

SPECIAL SESQUICENTENNIAL EDITION

# LAW Quadrangle

NOTES FROM MICHIGAN LAW

150

A Capsule History of Michigan Law from Its Founding to the Present Day

The Shape of Things to Come: A Preview of the New Academic Building and Commons

Findings from 40 Years of Alumni Surveys

 **Michigan Law**  
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LAW SCHOOL



# **M** Michigan Law

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LAW SCHOOL

The University of Michigan Law School  
Volume 51, Number 1  
WINTER 2009

**Our cover** features an artist's rendering of the new academic building. Ground-breaking will take place during the Law School's official sesquicentennial celebration.

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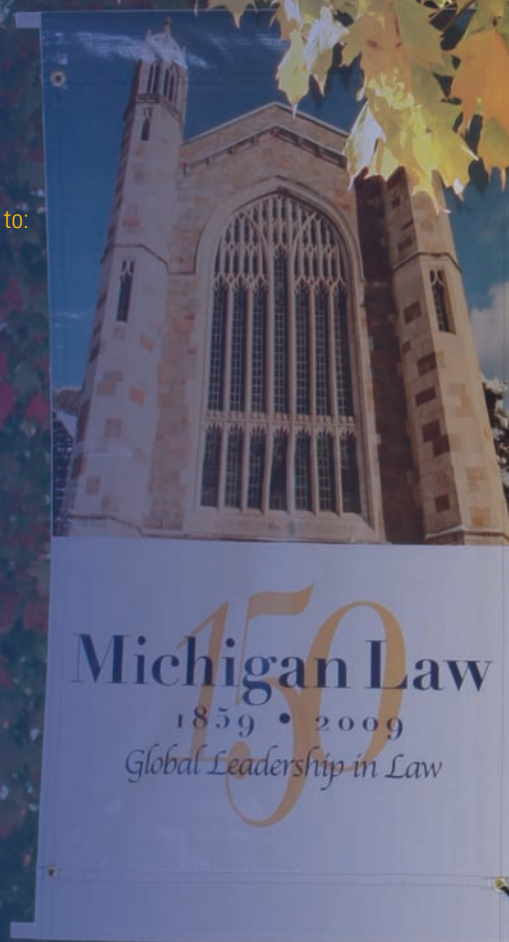
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Emergency



[ O P E N I N G ]

## The Start of a Banner Year

**B**eginning in December, streets adjacent to the Law Quadrangle were decorated with banners announcing the official start of the Law School's sesquicentennial year—a festive tribute to 150 years of academic excellence. A site dedication ceremony for the new academic building and the Commons took place a month earlier, in November.

Official sesquicentennial events are scheduled for September 10-13, 2009.

For details, including a regularly updated schedule of anniversary year activities, visit:

