Earle Nichols	119	53		12,885.00	8	975.00
San Antonio Area	Jerrold O. Winski	16	2		150.00	0	0.00
Austin	Gordon Earle Nichols	13	1		50.00	0	0.00
El Paso Area		6	0		0.00	0	0.00
Southern Area	Craig L. Williams	18	6		445.00	1	15.00
Regional Totals		577	240		\$42,833.00	26	\$4,540.00
Grand Total:		Gifts 266		\$47,373.00			

Region XV

Michael R. Levin, Chair

Area	Chairperson	Total		Alumni Gifts		Non-Alumni Gifts	
		Alumni	No.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Connecticut	Ronald J. St. Onge	13	2		\$ 150.00	0	\$ 0.00
New London Area	James E. Rice	75	37		6,714.38	11	2,202.00
Bridgeport-Stamford Area	George J. Caspar, III	59	38		6,019.00	4	332.24
Hartford Area	Charles A. Yuen	27	15		3,009.37	3	60.00
New Haven Area							
Maine	George B. Hefferan, Jr.	32	19		1,221.00	1	25.00
Massachusetts	Francis E. Collins, Jr.	67	23		3,535.00	3	850.00
Boston Metro Area	Stephen P. Lindsay	124	45		5,815.00	8	1,725.00
New Hampshire	Benjamin Yardley	37	14		1,620.00	0	0.00
Keene		5	3		390.00	0	0.00
Manchester		16	14		1,350.00	0	0.00
Rochester		5	3		300.00	0	0.00
Rhode Island	Robert W. Edwards, Jr.	22	15		2,702.50	0	0.00
Vermont	Gregg Wilson	32	13		610.00	0	0.00
Regional Totals		514	241		\$33,436.25	30	\$5,194.24
Grand Total:		Gifts 271		\$38,630.49			

C A M P A I G N S U M M A R Y

Class Summary of Gifts

Class	Class Agent	Total Gifts	Total Donors	No. in Class	Average Gift	Percentage Contributing	Total Dollars for 1986
1906		—	—	1	\$ —	—%	\$ —
1910		—	—	1	—	—	—
1911		1	1	4	25.00	25.0	25.00
1912		—	—	2	—	—	—
1913		—	—	1	—	—	—
1914		1	1	1	25.00	100.0	25.00
1916		—	—	4	—	—	—
1917		1	1	6	100.00	16.7	100.00
1918		—	—	2	—	—	—
1919		3	2	7	75.00	28.6	150.00
1920		1	1	4	50.00	25.0	50.00
1921		5	4	6	2,068.75	66.7	8,275.00
1922		—	—	7	—	—	—
1923		5	5	14	195.00	35.7	975.00
1924		10	9	18	202.78	50.0	1,825.00
1925		7	6	17	91.67	35.3	550.00
1926	Arnold T. Fleig	14	13	30	544.23	43.3	7,075.00
1927	Benjamin J. Safir	12	11	36	1,368.64	30.6	15,055.00
1928		27	23	43	295.92	53.5	6,806.25
1929		29	27	50	254.26	54.0	6,865.00
1930	Abraham Satovsky	22	20	55	144.25	36.4	2,885.00
1931	Lewis D. Wilson	33	31	64	523.39	48.4	16,225.00
1932	Sherwood Ake	37	35	65	175.57	53.8	6,145.00
1933	John D. B. Luyendyk	31	28	60	140.80	46.7	3,942.50
1934	Robert A. Kelb	40	35	63	418.87	55.6	14,660.37
1935		42	38	75	364.67	50.7	13,857.50
1936	Robert A. Choate	53	44	88	209.80	50.0	9,231.00
1937	William K. Richardson	57	49	100	438.03	49.0	21,463.50
1938	Gerald L. Stoetzer	55	53	102	176.89	52.0	9,375.00
1939	Menefee D. Blackwell	69	62	111	146.01	55.9	9,052.50
1940	H. James Gram and James D. Ritchie	56	49	107	759.18	45.8	37,200.00
1941	Robert A. Stuart	91	80	151	311.05	53.0	24,883.76
1942	Charles Wright, III	65	55	112	477.34	49.1	26,253.75
1943	Richard Katcher	27	21	48	515.00	43.8	10,815.00
1944	John T. Mitchell	8	7	22	332.14	31.8	2,325.00
1945	William McC. Houston	9	9	20	133.33	45.0	1,200.00
1946	Edward S. Noble	33	33	65	133.33	50.8	4,400.00
1947	Robert K. Eifler	50	45	104	135.87	43.3	6,114.08
1948	Morgan L. Fitch	178	162	312	223.18	51.9	36,154.87
1949	Robert A. Fisher	151	144	284	301.16	50.7	43,366.49

C A M P A I G N S U M M A R Y

Class Summary of Gifts

Class	Class Agent	Total Gifts	Total Donors	No. in Class	Average Gift	Percentage Contributing	Total Dollars for 1986
1950	Charles M. Bayer	149	135	276	\$244.40	48.9%	\$ 32,993.50
1951	Horace J. Rodgers	157	143	267	206.67	53.6	29,554.13
1952	L. Douglas Hoyt	148	137	275	244.78	49.8	33,535.38
1953	John G. Hayward	123	112	245	246.94	45.7	27,657.81
1954	Leonard Kravets	123	114	216	224.88	52.8	25,636.57
1955	Donald Gordon Black	105	96	190	340.59	50.5	32,696.95
1956	William C. Cassebaum	122	112	222	214.68	50.5	24,043.63
1957	Roy H. Christiansen	130	123	262	215.79	46.9	26,541.67
1958	Nick Yocca	137	128	269	259.89	47.6	33,266.10
1959	Gerald L. Bader, Jr.	168	144	265	544.72	54.3	78,439.37
1960	Richard H. May	137	122	258	214.72	47.3	26,196.30
1961	William S. Farr, Jr.	152	139	258	336.76	53.9	46,810.15
1962	L. William Schmidt, Jr.	158	151	260	427.05	58.1	64,484.50
1963	John William Galanis	213	189	355	272.23	53.2	51,452.30
1964	Stephen M. Wittenberg	163	145	314	259.40	46.2	37,613.20
1965	Terrence L. Croft	181	169	319	243.30	53.0	41,118.23
1966	Fred E. Schlegel	201	184	370	254.97	49.7	46,913.63
1967	Christopher B. Cohen	283	248	366	201.23	67.8	49,904.29
1968	Charles E. Humphrey, Jr.	199	190	336	243.76	56.5	44,604.32
1969	W. Timothy Baetz	213	191	372	209.97	51.3	40,104.82
1970	Robert O. Wefald	137	126	262	162.31	48.1	20,451.30
1971	Howard Serlin	214	182	380	187.51	47.9	34,126.42
1972	Terrence G. Perris	208	192	424	315.71	45.3	60,615.95
1973	Robin G. Weaver	219	199	452	131.09	44.0	26,087.58
1974	Paul L. McKenney	164	143	353	208.12	40.5	29,761.15
1975	David Paruch	166	147	388	121.15	37.9	17,809.73
1976	Marilyn L. Huff	187	151	379	155.55	39.8	23,488.38
1977	Richard Ingalls	140	125	400	131.23	31.3	16,404.34
1978	John Beisner	122	120	360	103.03	33.3	12,363.00
1979	John Vento	129	123	401	89.40	30.7	10,996.77
1980	Alan Jon Knauf	144	133	367	112.18	36.2	14,920.27
1981	Benjamin Calkins	131	117	374	88.42	31.3	10,344.75
1982	Douglas S. Ellmann	132	123	399	68.05	30.8	8,370.00
1983	H. Mark Stichel	105	97	368	79.20	26.4	7,682.50
1984	Michael Rizzo	98	90	374	73.58	24.1	6,621.75
1985	James R. Lancaster, Jr.	94	83	378	71.79	22.0	5,958.82
1986	Russell Smith	93	85	305	66.82	27.9	5,680.00
Class Totals*		6,979	6,312	14,321			\$1,455,568.63
Students (SFF)		323	318				19,351.40
Non-alumni		661	455				415,982.68
Non-alumni Totals		984	773				435,334.08
Grand Totals		7,963	7,085				\$1,890,902.71

* Average amount contributed per alumnus = \$230.60

C A M P A I G N S U M M A R Y

Comparison by Region: 1985-1986

Region	Number of Alumni		Number of Gifts		Total Dollars	
	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
I	934	954	607	591	\$ 124,119.57	\$ 158,125.75
II	1,576	1,619	894	901	190,214.22	238,106.01
III	704	769	409	379	59,037.62	64,879.29
IV	908	898	621	585	120,898.33	166,411.34
V	310	311	195	172	27,251.08	30,579.70
VI	1,121	1,182	742	735	118,752.60	149,284.50
VII	838	835	462	487	88,164.13	105,868.97
VIII	741	760	270	298	34,756.31	39,847.97
IX	1,124	1,172	599	614	210,138.45	191,888.26
X	1,756	1,732	1,177	1,094	299,178.01	306,863.36
XI	815	846	805	754	102,408.37	124,565.32
XII	1,434	1,417	691	670	104,438.00	108,104.71
XIII	101	104	71	61	10,292.35	7,280.22
XIV	541	577	288	266	46,750.00	47,373.00
XV	472	514	291	271	39,478.50	38,630.49
L (U.S. Territories)	11	13	4	3	475.00	375.00
LX (Foreign Countries)						
Canada	66	62	8	7	656.00	875.78
Belgium	38	35	2	2	250.00	300.00
British Isles	40	40	8	6	776.09	729.83
France	36	40	4	5	295.40	558.82
Germany (Federal Republic)	106	105	2	3	540.00	250.00
The Netherlands	20	18	4	2	295.00	300.00
Switzerland	56	52	15	10	1,346.00	2,630.00
Japan	143	135	13	18	1,330.00	3,013.69
The Philippines	70	60	6	1	966.00	100.00
All Other Countries	232	222	27	28	103,103.31	103,960.70
Totals	14,193	14,321	8,215	7,963	\$1,685,910.34	\$1,890,902.71

Distribution of Alumni Gifts—1986

\$1,000 and over	246	\$554,388.97
500 to 999	344	193,187.38
200 to 499	1,365	348,006.36
100 to 199	2,163	242,383.68
50 to 99	1,512	83,988.31
25 to 49	1,027	28,845.46
11 to 24	201	3,642.47
10	105	1,050.50
Less than 10	16	75.50
Totals	6,979	\$1,455,568.63

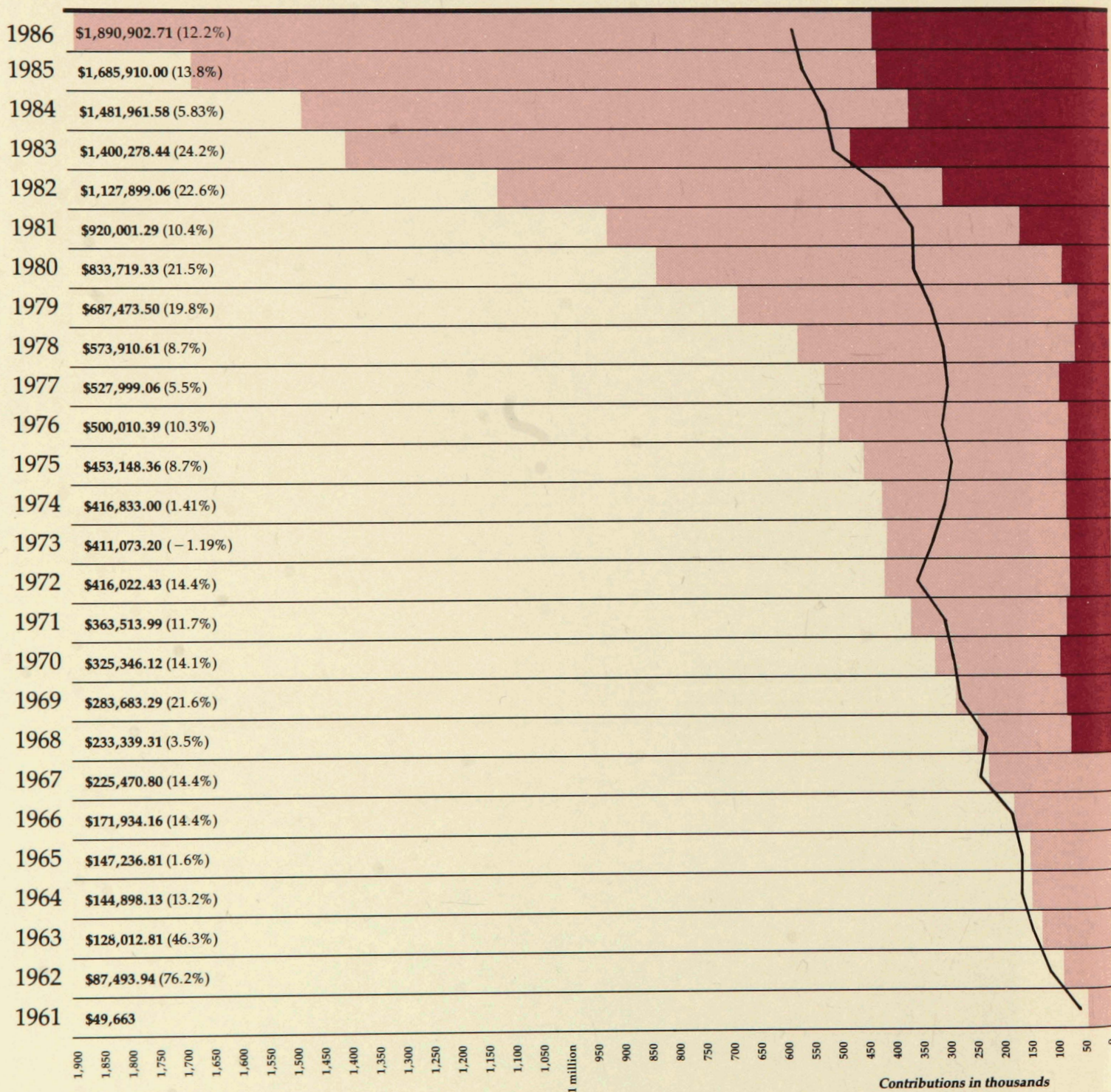
Sources of Non-Alumni Contributions—1986

	Donors	Gifts	Dollars
Memorials	79	81	\$ 74,765.00
Matching Gifts:			
Law Firms	50	117	44,660.00
Corporations	225	326	113,419.89
Foundations &			
Trusts	15	18	164,300.00
Students	318	323	19,351.40
Matching Gifts	64	67	7,280.00
Other	22	52	11,557.79
Totals	773	984	\$435,334.08

A L U M N I & N O N - A L U M N I

Amount Contributed by Alumni
 Amount Contributed by Non-Alumni
 Real Dollars

Total Contributions Percentage figure indicates increase in dollars from previous year

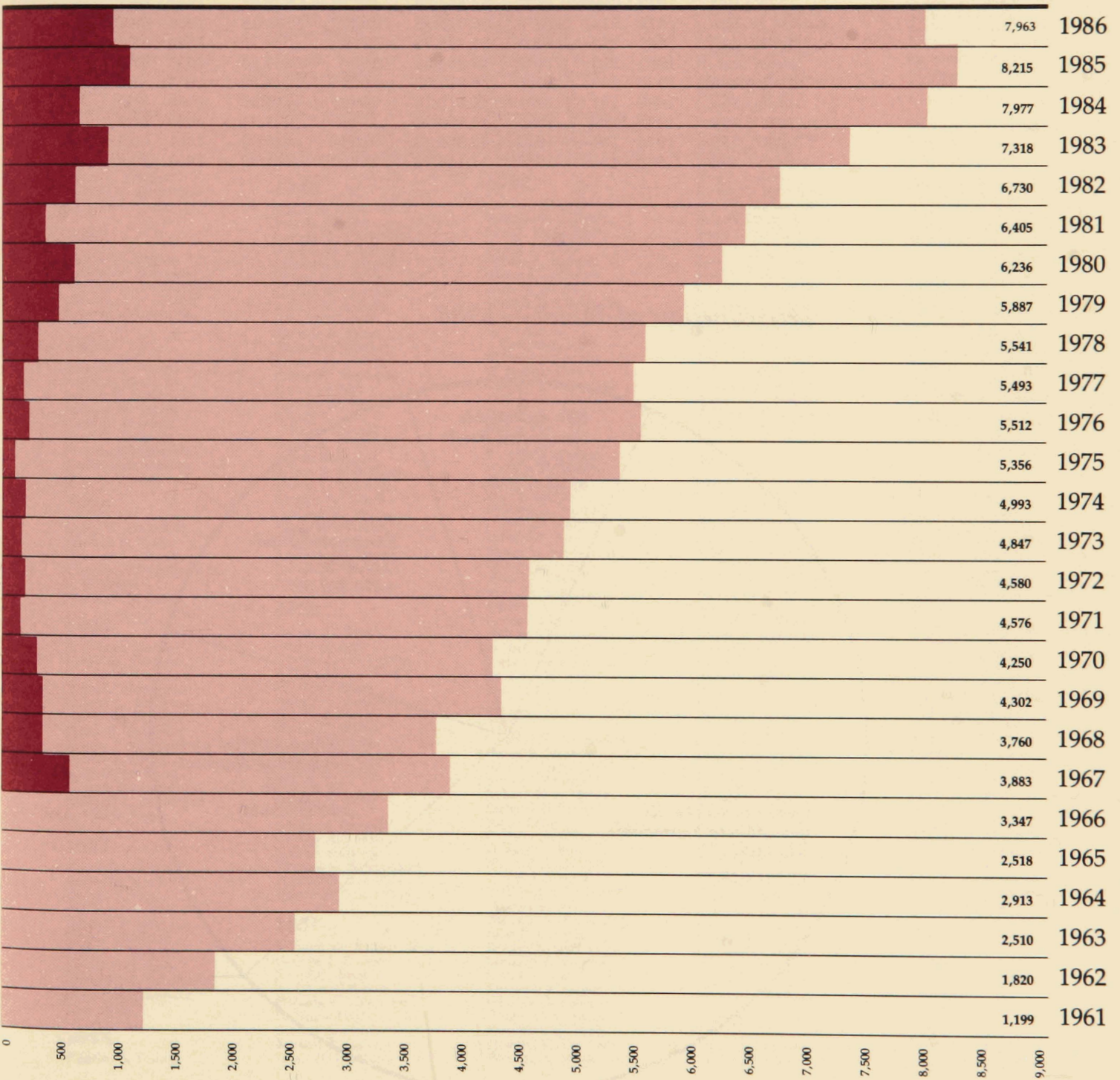


C O N T R I B U T I O N S

Number of Alumni Contributions

Number of Non-Alumni Contributions

Total Gifts

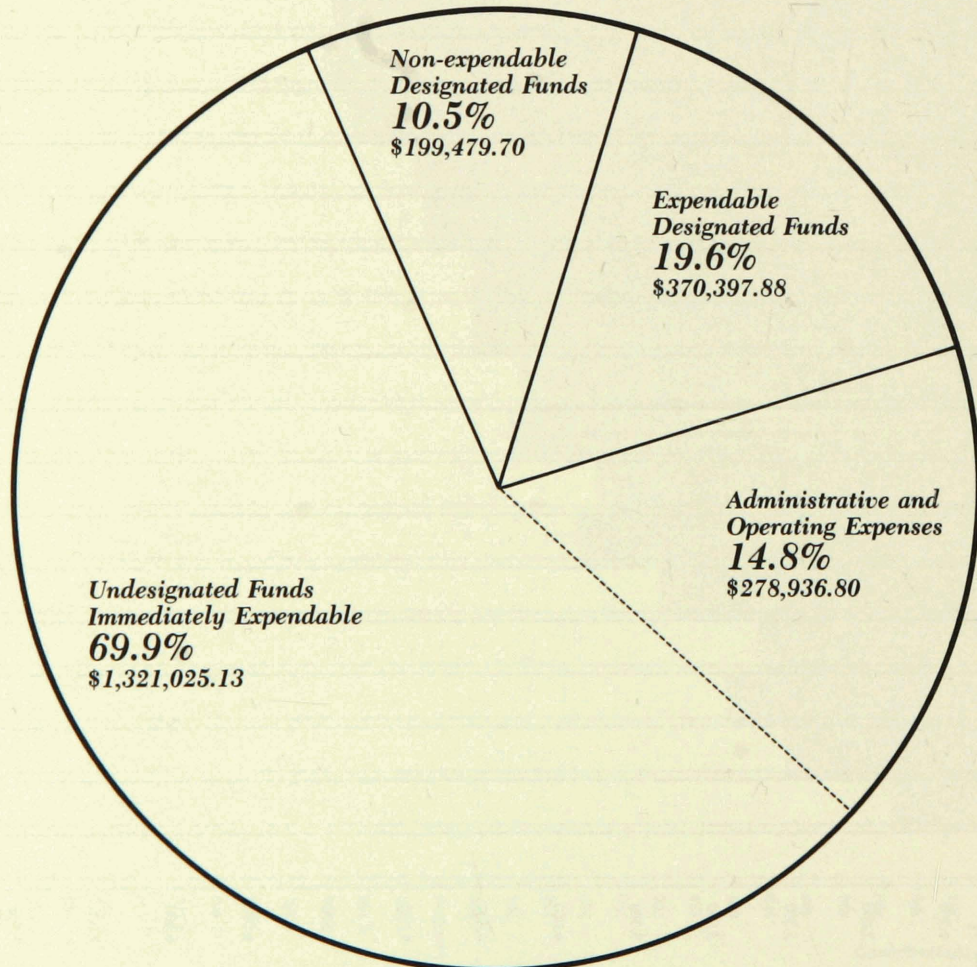


C A M P A I G N S U M M A R Y

Tops Among Classes—1986

Most Donors		Most Gifts		Most Dollars		Highest Average Gift		Highest Percentage of Contributions	
1967	248	1967	283	1959	\$78,439.37	1921	\$2,068.75	1967	67.6%
1973	199	1973	219	1962	64,484.50	1927	1,368.64	1921	66.7
1972	192	1971	214	1972	60,615.95	1940	759.18	1962	58.1
1969	191	1963	213	1963	51,452.30	1959	544.72	1968	56.5
1968	190	1969	213	1967	49,904.29	1926	544.23	1939	55.9
1963	189	1972	208	1966	46,913.63	1931	523.39	1934	55.6
1966	184	1966	201	1961	46,810.15	1943	515.00	1959	54.3
1971	182	1968	199	1968	44,604.32	1942	477.34	1929	54.0
1965	169	1976	187	1949	43,366.49	1937	438.03	1961	53.9
1948	162	1965	181	1965	41,118.23	1962	427.05	1932	53.8

Distribution of Funds—1986



Alumni news

□ **Vernon R. Pearson, J.D. '50**, was recently sworn in as chief justice for the Washington State Supreme Court. Born and raised in North Dakota, Chief Justice Pearson earned his B.A. degree from Jamestown (ND) College in 1947, following four years in the navy.

After graduating from the Law School in 1950, Pearson went to the University of Washington to participate in a new course, "legal research and writing." From 1952 to 1969, he practiced law in Tacoma with Davies, Pearson, Anderson and Pearson. (His brother, Claude M. Pearson, J.D. '48, continues to practice under the firm of Davies Pearson P.C.) He was elected to the Washington State Bar Association Board of Governors in 1969. That same year he was appointed by the governor of Washington as one of 12 members of the new Court of Appeals.

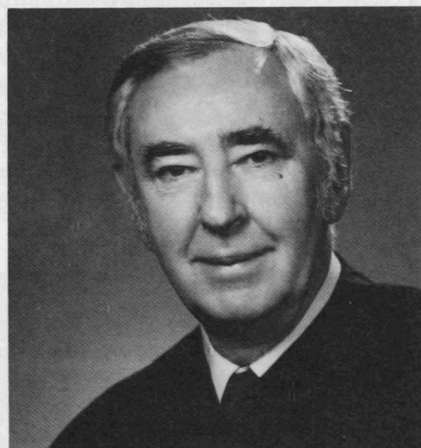
Chief Justice Pearson came to the Washington Supreme Court by appointment in January, 1982, and was elected without opposition to a full six-year term, running from January, 1983 to January, 1989.

□ **Professor Sinai Deutch (LL.M. '75, S.J.D. '76)** was appointed dean of Bar Ilan Law School in Israel, as of October, 1986. He teaches contracts, consumer law, and Jewish law. In 1977 he published a book on unfair contracts, and since then he has published several articles on standard contracts in various law reviews, including an article in the McGill Law Journal entitled, "Controlling Standard Contracts — the Israeli Version," (vol. 30, p. 458).

□ **Willard J. Stone**, of Pasadena, CA, wrote *LQN* recently to explain



John J. Nellis (right) and his father, the late Elton R. Nellis (photo taken in 1968).



The Hon. Vernon R. Pearson

how emergency heart surgery last spring forced him to miss the 50th anniversary celebration of the Class of '36. On May 14, the day before he was to leave for the festivities in Ann Arbor, he was admitted into the hospital, where he underwent eight hours of surgery. Subsequent complications have caused him to withdraw from his law firm of Stone & Doyle and from the American College of Probate Counsel. We know that Mr. Stone was missed by his classmates and we extend our best wishes for a steady recovery.

□ Still another report from our alumni of a back-to-back 50-year career concerns the Nellis family of southeast Michigan. **Elton R. Nellis**, a member of the Class of 1899, practiced law for 77 years and lived to the age of 100, outliving all of his classmates. His son, **John J. Nellis, J.D. '31**, is still in active practice at the age of 79. He is with the firm of Nellis & Jahr, of Westland, Michigan. ☒

Class notes

'34 **George W. Crockett, Jr.**, U.S. representative for the 13th District of Michigan, was elected chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs.