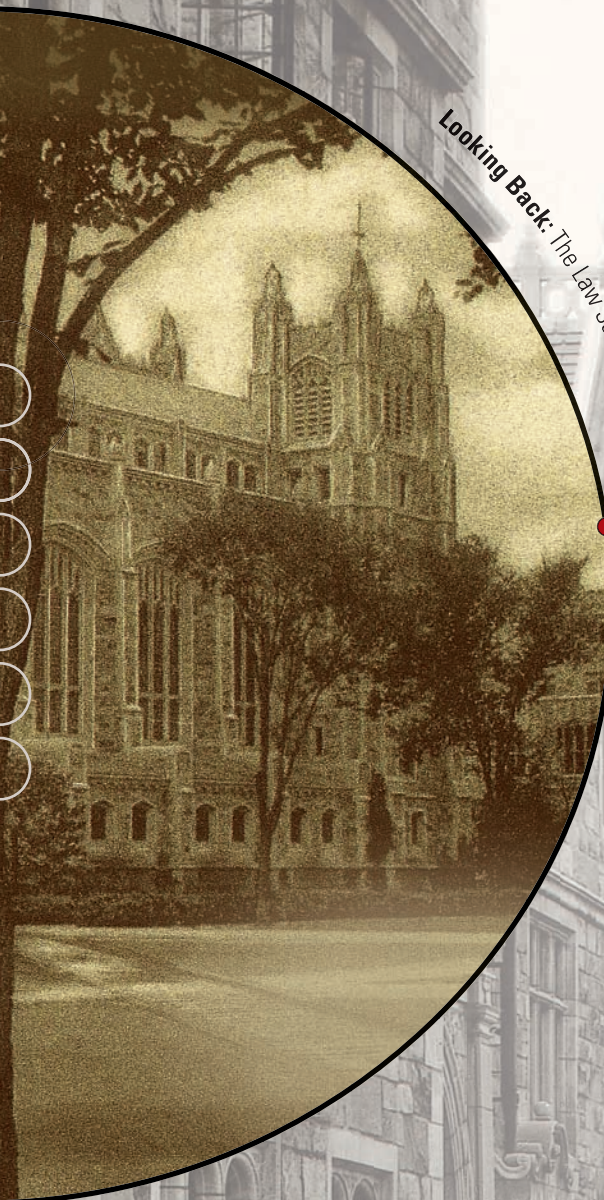
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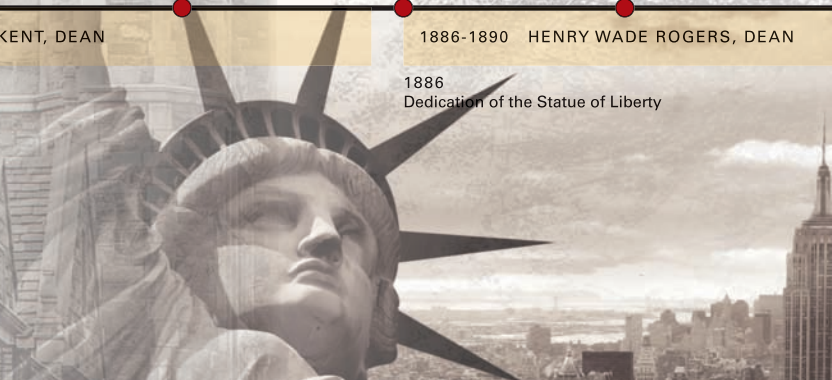
Looking Back: The Law School at 150, p. 8



1883-1886 CHARLES A. KENT, DEAN

1886-1890 HENRY WADE ROGERS, DEAN

1886  
Dedication of the Statue of Liberty





02 A MESSAGE FROM DEAN CAMINKER

04 BRIEFS

- 04 Michigan Law Welcomes Justice Kennedy
- 05 Serving the Greater Good
- 05 Clerkships on the Rise
- 06 Governor Granholm Keynotes First Annual ELPP Conference
- 07 En Garde! Olympiad and Michigan Law Student Sada Jacobson Slashes Her Way to Silver
- 07 Pogue Receives U-M Service Award
- 07 Site Dedication

08 SPECIAL FEATURES

Timeline

- 08 **Looking Back**
- 16 **Looking Ahead: Building From Strength**
- 36 **Transformative Architecture**

40 CAMPAIGN REPORT

- 40 Message from the Campaign Chair
- 42 Campaign Finale
- 44 Featured Donors
- 52 Recent Gifts

54 ALUMNI NEWS/CLASS NOTES

- 67 In Memoriam

68 FACULTY NEWS

74 FACULTY VIEWS

- 74 Who We Were and Who We Are

Looking Ahead: The New Academic Building and Law School Commons, p. 36





# A MESSAGE FROM DEAN CAMINKER

■ read a student blog entry recently that was compelling in its description of Michigan Law's unusually collegial culture.

"Returning classes feel it—that's why we sign up for things like tour guiding and orientation leading. Alumni know it too—when a law firm associate tried to explain how friendly the people in his firm are, he compared it to his experiences as a Michigan Law student," wrote 2L Joseph Wang, who earned his A.B. in classics from Princeton and his master's in philosophy from Oxford before joining us in Ann Arbor.

This sense of collegiality has been a Michigan hallmark for many years. Not only does it create a pleasant learning environment, but it translates into a significant advantage for our students. Because our students, faculty, administrators, and alumni are supportive of one another—and committed to one another's success—students have the greatest possible opportunity to excel in law school and in their careers.

Our dean of admissions recalled a story that illustrates this point, one of dozens I hear every year. A student's laptop failed during exams. Not only did many other people offer her their outlines, one fellow student with a computer engineering background spent several hours repairing the laptop for her.

Here at Michigan, we demand intellectual rigor and cultivate a spirit of collegiality in equal measure. I consider this one of the School's most distinguishing characteristics. It is a far cry from a three-year legal education defined by cutthroat competition at all costs. More importantly, it is a terrific environment for learning the skill of collaboration that will be so important on an increasingly interconnected world stage.