'51 **Louis R. Reif** has been elected chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer of National Fuel Gas Co., in Buffalo, NY.

'53 **J.-G. Castel**, professor of international business law and conflict of laws at Osgoode Hall Law School, of York University in Toronto, has been given the honorary title of distinguished research professor by that university.

'54 **Roderick K. Daane**, former general counsel of The University of Michigan is now of counsel to Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone. Daane is located in the firm's Ann Arbor office, where he is in charge of the firm's education law section.

'56 **Dennis J. Barron** has been named managing partner and chairman of the executive committee of the Cincinnati-based law firm of Frost & Jacobs.

'58 **Bernard J. Kennedy** has been elected president of the National Fuel Gas Co., in Buffalo, NY.

'60 **David N. Hurwitz** has been appointed president and chief operating officer of the Goodson Newspaper Group in New York. After 26 years in

the legal profession, Hurwitz left his position as a founding and senior partner of the law firm Gordon Hurwitz Butowsky Weitzen Shalov & Wein, which he helped establish in 1975.

'61 **Robert M. Steed** has joined Human Resource Services, Inc. The New York-based consulting firm provides a broad range of management consulting services, including senior-level executive search, to law firms and corporate law departments.

'63 **J. Thomas McCarthy**, professor of law at the University of San Francisco, has authored an 800-page treatise, *The Rights of Publicity and Privacy*, published in January, 1987 by Clark Boardman Co., New York.

'64 **Arthur M. Sherwood**, a partner in the Buffalo law firm of Phillips, Lytle, Hitchcock, Blaine & Huber, was elected chairperson of the New York State Bar Association's 3,800-member Trusts and Estates Law Section.

'67 **William M. Brodhead** recently moved to Washington, D.C. to open an office for the firm of Plunkett, Cooney, Rutt, Watters, Stanczyk & Pedersen, P.C.

Charles H. Goodman, senior staff counsel and manager of the environmental law section of Dow Chemical Company's legal department in Midland, MI, has been made an assistant general counsel.

Rea P. Miller, Jr. has been appointed a vice president of Pittsburgh National Bank, an affiliate of PNC Financial Corp.

John H. Stout has been elected a member of the board of directors of Telephone Specialists, Inc., of Minneapolis, MN. A partner in the Minneapolis firm of Fredrikson & Byron, Stout specializes in business planning and finance.

'70 **Richard B. West**, of Dallas, TX, has been named vice president and Southwest regional counsel for CFI Bankers Service Group, a bank compliance software and consulting company.

'71 **Donald F. Tucker** was one of three persons who received a distinguished service award from the Oakland County Bar Association in Michigan. The award acknowledged his work with the association's Task Force on Improved Dispute Resolution.

'72 **Thomas J. Cresswell**, counsel for the Michigan division of Dow U.S.A., has been appointed a senior staff counsel in the company's legal department, in Midland, MI.

Michael L. Hardy was appointed chair of the Environmental Law Committee of the Ohio State Bar Association.

'73 **Matthew Myers** contributed two chapters in a recent book called *Giant Killers*, edited by Michael Perchich.

'74 **Norma Ann Dawson** is now an associate with Mathon and Rosen-sweig in Beverly Hills, CA.

Daniel E. Reidy has become a litigation partner with the new Chicago office of Jones Day Reavis & Pogue.

'75 **Robert A. Katcher** is now the branch chief of the Office of Associate Chief Counsel-International, of the Internal Revenue Service, in Washington, D.C.

'76 **Susan Bandes** has been promoted to the rank of associate professor at DePaul College of Law in Chicago. Two of her articles will be published this spring, one on municipal liability, in *72 Iowa Law Review*; the other, entitled, "Taking Some Rights Too Seriously: The State's Right to a Fair Trial," in *60 Southern California Law Review*.

Charles M. Cobbe has been made a partner in the Dallas, TX law firm of Jackson, Walker, Winstead, Cantwell & Miller.

'77 **Charles G. Schott, III** has been named deputy assistant secretary of commerce for communications and information and deputy administrator of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). NTIA is the principal executive branch agency responsible for the development and presentation of national communications and information policy.

'79 **Harold E. Hamersmith** has been made a partner in the Los Angeles law firm of Thelen, Marrin, Johnson & Bridges.

'80 **Stanley K. Shapiro** has celebrated the first year in his own private practice after spending five years as an associate with Cahill Gordon & Reindel. He has also been appointed co-chair of the Young Lawyers' Committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association. ☒

Deaths

'22 **William C. Palmer**

'25 **M. Gail Leach**, Nov. 20, 1986

'28 **Forbes S. Hascall**, March 1, 1987, in Camden, AL
Walter L. Mass, Jr.

'29 **Oscar C. Sattinger**, Dec. 20, 1986
Jerome J. Friedman, 1981

'30 **Robert N. Torbet**, Oct. 22, 1986, in Toledo, OH
Fred R. Wickham, Dec. 24, 1985

'32 **Paul J. Anderson**

'33 **Robert R. Evans**, Dec. 13, 1986, in Flint, MI
Stuart H. Redner, Oct. 6, 1986

'34 **Merrill E. Olsen**

'35 **Harold H. Emmons, Jr.**, Dec. 23, 1986
W. Vincent Nash, Dec. 5, 1986
Othello D. Thompson, Feb., 1986

'37 **Edward J. Donovan**, Nov. 17, 1986

'40 **Edward S. Biggar**

'45 **Allan B. Schmier**, Jan. 21, 1987

'48 **Albert J. Thorburn**

'50 **K. J. Kavoklis**
William L. Spencer

'52 **Paul D. Hellenga**, Nov. 10, 1985

'53 **Stanley T. Lesser**, Feb. 2, 1987

'56 **Robert Liberman**, Aug. 27, 1986
John H. Marble, Feb. 1, 1984

'61 **Bernard Zylstra**, Mar. 4, 1986

'67 **Theodore J. Floro**, Oct. 13, 1986
Robert M. Flaherty, Mar. 4, 1987, in San Francisco, CA

'69 **David J. Cook**, Feb. 2, 1987, in Ann Arbor, MI

'79 **Philip R. Schichtel**, Dec. 16, 1986
'83 **Daniel W. Cronin**, Nov. 4, 1986, in Flint, MI ☒

Timely questions

Campbell issue shifts from drug testing to locker search

An overflow crowd spilled out into the halls from Room 100 nearly two hours before the start of the final round of the 1986-87 Henry M. Campbell Moot Court Competition. Latecomers soon filled an adjacent room where a video monitor had been set up to accommodate them.

This year's competition was particularly exciting because the panel of final round judges included U.S. Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., as well as Judge Deanell Reece Tacha of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit (a 1971 Law School graduate), and Judge Abner J. Mikva of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit. Law School Dean Terrance Sandalow and Professor Theodore J. St. Antoine also sat on the panel.

The issues of this year's case originally centered around the constitutionality of a hypothetical federal regulation that required airline pilots, mechanics, and flight crews to submit to urinalysis. The first round of competition drew 108 students who comprised 55 teams (two students entered individually in the quarterfinal round).

The very timeliness of the mandatory drug testing issue, however, led to its demise as a moot court subject midway through the competition. Because a similar case is likely to come before the U.S. Supreme Court in the near future, Justice Brennan requested a different issue for the final round.

Eager to keep a Supreme Court justice on the final round panel, the six-student moot court board decided to search for a new topic

for the final rounds. The new case, they felt, should have some issues in common with drug testing (so that participants would not have to begin their research at square one), would be as interesting as drug testing, and would be ready to unveil at the start of the winter term. The board found a topic that fit the bill: weapons searches in public schools.

The new problem focused on an imaginary California high school. In response to escalating student violence, the local school board implemented a well-publicized plan to rid the school of weapons. The plan included magnetometer searches at the school doors and a thorough search of student lock-

ers. The school's principal explicitly ordered the school officials who were to conduct the locker searches to seize only illegal weapons and not any other contraband discovered in the course of the searches.

In one student's locker, school officials discovered a switchblade knife with a nine-inch long blade. They removed the student from class and suspended him. Subsequently, he was expelled for the remainder of the year for violating a school rule which prohibited the possession of weapons on school grounds.

The student brought suit in the U.S. District Court, seeking damages and an injunction allowing him to return to school. After the court ruled in favor of the school board, the student appealed the case to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, which reversed. The school board filed a petition for certiorari in the U.S.



U.S. Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan, Jr. acted as chief justice of the Campbell Court.

Supreme Court. The Court granted the petition, agreeing to hear argument on the following questions:

- 1) Is a search of students' lockers by school officials a search within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment, given that the school owns the lockers?
- 2) Should the "hybrid administrative search" doctrine be extended to allow searches in schools without individualized suspicion, at least in the present context?
- 3) Was the locker search conducted by the school officials reasonable under all the circumstances of this case?

Arguing the final round of the case were four teams which considered the same questions. First place was awarded to the teams of Scott Sinder and Craig Sumner, counsel for the petitioner (second argument) and Judi Lamble and Denise Franklin, counsel for the respondent (second argument). The quarter-final best brief award (which dealt with the drug testing issue) went to the team of Judi Lamble and Denise Franklin, while the semi-final best brief award went to Rick Silverman and Jaye Quadrozzi.

Competitors were enthusiastic about the experience despite the fact that their carefully planned arguments were frequently demolished by the panel's rapid-fire questions.

"The opportunity to argue in front of Justice Brennan and the other distinguished judges added a lot of incentive," Rick Silverman remarked later. "What was more surprising than anything else was that it wasn't quite as frightening as I thought it would be."

Judi Lamble describes it as "the most thrilling 25 minutes of my life." She goes on, "About a week



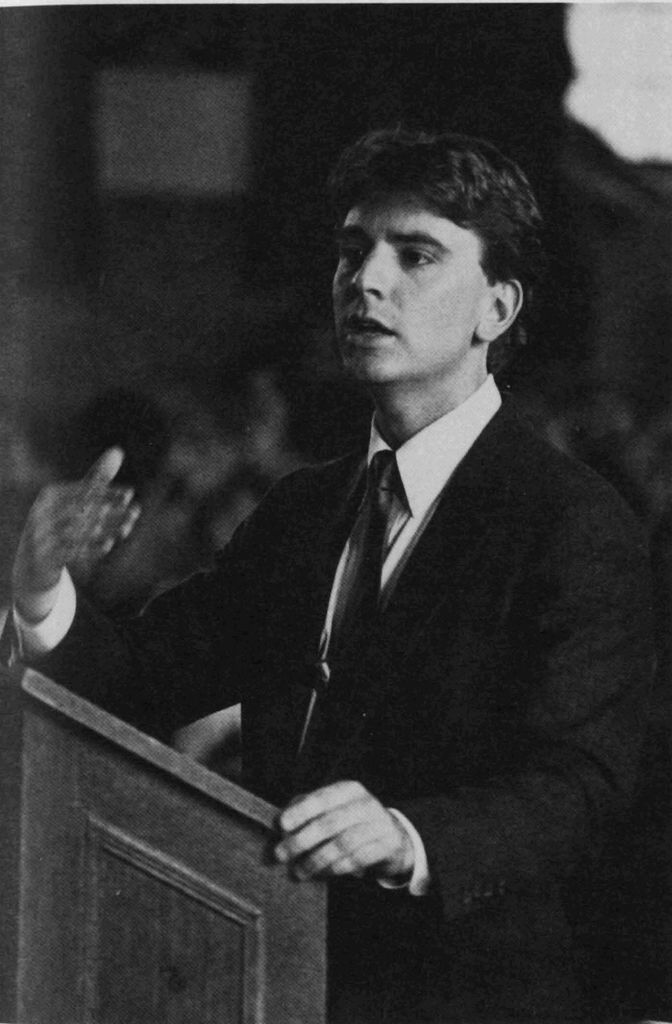
Finalists and judges of the 1987 Henry M. Campbell Moot Court Competition

The Court (front row, seated, left to right): Law School Dean Terrance Sandalow; Hon. Abner J. Mikva, circuit judge, U.S. Court of Appeals (D.C. Circuit); Hon. William J. Brennan, Jr., associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court; Hon. Deanell Reece Tacha, circuit judge, U.S. Court of Appeals (Tenth Circuit); Law School Professor Theodore J. St. Antoine.

The finalists (standing, left to right): Andrew McGuiness, of Ann Arbor, Michigan; George Geller, of Ann Arbor, Michigan; Jaye Quadrozzi, of Mt. Clemens, Michigan; Rick Silverman, of Brooklyn, New York; Craig Sumner, of Walpole, Massachusetts; Scott Sinder, of Akron, Ohio; Denise Franklin, of Huntington Woods, Michigan; Judi Lamble, of Chicago, Illinois.

E V E N T S

◀ Guest justices on the Campbell panel included (from left) Judge Abner J. Mikva, Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., and Judge Deanell Reece Tacha, who is featured in an article in the Alumni section of this issue of LQN.



Scott Sinder presented the oral argument for the petitioner for the winning team of Sinder/Sumberg.



Judi Lamble presented the oral argument for the respondent for the winning team of Lamble/Franklin.



Denise Franklin listened intently to her teammate's argument.

before the final competition my partner and I asked ourselves out loud why we wanted to win. We both felt that to do so at a law school of Michigan's caliber would be an extraordinary achievement. I

wanted to argue in front of Justice Brennan for the sheer honor of the opportunity. We both wanted an all-woman team to make it to the finals. And we did it for our moms." ❖

Kronman presents Cooley Lectures

"Politics, Character, and the Profession of Law," was the umbrella title of the most recent series of Thomas M. Cooley Lectures. The lectures were presented by Anthony T. Kronman, the Edward J. Phelps Professor of Law at the Yale Law School.

Professor Kronman has written extensively about many of the central questions of contract law and commercial law. He has also addressed a range of important issues in legal and political philosophy.

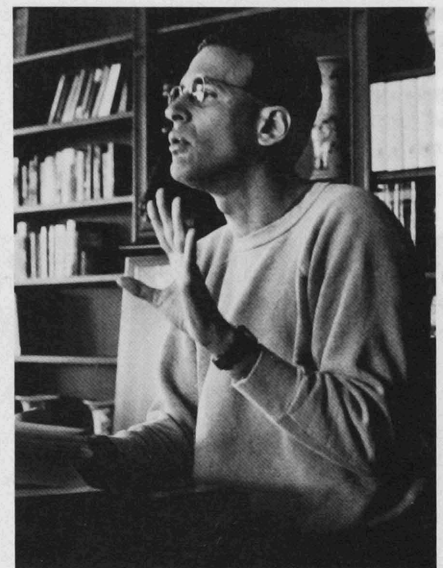
In the Cooley Lectures, he defended what he called "some old-fashioned ideas: that politics is an art which can be practiced well or badly; that the statesman — the person who excels at politics — is distinguished as much by his character...as by any expertise or knowhow; and that an education in the law tends to cultivate the qualities of character in which



Anthony T. Kronman

statesmanship consists, a fact that helps to explain why so many of our statesmen have been lawyers."

The series was presented over a three-day period under the more specific titles of "New Republicans," "Old Statesmen," and "Good Lawyers." An abridged version of the third lecture will be published in the Fall issue of *Law Quad Notes*.



Walter Benn Michaels

Michaels visits as Sunderland Fellow

Walter Benn Michaels, a distinguished literary critic and theorist who has a long-standing interest in legal interpretation, visited the Law School for a week as the winter term Thomas E. Sunderland Faculty Fellow. Michaels is an associate professor of English at the University of California, Berkeley, and the author of numerous articles, including "Is There a Politics of Interpretation?" (*Critical Inquiry*) and a recent book, *The Gold Standard and the Logic of Naturalism*.

During his week in residence, Michaels presented a lecture in Hutchins Hall entitled "Against Theory." He also headed a workshop in the Faculty Room on Ronald Dworkin's recent work, and another on Critical Legal Studies.

The Sunderland Fellowships were established in 1985, and are directed to the support of scholars in a wide range of disciplines other than law.

DeRoy Fellowship sponsors Pescatore

Pierre Pescatore, a highly respected international scholar and jurist, spent a week at the Law School this spring visiting classes and meeting informally with faculty and students. Judge Pescatore recently retired from the European Court of Justice, where he had served with distinction for 18 years. In the 1950s he served as Luxembourg's representative to the U.N., and later as one of the drafters of the Treaty of Rome, which established the European Economic Communities. He has also held the position of professor of law at various universities. His visit was sponsored by the DeRoy Foundation.



Pierre Pescatore

PERPETUITY REFORM

Under the New Uniform Act

by Lawrence W. Waggoner

The following article is adapted from an article soon to be published in the Cambridge Law Journal.

As this article was going to press, the Uniform Act was enacted in Nevada and South Carolina.

The wait-and-see version of perpetuity reform — adopted a few years ago by the American Law Institute as part of the Restatement (Second) of Property (Donative Transfers) (1983) — gained another champion when, last summer, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws approved a Uniform Statutory Rule Against Perpetuities (Uniform Act or USRAP).

Among a number of unique features of the Uniform Act, the method used to delimit the waiting period deserves special notice. The waiting period is the period of time allotted for the contingencies attached to an otherwise invalid property interest to work out harmlessly. In a step believed to be unprecedented, the waiting period adopted by the Uniform Act is a flat period of 90 years.

The 90-year period represents a reasonable approximation of — a proxy for — the period of time that would, on average, be produced by the traditional method of identifying and tracing a set of actual measuring lives and then tacking on a 21-year period following the death of the survivor. The 90-year period was derived from the assumption that the youngest measuring life, the one likely to live the longest, would

usually determine the length of the waiting period, were actual measuring lives to be used. A statistical study, prepared by the reporter as part of the USRAP Drafting Committee's work, suggests that the youngest measuring life, on average, would be about 6 years old. Government statistics indicate that the remaining life expectancy of a 6-year old is between 69 and 70 years. In the interest of arriving at an end number that is a multiple of five, the Uniform Act utilizes 69 years as an appropriate measure of the remaining life expectancy of a 6-year old, which — with the 21-year tack-on period added — yields a waiting period of 90 years.

The traditional assumption, followed in the Restatement (Second) and previous wait-and-see statutes, is that the waiting period must be delimited by reference to measuring lives, so that the waiting period expires 21 years after the death of the last surviving measuring life. Rather than calling into question the necessity or desirability of using measuring lives, the controversy has centered on who the measuring lives should be and how the law should identify them. Two basic methods of identifying measuring lives have been advanced: (i) the *statutory-list method* (used in the Restatement (Second) §1.3, the English Perpetuities & Accumulations Act 1964, §3, and the statutes of a few other common-law jurisdictions) and (ii) the *causal-relationship method* (used in Kentucky Rev. Stat. §381.216 and the statutes of a few other common-law jurisdictions).

Intrinsic to the actual-measuring-lives approach, however, are identification and tracing problems. If the statutory-list method is used, the measuring lives are difficult to describe in statutory language that is both uncomplicated and unambiguous. The statutory language necessary to adopt the causal-relationship

method is not so difficult to draft as it is to apply to actual cases. No matter how the measuring lives are identified, the lives of actual individuals must be traced so as to determine which one is the survivor and when he or she died.

The tracing and identification problems are exacerbated by the fact that it seems to be accepted under both methods that the measuring lives cannot be a static group, assembled once and for always at the beginning. Instead, individuals who were once measuring lives must be dropped from the group on the happening of certain events (such as the individual's divorce, adoption out of the family, or assignment of his or her beneficial interest to another) and, conversely, individuals who were not among the initial group of measuring lives must be allowed to join that group later, if certain events happen (such as marriage, adoption into the family, or receipt of another's beneficial interest by assignment or succession) and if they were living when the interest in question was created. The proxy method eliminates the problems of identifying and tracing a rotating group of measuring lives so intrinsic to the actual-measuring-lives approach. The expiration of a waiting period measured by a flat period of 90 years is easy to determine and unmistakable.

The USRAP Drafting Committee considered possible grounds for resisting the replacement of the actual-measuring-lives approach, despite the gain in administrative simplicity that would result from adopting a flat period of years. One such ground was the idea that the use of actual measuring lives — especially if determined by the causal-relationship method — generates a waiting period that self-adjusts to each situation, somehow extending the dead hand no further than necessary in each case. A flat period of years obviously cannot replicate a self-adjusting function. The concern proved to be unfounded, however: A little inspection revealed that this is not the function performed by the actual-measuring-lives approach. Although that approach produces waiting periods of different lengths from one case to another, the use of actual measuring lives does *not* generate a waiting period that expires at a natural or logical stopping point along the continuum of each disposition, thereby pinpointing the time before which actual vesting ought to be allowed and beyond which it ought not to be permitted. Instead, the actual-measuring-lives approach — whether the measuring lives are determined by statutory list or causal-relationship formula — functions in a rather different way: It generates a period of time that almost always *exceeds* the time of actual vesting in cases in which actual vesting ought to be permitted. The actual-measuring-lives approach, therefore, performs a margin-of-safety function, which is a function that *can* be replicated by the use of a proxy such as the flat 90-year period under the Uniform Act.

The following examples briefly demonstrate the margin-of-safety function of the actual-measuring-lives approach:

Example (1) — Corpus to Grandchildren Contingent on Reaching an Age in Excess of 21. G died, bequeathing property in trust, income in equal shares to G's children for the life of the survivor, then in equal shares to G's grandchildren, remainder in corpus to G's grandchildren who reach age 30; if none reaches 30, to a specified charity.

Example (2) — Corpus to Descendants Contingent on Surviving Last Living Grandchild. G died, bequeathing property in trust, income in equal shares to G's children for the life of the survivor, then in equal shares to G's grandchildren for the life of the survivor, and on the death of G's last living grandchild, corpus to G's descendants then living, per stirpes; if none, to a specified charity.

In both examples, assume that G's family is typical, with two children, four grandchildren, eight great-grandchildren, and so on. Assume further that one or more of the grandchildren are living at G's death, but that one or more are conceived and born thereafter. All of the grandchildren living at G's death were then under the age of 30.

As is typical of cases that violate the common-law Rule Against Perpetuities and to which wait-and-see applies, these dispositions contain two revealing features: (i) they include beneficiaries born *after* the trusts were created, and (ii) in the normal course of events, the final vesting of the interests will coincide with the death of the youngest of these after-born beneficiaries (as in Example (2)) or with some event occurring during the lifetime of that youngest after-born beneficiary (such as reaching a certain age in excess of 21, as in Example (1)).

By tradition, the waiting period is measured by the lives of individuals who must be in being at the *creation* of the interests. In both of the above examples, on the facts given, the youngest measuring life — the one likely to live the longest — is G's youngest grandchild in being at G's death. That grandchild, it should be noted, is undoubtedly the youngest measuring life under either the statutory-list or the causal-relationship method. The key players in these dispositions, however, are the after-born grandchildren, for the youngest of them is likely to live longer than the youngest measuring life. Because the after-born grandchildren are not counted among the measuring lives, the expiration of a waiting period measured in the traditional fashion cannot be thought to *coincide* with the latest point when actual vesting should be allowed — in the above cases, on the death of the last survivor of G's grandchildren, the youngest of whom is after-born. It is the tack-on 21-year part of the waiting period that almost always extends the period sufficiently so that it expires at some arbitrary time *after* that beneficiary's death and thereby validates the dispositions. In Ex-

ample (2), the period of 21 years following the death of the last survivor of the grandchildren who were in being at G's death is normally more than sufficient to cover the death of the last survivor of the grandchildren born after G's death.

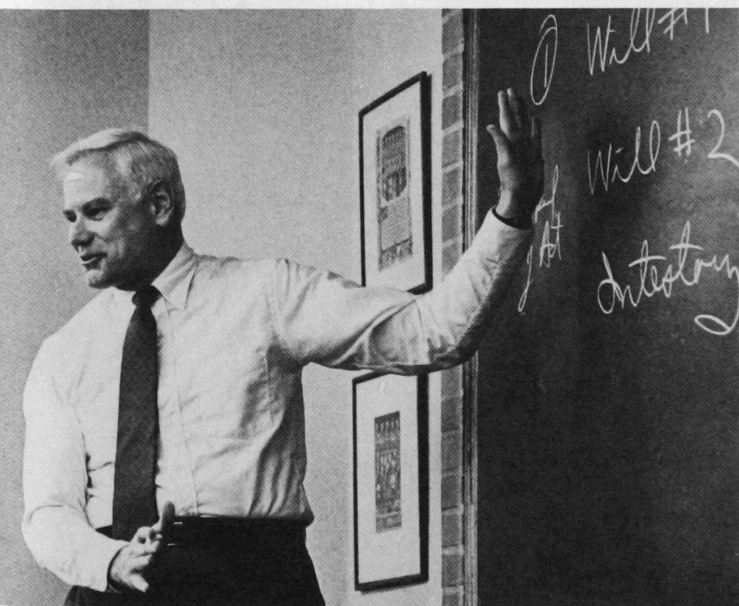
Thus the actual-measuring-lives approach performs a margin-of-safety function. A proxy for this period performs this function just as well. In fact, in one respect it performs it more reliably because, unlike the actual-measuring-lives approach, the flat 90-year period cannot be cut short by irrelevant events. The supposition that the tack-on 21-year part of the period is usually ample to cover the births, lives, and deaths of the after-born beneficiaries relies on the measuring lives' living out their statistical life expectancies. They are not guaranteed to live that long, however. They might all die prematurely, thus cutting the waiting period short — possibly too short to cover these post-creation events. Plainly, no rational connection exists between the premature deaths of the measuring lives and the time properly allowable, in Example (1), for the youngest *after-born* grandchild to reach 30 or, in Example (2), for the death of that youngest *after-born* grandchild to occur. A flat period eliminates the possibility of a waiting period cut short by irrelevant events.