This issue of the magazine marks the Law School's 150th anniversary. The sesquicentennial celebration provides the opportunity not only to reflect on Michigan's proud history, but also to look ahead to the future of the Law School, and of legal education.

Consider this: in the next few decades, lawyers and those trained in the law are likely to be more important players on that world stage than ever before. Lawyers have an intellectual skill set, and a penchant for critical thinking, that are essential in a wide range of circumstances. Clients will continue to rely on the lawyer's wise counsel and zealous advocacy to navigate the evermore complex web of regulations. And, I can imagine tomorrow's global lawyer increasingly in the role of broker as well, bringing together disparate parties compelled to coordinate in some way, whether they are individuals, multinational corporations, or countries concerned with cooperative policy development.

The combination of smart, analytical thinking and effective brokering will be just as essential in a global environment for



legally trained professionals who have chosen not to practice law in the traditional sense. These are nuanced skills. On the one hand, there is the ability to mediate, negotiate, find common ground, lead a cross cultural team; on the other, there is the critical thinking which enables one to tease out fact and knowledge from the tsunami of information now available instantaneously. Many alumni of the Law School who took a career path outside of the law tell me they credit their career success in large measure to learning to think and work in the "Michigan way."

Our 1L class is the face of our future, and the legal profession's future. The qualifications of the class are astonishing—the highest median GPA and LSAT we have ever admitted. But just as impressive is the multifaceted nature of the class composition: a 2008 Olympic silver medal winner in fencing, the manager of China policy for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, a former Army lieutenant who earned the Bronze Star, an ordained rabbi, a member of the Guatemalan national rugby team. Most of our candidates for the S.J.D and LL.M. have worked overseas in private practice, government, NGOs, and academia.



This year's entering cohort comes from 43 states and 35 countries, and when they graduate they will be placed in all the world's largest legal markets. This national and international reach is another of Michigan's competitive advantages. When compared with the rest of the top law schools, Michigan Law is among the most national of these institutions; that is, Michigan and only a handful of other schools have a significant concentration of alumni placed in all regions of the country.

A few weeks ago, one of our staff members asked 1L Michael Shaffer, who came to Ann Arbor from San Francisco, why he chose Michigan. Michael had created an extensive set of metrics to compare the top-tier schools, and in addition to overall reputation he was impressed with two significant factors: the sheer number of Michigan alumni in practice across the country, and what he calls the "nationality" of where those graduates live and work. It is a powerful alumni network that stretches all the way around the world.

In fact, we have the best of all worlds. Our alumni constitute a critical mass in most major markets, but our students do not find themselves competing with hosts of fellow students in the same one or two narrow geographic regions. And we know that firms in New York, in Washington, D.C., in California, and well beyond this country's borders want to recruit at Michigan precisely because of the "Michigan way," that combination of analytical thinking and collaborative outlook so important in our complex, interconnected society. Just this year, Michigan Law was ranked #1 for "best career prospects" in the *Princeton Review* list of top law schools, and Vault.com, a legal career website, placed Michigan second on its list of best law schools from the perspective of employers.

With this issue of the magazine, we celebrate Michigan Law's 150th birthday. We have taken this occasion to update the graphic look and feel of the publication to better reflect the Law School's vibrancy and contemporary strengths, even as we pay homage to our proud tradition.

I hope you will take time to read this special issue, which includes historical highlights from the Law School's earliest days. In addition, you will find one of our most exciting pieces of news in these pages: gorgeous schematic designs for a new building on the corner of State and Monroe streets which will add much needed and well designed space to our signature Law Quad complex. We hope to break ground on the new building in the fall of 2009, when we gather as a Law School community to mark 150 years of remarkable legal education.

Sincerely,

*Evan Caminker*

Evan Caminker  
Dean and Branch Rickey Collegiate Professor of Law



# B R I E F S

## Michigan Law Welcomes Justice Kennedy

Supreme Court Associate Justice Anthony Kennedy had a lengthy to-do list when he arrived at the Law School for a visit September 11 and 12.


First, Justice Kennedy shared insights and swapped stories with a combined Con Law class. He then sat in on Professor Ellen Katz's seminar on Regulation of Political Processes, during which he shared ideas about democracy, the First Amendment, and gerrymandering. The next morning, he conducted a lengthy and wide-ranging question-and-answer session with students, faculty, and University of Michigan President Mary Sue Coleman in an overflowing Honigman Auditorium.