Another question raised by a 90-year waiting period is whether it authorizes excessive dead-hand control. Any concern that it does must be put in a proper perspective: *First*, the Uniform Act does not authorize an increase in aggregate dead-hand control beyond that

which is already possible under the full rigor of the common-law Rule Against Perpetuities by the common practice of utilizing perpetuity saving clauses. In fact, it now seems to be agreed that the waiting period under wait-and-see operates much like a perpetuity saving clause. Dispositions such as those in Examples (1) and (2) are routinely created and are validated by such clauses. No demonstrated harm seems to have befallen society as a result — even though the period of time generated by a perpetuity saving clause can easily exceed 90 years, as can the period of time generated by a waiting period measured by actual measuring lives plus 21 years, whether the causal-relationship or statutory-list method is used. *Second*, the fact that the waiting period under the wait-and-see element of the Uniform Act is 90 years does not mean that vesting in *all* trusts or other property arrangements will be postponed for the full 90 years, or even come close to being postponed for that long. As with a perpetuity saving clause, final vesting in most trusts or other property arrangements will occur far earlier, so that the perpetuity-period component of the clause or its near equivalent, the 90-year waiting period under the Uniform Act, extends unused into the future long after the interests have vested and the trust or other arrangement has been distributed. If excessive dead-hand control is a problem, then, it is not the Uniform Act that is or would be the root cause, but the common-law Rule itself, especially the feature of the common-law Rule that allows the use of perpetuity saving clauses to validate otherwise invalid interests such as those in Examples (1) and (2), above.

For all of the above reasons, which are elaborated in greater detail in an article on the Uniform Act published in 21 Real Property, Probate & Trust J. 569 (1987), the Drafting Committee of the Uniform Act came to believe that a flat 90-year waiting period is to be preferred over the other approaches: Without authorizing dead-hand control beyond that which is routinely invoked by competent drafting, the 90-year waiting period performs the same margin-of-safety function as the actual-measuring-lives approach, performs it more reliably, and performs it with a remarkable ease in administration, certainty in result, and absence of complexity as compared with the uncertainty and clumsiness of identifying and tracing actual measuring lives.

Adopting a flat period of 90 years rather than using actual measuring lives is an evolutionary step in the refinement of the wait-and-see doctrine. Far from revolutionary, it is well within the tradition of that doctrine. The 90-year period makes wait-and-see simple, fair, and workable. Having been endorsed by the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association, the Board of Regents of the American College of Probate Counsel, and the Board of Governors of the American College of Real Estate Lawyers, the Uniform Act deserves serious consideration for adoption by the various state legislatures. ■



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Terrance Sandalow, dean of the Law School since July 1, 1978, announced late last year that he was stepping down from the post this summer to resume teaching and research. The following interview took place shortly before the end of the winter term.

What do you feel is the greatest strength of the Law School at the present time?

Perhaps its most important strength is its tradition of excellence. Over the last nine years, I've come to appreciate, more than I ever had before, the significance of institutional tradition, the ways in which an institution is linked to — or, better yet, draws strength from — its past. Let me give you just one illustration.

Shortly after I became dean, the state of Michigan entered a period of great financial difficulty. Inevitably, appropriations to the University declined markedly. It was a time of considerable risk for the University, and many of us were deeply concerned about whether it could retain its position as one of the world's leading centers of education and research.

One reason the Law School survived that period without damage — and in some ways strengthened — is that our alumni responded to the crisis by increasing their financial support. They did so, I think, because they felt indebted to the School for an outstanding legal education, a debt they could repay only by helping to assure a similar education for succeeding generations. And so the faculty of a generation or two or three generations earlier made an important contribution toward enabling the School to meet the financial exigencies of the recent past.

That's an important, though only one, reason I've come to think of the School's traditions as an important source of its current strength.

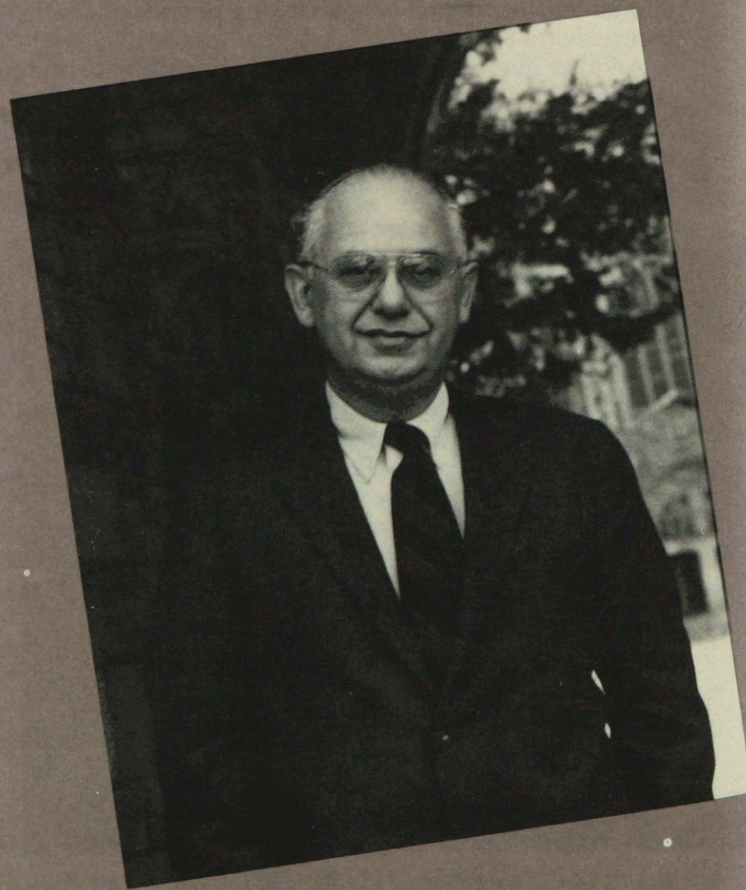
How has the Law School changed in the nine years that you've been dean?

Probably the most important change has to do with the composition of the faculty. We've lost approximately one-third of the faculty members who were active when I became dean, mainly by retirement or death, though we've also lost a few to practice, the bench, and to other law schools. Next year, the faculty will be somewhat larger than it was nine years ago and about half will have been hired during that nine-year period.

Among the faculty members we lost were a significant number who were major figures in the history of the School, superb teachers and legal scholars of the first rank. It's a tribute to the underlying strength of the School that, despite these losses, the faculty is as strong now as ever before in its history, perhaps stronger. In part, that's because younger members of the faculty who were regarded as promising a decade ago have become significant scholars. But we've also added a large number of very talented people. About one-third of these were recruited from other faculties; the rest were new to academic life, mainly young people several years out of law school, though two had distinguished professional careers before joining us.

The last nine years in retrospect:

An interview with Dean Terrance Sandalow



A second important change concerns the intellectual orientation of the faculty. During the past decade, the Law School has established much closer relationships with the rest of the University, continuing — but also strengthening and cementing — a trend that began some years earlier, while Frank Allen was dean. Nearly 20 percent of the faculty now hold joint appointments in other units of the University, almost all in liberal arts departments. The joint appointments are, however, only a formal expression of intellectual relationships that extend much more widely across the faculty.

Closer ties with the rest of the University are a natural outcome of the faculty's efforts to broaden the School's intellectual base. Legal scholars began to develop an interest in other disciplines as they came to appreciate that the techniques and understanding of other disciplines might help to answer many questions that lawyers confront — whether, for example, the death penalty is administered in a racially discriminatory way, or vertical integration threatens competition. Although legal scholars continue to look to other disciplines for such help, they have also come to appreciate that familiarity with other disciplines may have other uses. Other disciplines may, for example, offer new ways of thinking about legal phenomena or suggest questions that might not occur to someone who looks at law only from the inside.

The law faculty's growing interest in other disciplines has coincided with an increased interest in law and legal institutions among scholars in other disciplines. As an example, the law is a vast repository of experience about the problems encountered in interpreting texts. Both the problems and the ways in which the law has dealt with them are of interest to scholars primarily concerned with textual interpretation in other settings.

The way has thus been opened for fruitful exchange between lawyers and specialists in many other fields. The consequence for the Law School has been a greatly enriched curriculum and a significant increase in the range and power of the faculty's scholarship.

What accomplishments do you feel most proud of during your nine years as dean?

Well, I really don't think about the accomplishments in personal terms. It's been my good fortune to serve as dean during a period in which the School has flourished, but the achievements are those of the institution, not of any one person. Many people — the current faculty, staff, and alumni; members of the central administration; and, as I've already said, earlier faculty and administrators — contributed to making the Law School the great institution that it is. I know that sounds pious, but I don't mean it that way. I'm completely prepared to acknowledge that some people — for example, Bill Frye, who served as academic vice-president during most of the time I've been dean — contributed more than many others, and I'd like to think I'm one of those. But one of the things I've learned during the last nine years is just how much any achievement depends on the efforts of many peo-

ple, often including some whose participation is so far in the background that it's not readily visible.

Which reminds me that, in thinking about the many people who've made important contributions, one ought not to ignore the students. They're not merely consumers of the School's educational product, but important contributors to the quality of its program. It's not just that students learn a great deal from one another. We tend to forget that it takes good students to make good teachers.

Let's phrase that question another way, then. What changes in the Law School over the past decade are you most pleased about?

That's not easy because so many important changes have taken place during that time, but I suppose there are three from which I personally take the greatest pleasure.

One I've already mentioned, i.e., the significant broadening of the faculty's intellectual base and the establishment of closer intellectual relationships with the rest of the University. Historically, law schools were fairly self-contained units, on the whole rather isolated from the intellectual life of the universities of which they were nominally a part. That is surely no longer true at Michigan. The School is leading the way toward a new conception of legal education, one in which professional training does not break sharply with liberal education, but is regarded as continuous with it.

Another important achievement of the past decade is a substantial reduction in class size. We've managed to reduce average class size by 15 to 20 percent. Every first-year student now has at least one small section, generally of no more than 24 students. In fact, approximately half of our classes now have no more than 30 students.

Smaller classes serve a number of purposes. Students prefer them because they have more opportunity to participate in class discussion and because they find the atmosphere less intimidating. Small classes also permit the faculty to experiment with teaching techniques of a kind that are not well suited to large classes and to provide the students with writing experience.

Equally important, though I think less well appreciated, is that class size may affect the kinds of intellectual issues than can fruitfully be taken up in class discussion. Large classes work as well as they have in law schools because of the discipline imposed by the case method. They work much less well when the issues are less well defined than they are in appellate opinions — when, for example, the question is how to design a regulatory scheme or the responsiveness of law to social change. It's for that reason that I've regarded reduction in class size as a high priority. It's closely linked to the changing intellectual content of legal education.

A third important change is that, during the past decade we have, for the first time, achieved the capacity to meet the financial needs of every person admitted to the Law School. The generosity of alumni is partly responsible for our ability to do so, but Sue

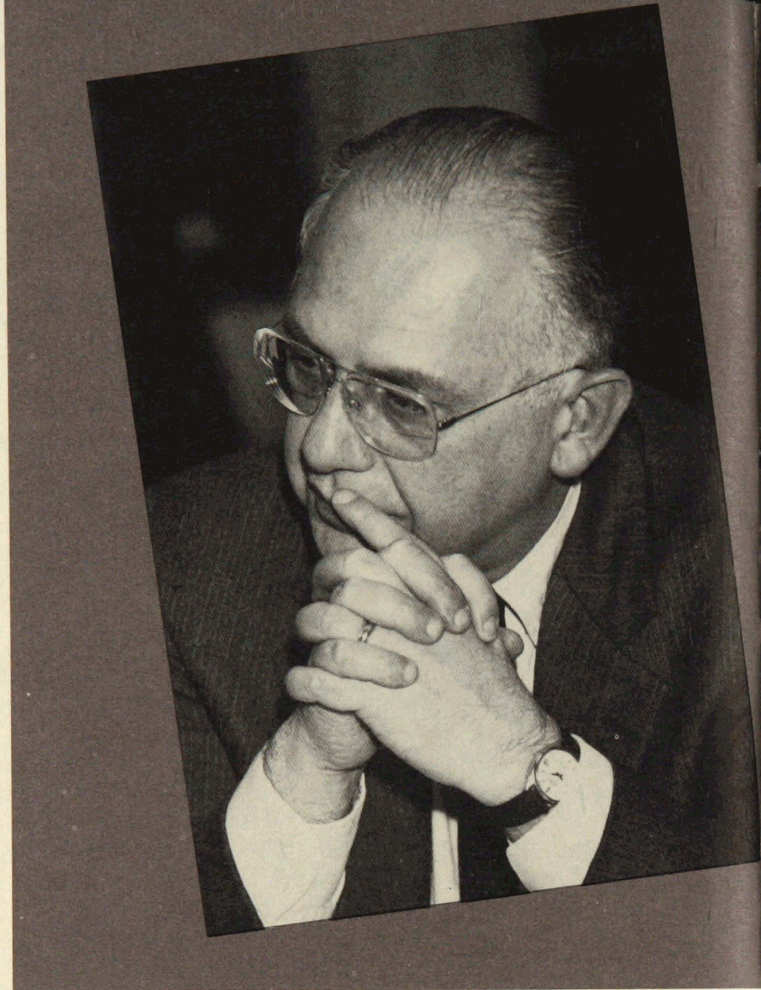
Eklund, who assumed primary responsibility for our financial aid program shortly after I became dean, is entitled to a great deal of the credit. Sue's creative administration of our financial aid funds has enabled us to meet the needs of many more students than would be possible if the program were less imaginatively administered.

Meeting those needs is important because it enables us to attract outstanding students who otherwise would be unable to afford Michigan, but even more because of the social importance of assuring that the best education available is open to individuals without regard to their economic circumstances. It's especially important that Michigan be able to do that. The University's greatest achievement, historically, was in demonstrating that a public university, open to all, could provide an education of the same quality as at one time was provided only by the great private universities. One of the rewards of being dean of this School is the frequency with which one hears from alumni who grew up in families of modest means and who attribute their current success to the opportunities that a legal education at Michigan opened to them.

In the past, open access to the University was maintained by low tuition. The cost of the educational program was borne primarily by legislative appropriations. In recent years, Michigan — as most other public universities — has increasingly been required to rely on tuition to maintain the quality of its educational program. Financial aid programs have thus become increasingly important, as the only means by which we can continue to assure access to the School for all persons, whatever the economic circumstances of their families.

What differences have you observed in the students over the past decade?

As far as I can see, the student body has not changed in any significant way. It has always been an outstanding group of students, and it is today. One hears a lot these days about changing student moods, about how the current generation of students is more career oriented and less idealistic than its recent predecessors. The perception is so widespread that it probably has some foundation, but my own impression is that the point is overstated. The vast majority of students have always, and rightly, been concerned about their future careers, even the supposedly more idealistic generation of the late '60s and early '70s. It's true that somewhat fewer students now are taking positions in the public sector, but I doubt that has much to do with their supposed lack of idealism. What's more important is that there are now fewer jobs available in the public sector and that the salary gap between private practice and the public sector is much greater than it was 10 or 20 years ago. The idealism of today's students may, in fact, be partly responsible for the reduction in the number entering public service. Most students in this and similar law schools are politically more liberal than the current administration and do not regard working for it as a likely vehicle for expressing their ideals.



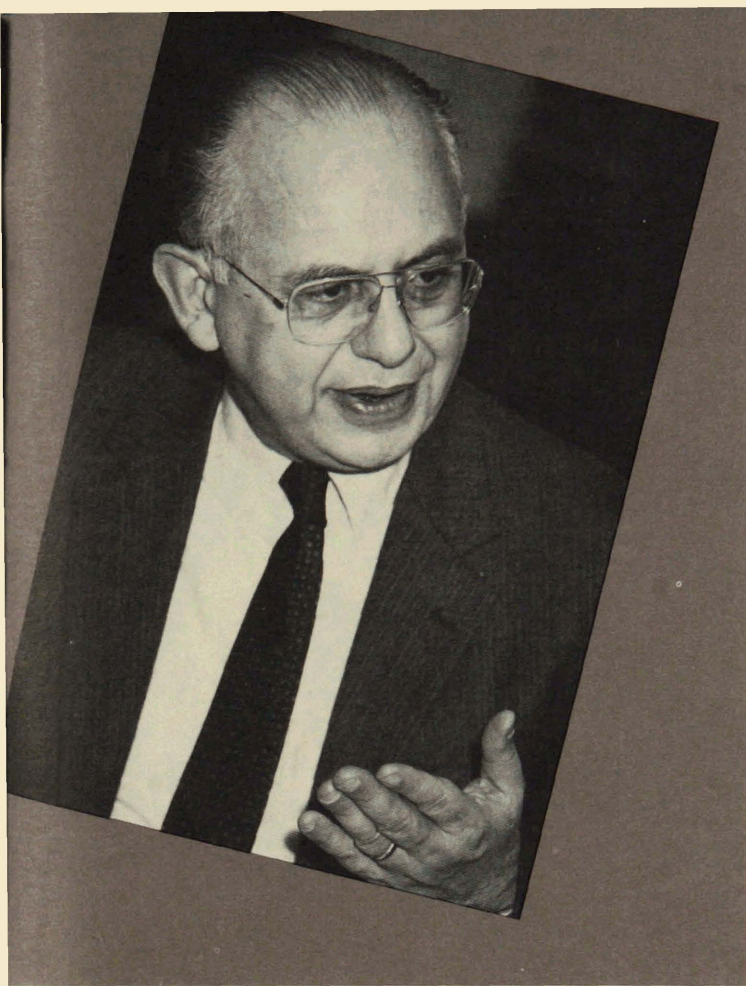
The range of *pro bono* activities in which students engage while in school is at least as great now as at any time since I've been here. Just in the past few years students have taken the initiative in forming an immigration clinic, an unemployment compensation clinic, and Student Funded Fellowships, an organization that each year raises a considerable amount of money — mainly from students — to support summer internships with governmental and "public interest" agencies.

It's true that I come into contact with fewer students than other faculty members do, but those I talk to don't seem to me to be unconcerned about ethical issues or, what especially troubles some of them, the moral significance of a life in the law. Surveys show that today's students are somewhat more conservative than their recent predecessors, but I don't think that ought to be confused with a lack of idealism.

What about the composition of the student body? Has that changed in any significant way?

There's been a continuing increase in the number of women students. The trend really began 15 years ago. By 1978, when I became dean, women made up about 25 percent of the entering class. This year they represented nearly 40 percent of our first-year class.

Alumni who graduated when there were very few women in the School sometimes ask me what effect this has had on the Law School. I tell them that it's had a profound impact. There are many more smart people



around. The entry of women into the profession has significantly increased the number of very able applicants and, thus, the competition for admission and the quality of the student body.

Other than that, I don't think that the presence of women in large numbers has had any significant impact on the School. I don't see the slightest evidence that, as I think some alumni fear, women students are less serious than their male counterparts. The presence of a large number of women probably does heighten the level of interest in so-called "women's issues," but these are, after all, among the most important legal and social issues that the society now confronts and one expects that they would receive a great deal of attention in a law school.

How has the legal profession changed over the past decade?

For the graduates of this School, the most important change has been an acceleration of the trend toward larger and larger law firms. When I was practicing law in Chicago in the early '60s, there were probably no more than two firms that had more than 50 lawyers. Now firms of 200 or more are not uncommon and there are many firms with more than 100 lawyers.

The growth in the number of large firms has increased competition for the graduates of the better law schools, which has led to startling increases in the salaries of young lawyers. These large incomes are nice, especially for someone with loans to repay, but

they also entail serious costs. As the firms have increased salaries, they have also increased pressure on lawyers to bill more and more hours. It's not uncommon for lawyers to bill 2000 to 2300 hours a year, which can only be done if several hundred additional hours are spent in the office. A schedule of that kind interferes with an individual's ability to maintain a personal life, to become involved in community activities, to read, and to engage in various other activities that contribute to a satisfying life.

The pressure on young attorneys to specialize early in their careers has also intensified. As a result, law firms risk producing lawyers who are competent technicians but who lack the range of professional experience that good lawyers require. In this respect, the effects of early specialization and of increased pressure to put in very long hours are cumulative. They both work to deny young lawyers the breadth of experience necessary to develop judgment, which has been and ought to remain the chief stock in trade of mature lawyers.

The dramatic rise in starting salaries for our graduates is probably responsible, or at least partly responsible, for another development that I think is worrisome, the increasing concentration of our graduates in large firms located in the largest metropolitan areas. I regard that as worrisome even though I've not the slightest doubt that the lawyers in those firms serve the public interest quite as much as do lawyers in other settings. It's just that I think the nation would be better served if the extraordinary pool of talent represented by the graduates of the major law schools were more dispersed than it now is. Last year, 50 percent of our graduates went to five cities — New York, Chicago, Washington, Detroit, and Los Angeles. Three-quarters went into private practice, mostly with large firms. The public would be better served if they spread out in more directions, some to small and middle-size communities, some to government, and so on.

It's difficult for a young person to choose one of those alternatives when there's such a great disparity in the salaries. In most big cities, the starting salary for a new lawyer is around \$50,000-\$55,000. In New York, it's even higher. Even the lower figure is twice the starting salary for a government lawyer and a great deal more than firms in smaller cities or "public interest" firms can pay. My point is not to be critical of the large firms, but to point to a situation that I think is troubling. Unfortunately, I've no solutions to offer. Perhaps the problem will correct itself, as some young lawyers fail to achieve partnerships or discover that they don't like life in the big city or in large firms.

What implications do you think these changes will have for legal education?

They're likely to increase the pressure on law schools to provide students with more "practical" experience and more specialized training. I hope that those pressures will be resisted. Our responsibility is to educate students in a liberal tradition, not simply to prepare them for narrow professional tasks. We ought to be concerned with the ways in which a legal educa-

tion can help to enrich the lives of our graduates, but even if we conceive of our mission more narrowly, solely as preparing students for their professional responsibilities, I'm persuaded that we'll serve them and the public best by providing a broad, general education in the law. In fact, trends in practice may make that more important now than ever before.

How has the Law School been affected by changes in the legal profession up to this point?

There's been a proliferation of increasingly specialized courses. I don't think that's due mainly to student demand or pressure from employers. It's a natural consequence of increasing specialization in the profession. Whether or not there's been a litigation explosion, about which experts differ, we've certainly experienced a law explosion during recent decades. The same pressures that have brought more specialization in practice have led faculty members to become increasingly specialized. Maintaining expertise in a field has required law teachers, just as practicing lawyers, to define their fields more and more narrowly.

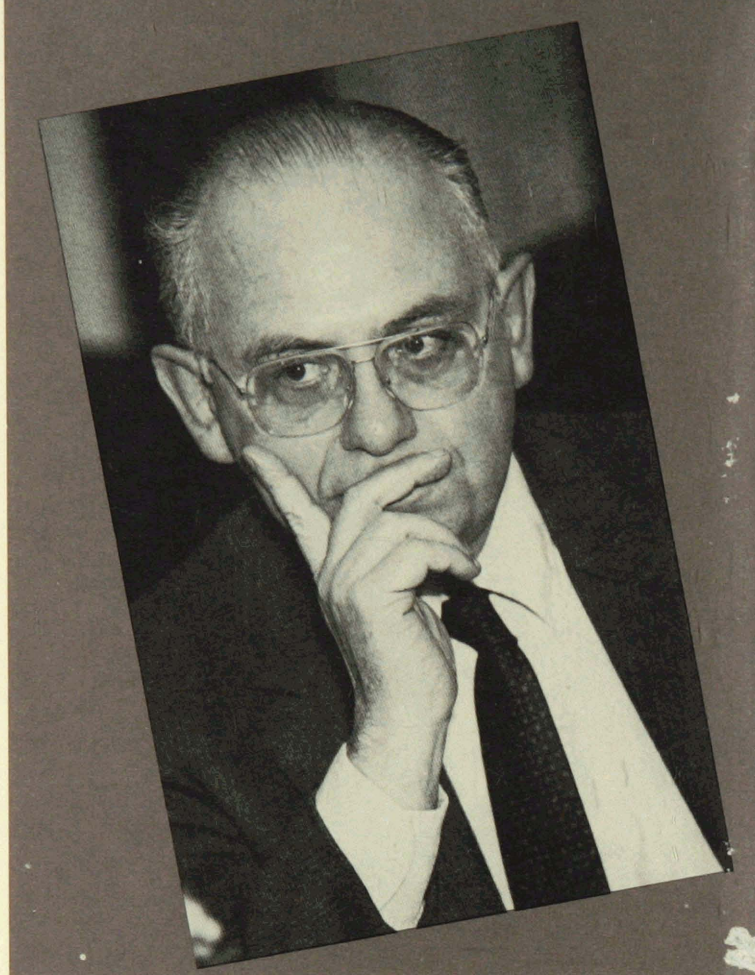
Also, as the number of large firms has grown, there has been a substantial increase in the number of firms that come to the Law School to recruit. Nine hundred potential employers sign up to interview here each year, mostly private firms. Following the on-campus interview, students are invited to the employers' offices for further interviews and, while there, are likely to be lavishly entertained. Since students average about 20 interviews at the School and may visit the offices of five or 10 potential employers at locations across the country, one might say — without risk of exaggeration — that attention to studies in the fall term is less than ideal. This is a serious problem at all the major law schools and a subject of great concern to their faculties, but we've not yet figured out a solution.

What are the main challenges facing the next dean?

Well, in line with what I said earlier, I'd prefer to think of them as challenges facing the School, particularly because those I'd identify are more the responsibility of the faculty than of the dean. In any event, I'd emphasize two, one involving the curriculum and the other relating to faculty appointments. Both, incidentally, seem to me to involve issues facing law schools generally, not just Michigan.