Warm and engaging throughout his stay, the Justice capped his visit by gathering with more than a dozen judges, also in Honigman Auditorium, where he administered the oath of office to Judge Raymond M. Kethledge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth

Circuit. Kethledge, '93, is one of the youngest appellate judges ever appointed.

Professor James J. White introduced Judge Kethledge, who drew a laugh when he told the assembled crowd that he remembered a few less enjoyable encounters with White in the same room.

"It's very special for me to be in this room to have this happen," Judge Kethledge said. "And I want to thank Jim White.... He is, truly, exactly what a professor should be."

Judge Kethledge's investiture ceremony also featured speeches from Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Ralph Guy Jr., '53, for whom the new judge also clerked, and one of his former law partners, Patrick Seyferth, '92, of Bush, Seyferth & Paige PLLC, in Troy, Michigan. The ceremony was followed by a reception hosted by the law firm and held on the Quad. 





## Serving the Greater Good Through Public Interest Fellowships

Five Michigan Law students and alums have been selected for prestigious fellowships thus far this season. Among them are three recipients of Skadden Fellowships, widely recognized as the most competitive public service awards in the country.

Michigan's most recent Skadden recipients continue a ten-year run during which Law School graduates have received at least one Skadden Fellowship per year. Michigan has the fourth highest number of total recipients since the fellowships were established in 1988.

Two additional awards—a Coffin Family Law Fellowship and an Equal Justice Works Fellowship—round out this year's crop.


Recipients include:

**Jessica Berry, '07**, whose Skadden Fellowship with the Children's Law Center of Massachusetts will help her represent high-risk adolescents in foster care.

**Stacy Braverman**, a 3L whose Equal Justice Works Fellowship will see her helping low-income people with Bread for the City Legal Clinic in Washington, D.C.

**Melissa Cohen**, a 3L who will use her Skadden Fellowship to work with New York-based Children's Rights, Inc., ensuring that children nationwide have effective counsel in abuse and neglect cases.

**Erin Dougherty, '08**, whose Skadden Fellowship will take her to the far west of Alaska where she'll work with the Native American Rights Fund.

**Malinda Ellwood, '08**, whose Coffin Family Law Fellowship will allow her to work for Pine Tree Legal Aid in Portland, Maine, representing low-income individuals in family law cases. 

## Clerkships on the Rise

The numbers are in. And they're impressive.

The latest figures available from our Office of Career Services show significant gains in judicial clerkship positions from the prior year, with a total of 65 accepted judicial clerkships for 2009 as opposed to 48 clerkships for the current year.

But that's not all.

Michigan Law alumni nabbed two Supreme Court clerkships. Hyland Hunt, '06, will begin her second clerkship with Justice John Paul Stevens and, likewise, Joshua Deahl, '06, will continue clerking for Justice Sandra Day O'Connor (retired). And those are in addition to seven more federal Court of Appeals clerkships than last year.

Also, as Counsel to the Associate Dean for Student and Graduate Affairs Joan Larsen is quick to point out, not all the hiring has been completed. "We added 24 clerkships between October 2007 and the summer of 2008, 11 in federal district courts and 13 in state courts," she observes.

Which means there could be even more good news on the horizon for Michigan Law students. 





# BRIEFS

## Governor Granholm Keynotes First Annual ELPP Conference

Fresh from passage of a bipartisan renewable energy package in the state legislature, Michigan Governor Jennifer M. Granholm shared her vision for the state's economic and environmental future with an eager audience at the inaugural conference of Michigan Law's Environmental Law and Policy Program, held on September 25 and 26.

Program Director David M. Uhlmann invited the governor to take part in the event, which focused on "An Environmental Agenda for the Next Administration."

"This topic is so ripe for Michigan and the nation," Granholm said at the beginning of her wide-ranging remarks. "I hope you intend to leave the planet better than you found it."

During her Honigman Auditorium address, which was attended by University of Michigan President Mary Sue Coleman, Granholm also paid tribute to several Michigan graduate students and faculty members, among them U-M Law Professor Ted Parson, who shared a Nobel Prize with Al Gore for their work on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

The two-day environmental conference featured panels on climate change, alternative energy, and sustainability. Lisa Heinzerling, a Georgetown Law Center professor and lead author of petitioner's briefs in *Massachusetts v. Environmental Protection Agency*, was the featured speaker during a luncheon that was held, appropriately enough, outdoors on the Quad.

Heinzerling suggested that a new president should first of all apply existing "off-the-shelf" laws to improve environmental policy. Another early goal, she said, should be wresting control of the regulatory state from the Office of Management and Budget. "What OMB really has is a lot of fancy reasons to say no," she said to general laughter.

Heinzerling also maintained that the real power for change in America's approach to the environment will come from minute shifts noticed by regular citizens—people who become aware that they're planting their gardens earlier, for example, or who sense that "this weather is weird."

"I don't care who's in office in January," she said. "You can start... We can all do it." 



*Michigan Governor Jennifer M. Granholm addresses the audience at ELPP's inaugural conference.*




## En Garde! Olympian and Michigan Law Student Sada Jacobson Slashes Her Way to Silver

A wit like a rapier has served many a lawyer in a tough spot, but student lawyer Sada Jacobson will opt for her trusty saber every time.



But then, that's only to be expected of a world-class fencer who helped her country fill every position on the medal stand during this past summer's Olympic Games in Beijing. The Michigan Law 1L captured silver while teammates Mariel Zagunis and Becca Ward took gold and bronze, respectively, in the women's individual saber competition on August 9.

The accomplishment was noted by commentators as divergent as Bob Costas and *Wall Street Journal* law blog writer Dan Slater, whose entry wished Jacobson the best of luck "lunging her way through J.J. White's commercial transactions class with the same grace she used" to dismantle her fencing opponents.

Jacobson, a native of Dunwoody, Georgia, was ranked number one in the world after she won her initial World Cup title in 2003—the first American woman so honored. She also captured a bronze medal at the Olympic Games in Athens, and found time to earn a B.A. in history from Yale. 


## Pogue Receives U-M Service Award



Richard W. Pogue, '53, was among four recipients of the 2008 University of Michigan Alumni Association's Distinguished Alumni Service Award, the highest honor the association can bestow on an alumnus. The award was presented at a ceremony last fall.


Pogue serves as the inaugural chair of the Law School Dean's Advisory Council, a small group of committed alumni volunteers that advises Dean Evan Caminker on such issues as curriculum, communications, and recruitment of students and faculty, among others. The council was formed in 2006 following dissolution of the Committee of Visitors, on which Pogue also served.

A former managing partner of Jones Day, Pogue has long championed the need to teach Michigan Law students about the business of law. In the 1990s, he developed and taught a course on the subject that remains an enduring part of the curriculum.

"Dick Pogue is a deeply engaged alumnus who cares passionately about Michigan Law, its faculty, and its students," said Dean Evan Caminker. "He has made significant contributions to the intellectual life of the Law School in numerous ways over several decades. It is most appropriate that he has received this important recognition." 

## School Hosts Site Dedication



The sky threatened rain, but there were plenty of smiles at the corner of State and Monroe streets on November 14 as the Law School dedicated the site of its new academic building. Here, as part of the Michigan Difference Campaign Celebration, U-M President Mary Sue Coleman and Campaign Chair Bruce Bickner, '68, unveil the building schematic. For more photos, see page 46. 



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

By James Tobin



## The Founding

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Charles I. Walker

1859-1871 JAMES V. CAMPBELL, DEAN

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

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

1863  
First law building completed





# LOOKING BACK

## An “Irrepressible” Crew

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

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

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

Then, in the ‘70s and ‘80s, the reputation of the “Laws” turned rowdy. Mary Geigus Coulter, one of the first women admitted, recalled her male classmates as chivalrous to her but otherwise obstreperous, shouting “Repeat!” to any professor who failed to make himself heard or understood.

“Those familiar with the average law student,” she wrote, “know how... irrepressible are his outbreaks of demonstration, how keen he is for the laugh, and how very much fun he manages to put into and get out of college life.”



Harry Burns Hutchins

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

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

Law Quadrangle • Winter 2009

1865  
US President  
Abraham Lincoln  
assassinated

1865-1869  
Andrew Johnson  
presidency



1868  
First African-American  
student admitted,  
Gabriel Franklin  
Hargo

1870  
First female  
student admitted,  
Sarah Killgore

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



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

## Rising Standards

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

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

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

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

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



William W. Cook



1871-1883 THOMAS M. COOLEY, DEAN

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



1876 Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone



# LOOKING BACK

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

## Cook's Extraordinary Gifts

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

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

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

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

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

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

Buildings and scholarship would be related.