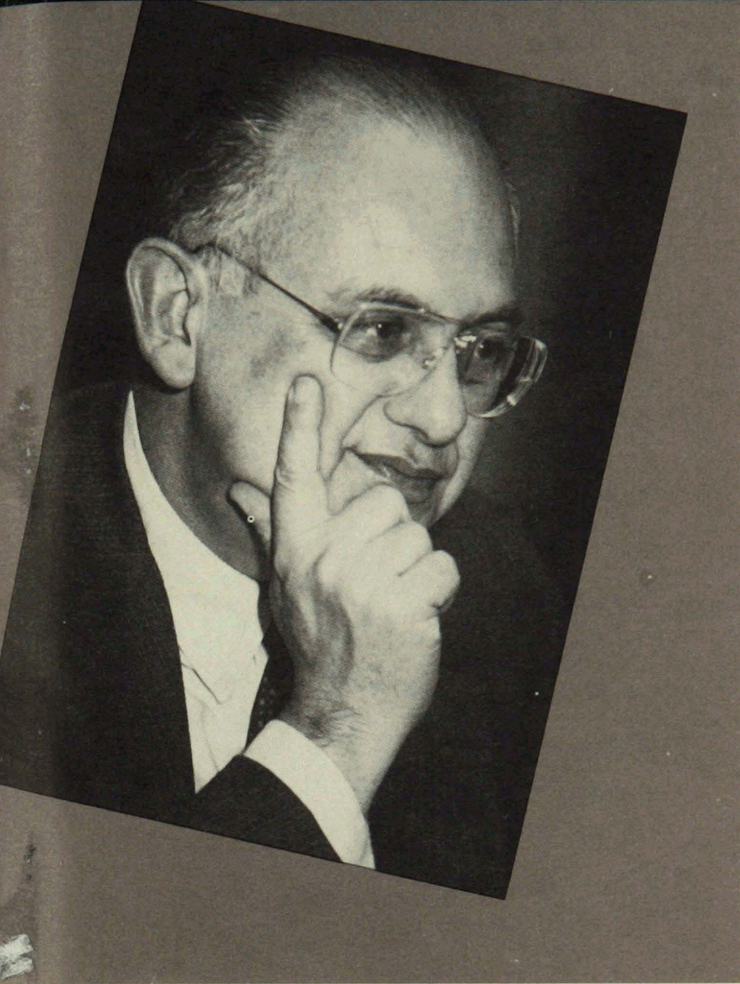
My greatest disappointment as dean is the School's failure to think its way through to significant curricular reform. Of course, quite a bit of curricular change has occurred — the list of required courses has been modified, many new courses have been added, some old courses are taught differently, and so on — but I'd characterize it as tinkering. What's required, I think, is a more fundamental rethinking of the curriculum.

We offer students an extraordinary variety of courses, seminars, and clinical opportunities — well over one hundred each year. I've already mentioned the proliferation of specialized courses. In addition, we've greatly increased the range of offerings that aim at acquainting students with differing ways of looking at law and legal institutions. But what students take



from this remarkably rich smorgasbord is pretty much left to chance. Part of the problem is that the second and third years are entirely elective. Free election among second- and third-year courses may have made sense when nearly all upper-level courses were aimed at developing analytic skills and teaching doctrine through appellate opinions, but it's considerably harder to justify in the face of the greater diversity of intellectual approaches now reflected in the curriculum.

The elective system is only part of the problem, however. The faculty, acting collectively, needs to give more attention to the ways in which course offerings fit together. At present, the way in which each course is taught is left almost entirely to the individual teaching it. That not only makes it difficult to develop a sequence of courses, it sometimes leaves students with some very strange ideas. Let me give you one example. I've had students tell me, in all seriousness, that tort law is rooted in economics, but that contracts rests more on philosophy. These students apparently failed to understand that the happenstance of teacher assignment had affected the approaches taken in the courses they had taken, that they might as easily have examined contracts from an economic perspective and employed philosophy to study torts. I assume the faculty members meant to convey a quite different lesson, that philosophy, economics — and, of course, various other disciplines — are potentially useful in thinking through legal issues in all areas of the law. I don't



teaching and to the administration of the school. During the past several decades, law schools have come to expect faculty members to undertake scholarly activity as well. Schools like Michigan seek to attract men and women who are, or are likely to become, leading scholars, individuals who will deepen our understanding of law and legal institutions.

As law schools have increased their scholarly aspirations, the tenure decision has become increasingly important. Our ability to predict whether a young teacher will develop as a scholar is no greater than that of other faculties in the university — or, I suppose, than is the ability of law firms to predict which of the associates they hire will develop in ways that will make them suitable partners. One might expect, therefore, that some percentage of young faculty members would be denied tenure. In general, however, law schools have not developed a tradition, as most other university departments have, of denying tenure to a reasonable fraction of the young teachers they appoint. In recent years, law schools have begun to take the tenure decision more seriously, but because of their lack of experience, the tenure decision produces a good deal more institutional stress in law schools than it does in other departments, which are more accustomed to serious tenure decisions and which have, therefore, developed ways of coping with the process.

It's a fair question whether law schools can ever develop a tradition like that which exists elsewhere in universities. The young people we seek to attract typically have very bright prospects in practice, with incomes far above those they can anticipate as teachers. If a substantial fraction are to be denied tenure, academic life becomes less secure than practice as well as less rewarding financially. That's not an ideal prescription for attracting people into teaching. My own view is that the kind of people we want to attract — men and women who are self-confident and strongly motivated toward an academic life — will accept the risk, but I recognize that other views are possible.

Unless law schools can find a way to deal with the tenure problem, I doubt that they'll be able to achieve their scholarly aspirations. In part, that's because we will, inevitably, make too many mistakes at the time of initial appointment, but that's not the only problem. Reluctance to deny tenure leads faculties to be too conservative in making appointments. We'd be better off, I think, if we were more venturesome, offering opportunities to interesting people who might fail, but who also seem to have great upside potential.

What do you plan to do for the next year?

I'm eagerly looking forward to those activities that led me to academic life in the first place. Next year I'll be on sabbatical, four months in Washington and six months in London. I plan to spend most of my time reading — refueling intellectually — though I hope also to do some writing. I've managed to do some writing while dean, but I've been drawing on intellectual reserves built up in an earlier period. It's time to rebuild those reserves. After that, I look forward to coming back and teaching a year from September. ☒

think the current *laissez-faire* curriculum, in which every faculty member and every student proceeds in his or her own way, is the best way to convey an understanding of the uses and limits of other disciplines in thinking about legal issues.

There are a number of other objectives at which I think curriculum reform should aim. Hardly any member of the faculty would agree with all of them, and most would probably list objectives that I wouldn't. Of course, they wouldn't agree with one another either. That's why the present curriculum continues despite a good deal of dissatisfaction with it — inertia. In a faculty as strong and diverse as ours, comprehensive curricular reform is almost certainly not feasible, but I'd like to think that progress toward a more coherent curriculum is possible. It ought to be possible for groups of like-minded faculty to devise a number of alternative programs, any one of which would be more coherent than the current program. Over time, these experiments might yield consensus on the appropriate direction for general reform, but even if no consensus emerged, the effort would be worthwhile.

You mentioned two major challenges. What's the other?

The other concerns faculty appointments, particularly tenure policy. Historically, law schools were mainly teaching institutions. With some notable exceptions, faculty members devoted themselves primarily to

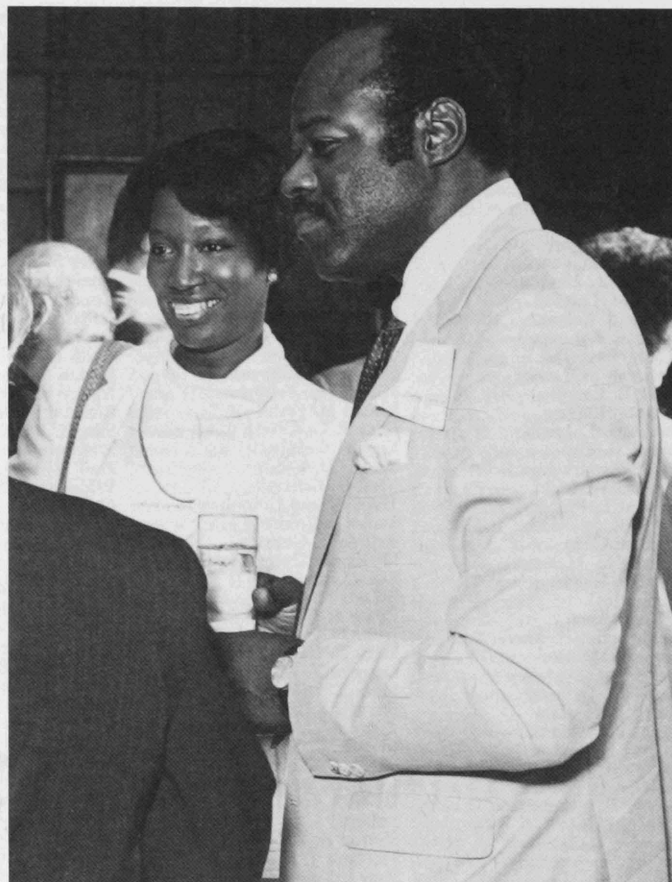
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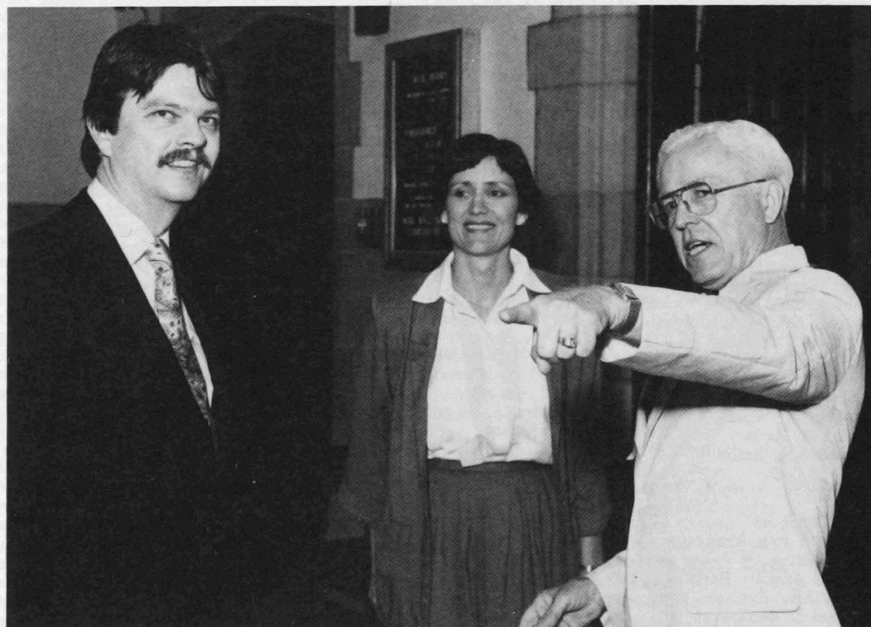
1986

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 Margaret Chon
 Amy Louise Comstock
 Maureen Margaret Crough
 Mark Jonathan Davis
 Mary Rose De Young
 Richard Norbert Drake
 Jeremy Mark Firestone
 Peter Gosselin
 Fitzgerald
 Robert Shelley Forman
 Thomas Patrick Fredell
 Nancy Tara Gardner
 Andrew M. Gaudin
 Charles Gerard Goedert
 Robert Blender Gordon
 Abner S. Greene
 Gerald Lyle Greengard
 Robert Hall Hafner
 Matthew Ian Hafter
 Kyle William Henderson
 Rick L. Hindmand
 Sandra Ann Hoffmann
 Donald J. Hutchinson
 Mary Elizabeth Itin
 Howard Bruce Iwrey
 Jonathan Brent Jacobs
 Martha Jean Juelich
 Harlan David Kahn

Helen Kim
 Andrew George Klevorn
 Lawrence Joseph Knopf
 Elizabeth Carolyn Koch
 Audrey Lynn Krasnow
 Joan Miriam Kripke
 Sylvia Rebeca Lazos
 Karen Kauper Legault
 Judith Sue Lieb
 Veronique Marcelle Liem
 Andrea Elizabeth Lodahl
 Gregg Foster Lombardi
 Earl Wai Lui
 Melody Lynn McCoy
 Ralph Robin McKee
 James Ritchie Modrall
 Mitchell Adam Mondry
 Joanna Louise Moore
 William John Moreland
 Thomas Ross Morris
 Lettie Ester Moses
 Scott Edward Munzel
 Patricia Murray
 John Copeland Nagle
 James Jay Narens
 Nora Anne Naughton
 Megan Pinney Norris
 Carole Lau Nuechterlein
 Amy Susan Oshansky
 Lynda Jaye Oswald
 Anne Elizabeth Parker
 Nathaniel Louis Pernick
 Rebecca Lynn Raftery
 Kevin Victor Recchia
 Steven Arthur Roach
 Andrew Dean Roth
 Bernadette Celia
 Sargeant
 William Cameron
 Schaefer
 Kenneth Lask Schneyer
 George P. Schober
 Jeff Eric Scott
 Edward Harold Shakin
 Douglas Bruce Shapiro
 Robert Richard Shuman
 David B. Sickle
 Russell Flenoyd
 Smith, III
 Bradley Merrill
 Thompson
 Kevin T. Tottis
 Kathryn Anne Van Dagens
 Dean Scott Van Drasek
 Susan Lynne
 Vogel-Vanderson
 Peter Joel C. Young