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

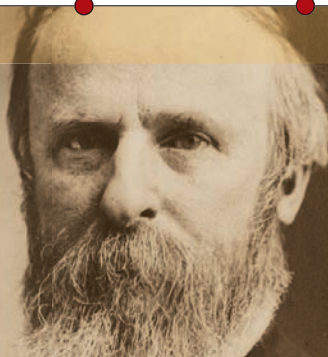
A seasoned and pragmatic professional, Cook was also an idealist. "I believe there can be no higher public service in this country than to aid in the improvement of the law schools," he wrote upon the



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

1877  
Clarence Darrow studies law at Michigan

1877-1881  
Rutherford B. Hayes presidency



1882  
William Cook graduates



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

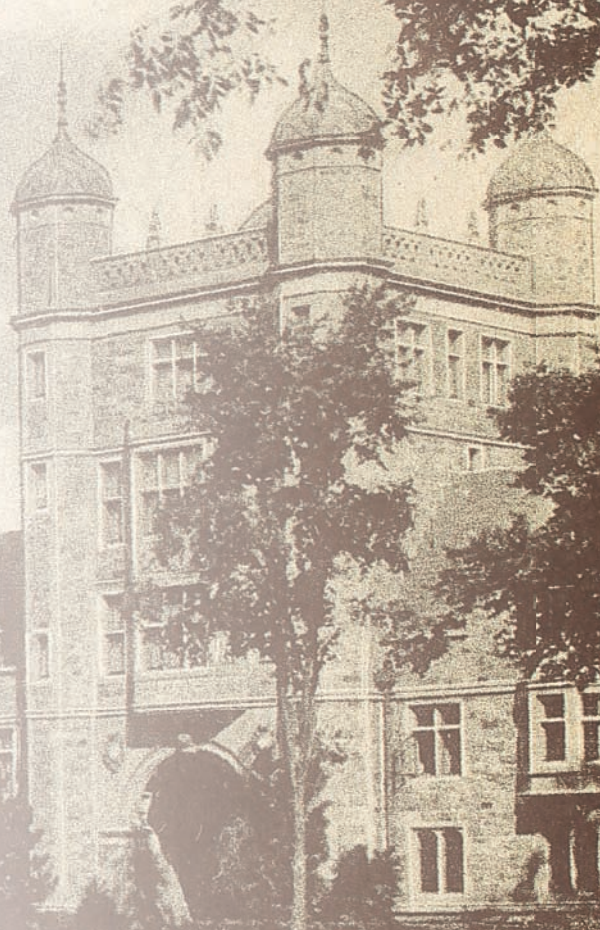
Today, few would repeat Cook's claim about a democracy's faith in lawyers. But the Law School has always held fast to his belief in the law's centrality to the health of American institutions.

## Postwar Change

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

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

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



Law Quadrangle • Winter 2009

1883-1886 CHARLES A. KENT, DEAN

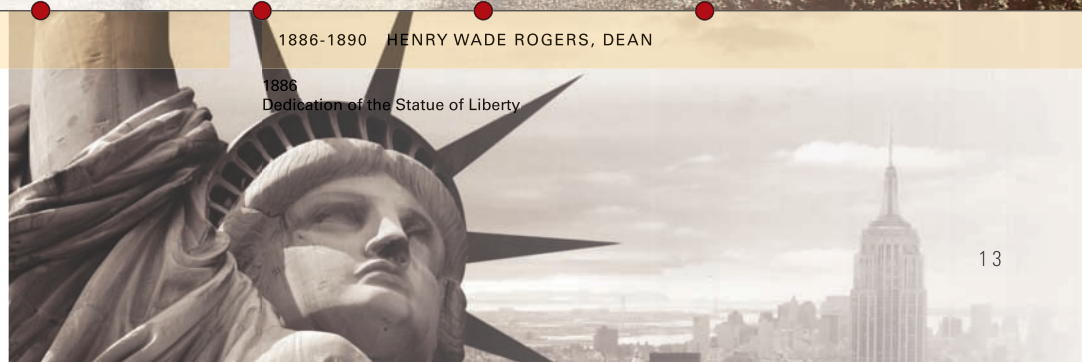
1883  
First full-time professor appointed, Henry W. Rogers

High school graduation required for admission

Law School term lengthened from 6 to 9 months

1886-1890 HENRY WADE ROGERS, DEAN

1886  
Dedication of the Statue of Liberty





# LOOKING BACK

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

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

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

## Past as Prologue

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

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

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

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

1890-1895 JEROME C. KNOWLTON, DEAN

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

1894  
The ascension of  
Tsar Nicholas II of Russia





## GOT MEMORABILIA?

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

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

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

1895-1910 HARRY B. HUTCHINS, DEAN

1895  
Course of law study  
extended from 2 to  
3 years

1896  
Plessy v. Ferguson





LOOKING AHEAD



Life's Guide to the Winter 2009





## building from strength

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



## a growing appeal

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

### THE CLASS OF 2011

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

1901  
First Nobel Prizes  
awarded

1902  
First issue of Michigan Law  
Review published



1905  
Russian Revolution







1910-1939 HENRY M. BATES, DEAN

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



1911  
Triangle Shirtwaist Fire  
in New York City

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



# LOOKING AHEAD

## WHERE THEY WENT - CLASS OF '07

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



1914 - 1918  
World War I

1915  
Regents change Law  
Department to Law  
School

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



1918 - 1924  
Vladimir Ilyich Lenin leads  
Soviet Union



# careers far and wide

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

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

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

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

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

### "Unique placement patterns"

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

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

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

### A comprehensive tool kit for job seekers

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

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

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

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

## THE AMERICAN ISSUE

1920  
18th Amendment Ratified

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

League of Nations first meeting

1923-29  
Calvin Coolidge presidency



# LOOKING AHEAD

## practice makes perfect

CLINICAL PROGRAMMING CONTINUES TO EXPAND

### CLINICAL PRACTICE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE CURRENT ACADEMIC YEAR INCLUDE:

General Clinic

Child Advocacy Law Clinic

Children's Rights Appellate Practice Clinic

Criminal Appellate Practice Clinic

Environmental Law Clinic

International Taxpayer Clinic

International Transactions Clinic

Juvenile Justice Clinic

Low Income Taxpayer Clinic

Mediation Clinic

Michigan Innocence Clinic

Poverty Law in a Medical Legal Collaborative

Urban Communities Clinic

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

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

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

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



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

A great deal has changed in the intervening years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Worth Investigating

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

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

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

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

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

1931  
Second Law Quad building, John P. Cook dormitory

Third Law Quad building, Legal Research

1933  
Hutchins Hall opens, last Law Quad building

1934  
Dedication of Law Quadrangle

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



LOOKING AHEAD



# developing a world of legal expertise

MICHIGAN AMPLIFIES ITS LEGACY STRENGTHS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

Law Quadrangle • Winter 2009

1939-1960 E. BLYTHE STASON, DEAN

1941  
Pearl Harbor attack

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



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


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

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

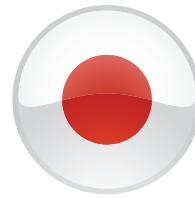
Today, as West points out, many students who focus on international legal studies ultimately find themselves practicing domestic law on behalf of international clients.

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

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

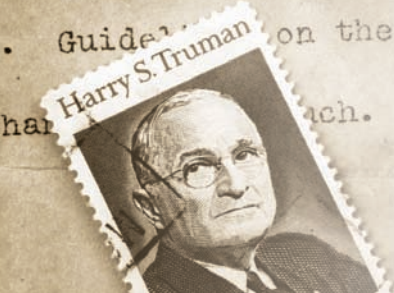
Students also benefit from myriad conferences, workshops, faculty exchanges, internships, and study abroad opportunities supported and coordinated by the School's Center for International and Comparative Law. Administered by Assistant Dean for International Affairs Virginia Gordan, the center functions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

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



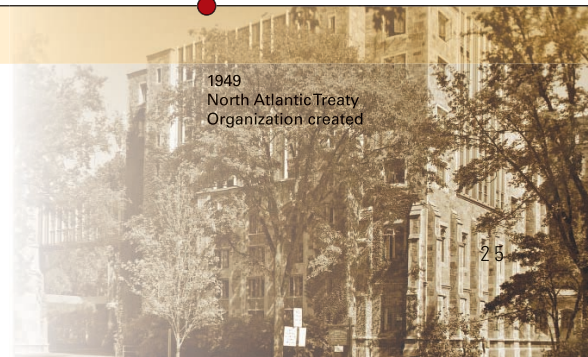
"Reading Japanese Law," taught in Japanese by Professor Atsushi Kinami of Kyoto University, is among the courses in comparative and foreign law offered at Michigan. Through its Japanese Legal Studies Program, the School offers opportunities that include a Law and Japanese Studies dual degree and a semester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