Anita L. Jenkins '74 and James R. Jenkins '73



James C. Van Dyke '72, Ann Saddler,
 and Roy F. Proffitt

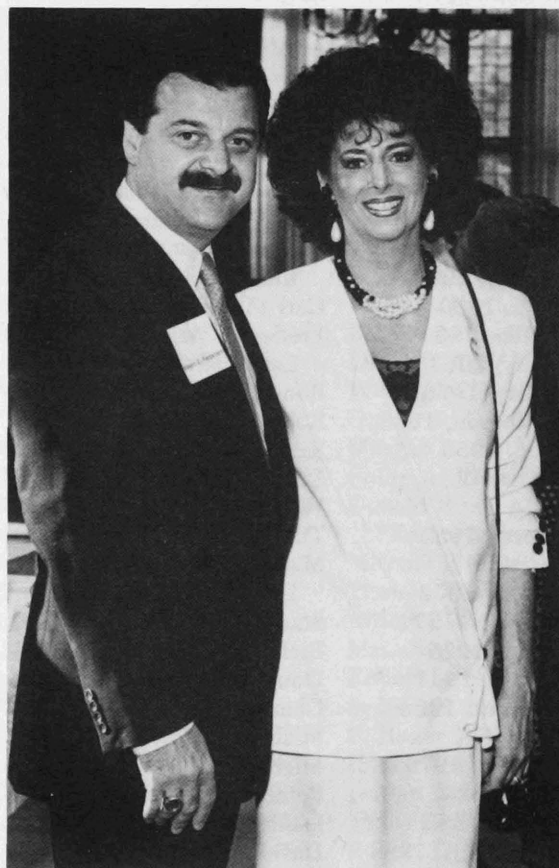
D O N O R G R O U P S

Frederick C.
 Schafrick, 1973
 Peter D. Schellie, 1970
 John E. Schippel, 1959
 Brooke Schumm III, 1980
 Robert G. Schuur, 1955
 James M. Schwartz, 1969
 Leonard B. Schwartz, 1959
 Mark H. Scoblionko, 1968
 Edwin D. Scott, 1971
 Michael Scott, 1958
 Paul F. Sefcovic, 1971
 Paul M. Seibold, 1969
 Oliver E. Seikel, 1962
 Dorothy A. Servis, 1948
 Robert W. Sharp, 1950
 Myron M. Sheinfeld, 1954
 Robert O. Shepler, 1950
 James M. Sheridan, 1965
 Arthur M. Sherwood, 1964
 Susan R. Shimer, 1960
 Alvin V. Shoemaker, 1963
 Lelan F. Sillin Jr., 1942
 Erwin S. Simon, 1937
 Joel N. Simon, 1960
 Thomas H. Singer, 1959
 Roger C. Siske, 1969
 Albert A. Smith, 1937
 Wendell A. Smith, 1959
 George E. Snyder, 1960
 Jack R. Snyder, 1964
 Richard K. Snyder, 1963
 H. David Soet, 1960
 J. Douglas Sorensen, 1971
 Theodore Souris, 1949
 Lawrence W.
 Sperling, 1956
 Larry J. Spilkin, 1967
 Dale R. Sprik, 1971
 James A. Sprunk, 1949
 Neil Staebler, NA
 C. Frederic Stanton, 1924
 Gillian Steinhauer, 1976
 Roy L.
 Steinheimer Jr., 1940
 Robert J. Stewart, 1958
 S. Ronald Stone, 1962
 James W. Stoudt, 1939
 Robert B. Stringer, 1972
 John J. Stroh Jr., 1961
 William K. Strong, 1960
 Stanley S. Stroup, 1969
 R. Gregory Stutz, 1972
 Joseph D. Sullivan, 1958
 Robert H. Swart, 1970

Edward D.
 Sybesma Jr., 1971
 Judith L. Teichman, 1966
 Arbie R. Thalacker, 1960
 Stanley G. Thayer, 1950
 W. Gerald Thursby, 1961
 Larry J. Titley, 1972
 James M. Trapp, 1961
 David F. Ulmer, 1952
 Michael D. Umphrey, 1967
 Thomas W. VanDyke, 1963
 John A. VanLuvanee, 1972
 David P. VanNote, 1957
 George A. Vinyard, 1977
 Richard F. Vitkus, 1965
 Daniel W. Vittum Jr., 1964
 W. Stanley Walch, 1959
 Richard J. Walsh, 1952
 Johnnie M. Walters, 1948
 Max Robert Wehrli, 1972
 Rainer R. Weigel, 1958
 Stanley R.
 Weinberger, 1954
 Walter H. Weiner, 1953
 Herbert N.
 Weingarten, 1951
 David E. Weiss, 1969
 Richard I. Werder Jr., 1982
 Sara E. Werder, 1982
 Edwin N. West, 1935
 Robert J. White, 1972
 Joseph D. Whiteman, 1960
 Jane S. Whitman, 1952
 R. Bruce Whitney, 1971
 Kent E. Whittaker, 1960
 Jacques L. Wiener, 1931
 N. Frank Wiggins, 1972
 Reamer W. Wigle, 1949
 Donald M.
 Wilkinson Jr., 1954
 Clay R. Williams, 1960
 John Paul Williams, 1959
 Lloyd E. Williams Jr., 1961
 Mark D. Willmarth, 1977
 James M. Wilsman, 1964
 Norman L. Winn, 1964
 James M. Winning, 1948
 Georgetta A. Wolff, 1971
 Dick H. Woods Jr., 1968
 John R. Worthington, 1955
 Charles Wright III, 1942
 Lloyd A. Wright, 1952
 Kathryn D. Wriston, 1963
 Mrs. Ruth E. Yakes, NA
 Nick E. Yocca, 1958
 Harvey J. Zameck, 1968



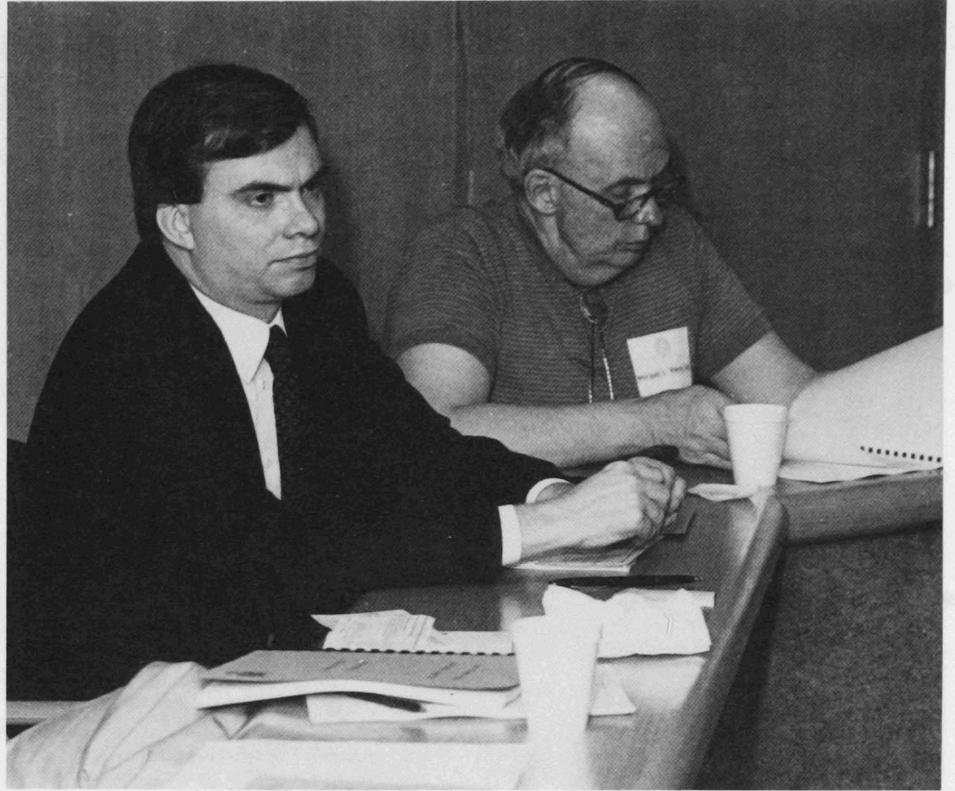
James Stariha '61, and Paul McKenney '74
 Gerald Stoetzer '38 and Richard Katcher '43



Robert Feldstein '63 and Adrienne Feldstein

M A T C H I N G G I F T S

Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc.
The Travelers Corp.
Trinova Corp.
TRW, Inc.
Union Carbide Corp.
Union Mutual Charitable Foundation
Union Pacific Corp.
USG Foundation, Inc.
USX Corp.
United States Steel Corp.
United Technologies Corp.
The Upjohn Co.
Vulcan Materials Co.
Warner-Lambert Co.
Westinghouse Electric Corp.
Whirlpool Corp.
White Consolidated Industries, Inc.
The Williams Companies
Wisconsin Electric Power Co.
Xerox Corp.
Arthur Young Foundation
William Zinsser & Co.



John Beisner '78 and Morgan Fitch, Jr. '48



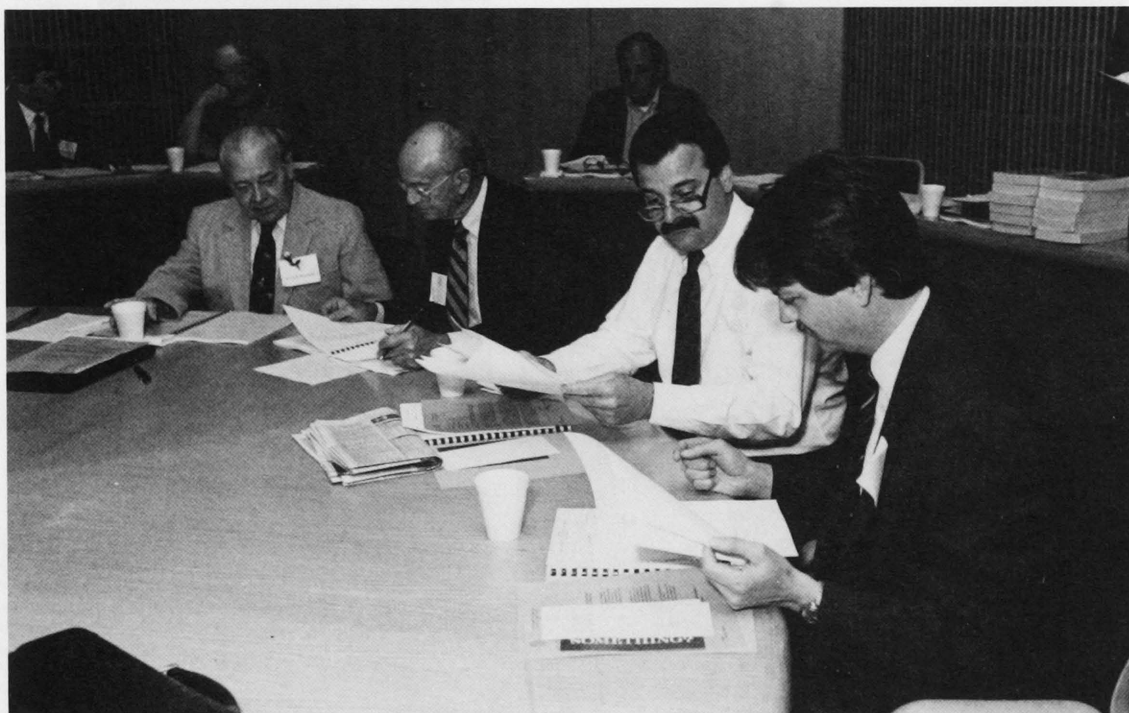
NATIONAL COMMITTEE



Warren Elliott '52



Patricia Curtner '78 and Murray Feiwel '63



From left: Gerald Stotzer '38, Richard Katcher '43, Robert Feldstein '63, and James Van Dyke '72

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

*Jean Proffitt, Assistant Dean Jonathan Lowe,
Dean Terrance Sandalow and Ethel Safir*



John M. Nannes '73 and Sidney C. Kleinman '57



*Richard Elconin, '53,
and Norma Elconin*



John P. Ford '48, Barbara Ford, and Ina Sandalow