Proxy Bill...  
to us, in case you cannot



1945-1953  
Harry S. Truman  
presidency

1947-48  
1,098 students, 23 faculty



1949  
North Atlantic Treaty  
Organization created



LOOKING AHEAD

# bringing europe to ann arbor

THE EU CENTER AND THE EUROPEAN LEGAL STUDIES PROGRAM

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1953  
Watson and Crick  
discover structure of  
DNA

1954  
Ford Foundation grant  
expands International  
Legal Studies Program

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

1955-56  
853 students,  
33 faculty, 60 courses



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

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

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



Daniel Halberstam

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

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

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



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

1956  
Hungarian Revolution

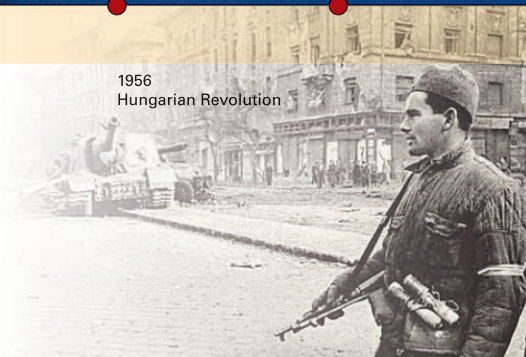
1958-1964  
Nikita Khrushchev leads  
Soviet Union

1959  
Fidel Castro becomes  
leader of Cuba

1959-60  
44 faculty

1960-1965 ALLAN F. SMITH, DEAN

1961  
Berlin Wall built





LOOKING AHEAD

# continuing the china connection

A LONG TRADITION OF ENGAGEMENT WITH CHINA



Law Quadrangle • Winter 2009

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



1964  
Civil Rights Act passes

1966-1971 FRANCIS A. ALLEN, DEAN



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

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

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



Nicholas Howson

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

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

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



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

1968  
Journal of Law Reform  
publishes first issue

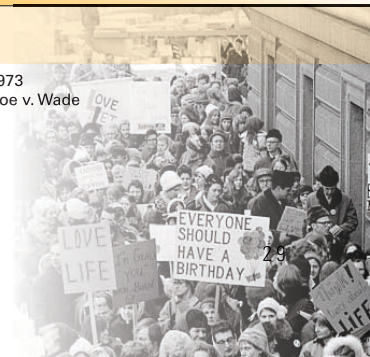
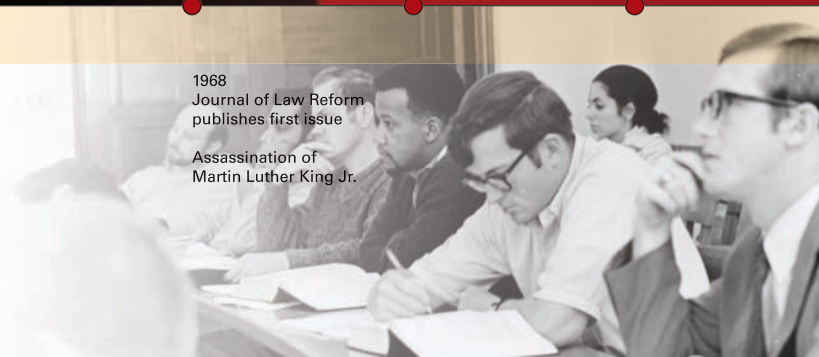
Assassination of  
Martin Luther King Jr.

1971-1978 THEODORE J. ST. ANTOINE, DEAN

1971  
Clinical Law Program  
established

1972  
Nixon visits China

1973  
Roe v. Wade





# LOOKING AHEAD

## thinking forward

### STRATEGIC RECRUITMENT PRODUCES A LEADING IP AND CYBERLAW PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


#### The Next Phase

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

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

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

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

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

1974  
Nixon resigns in wake of  
Watergate scandal

1978-1987 TERRANCE SANDALOW, DEAN

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





*Rebecca Eisenberg*



*Jessica Litman*



*Margaret Jane Radin*



*Susan Crawford*

1981  
Smith Library addition  
opens





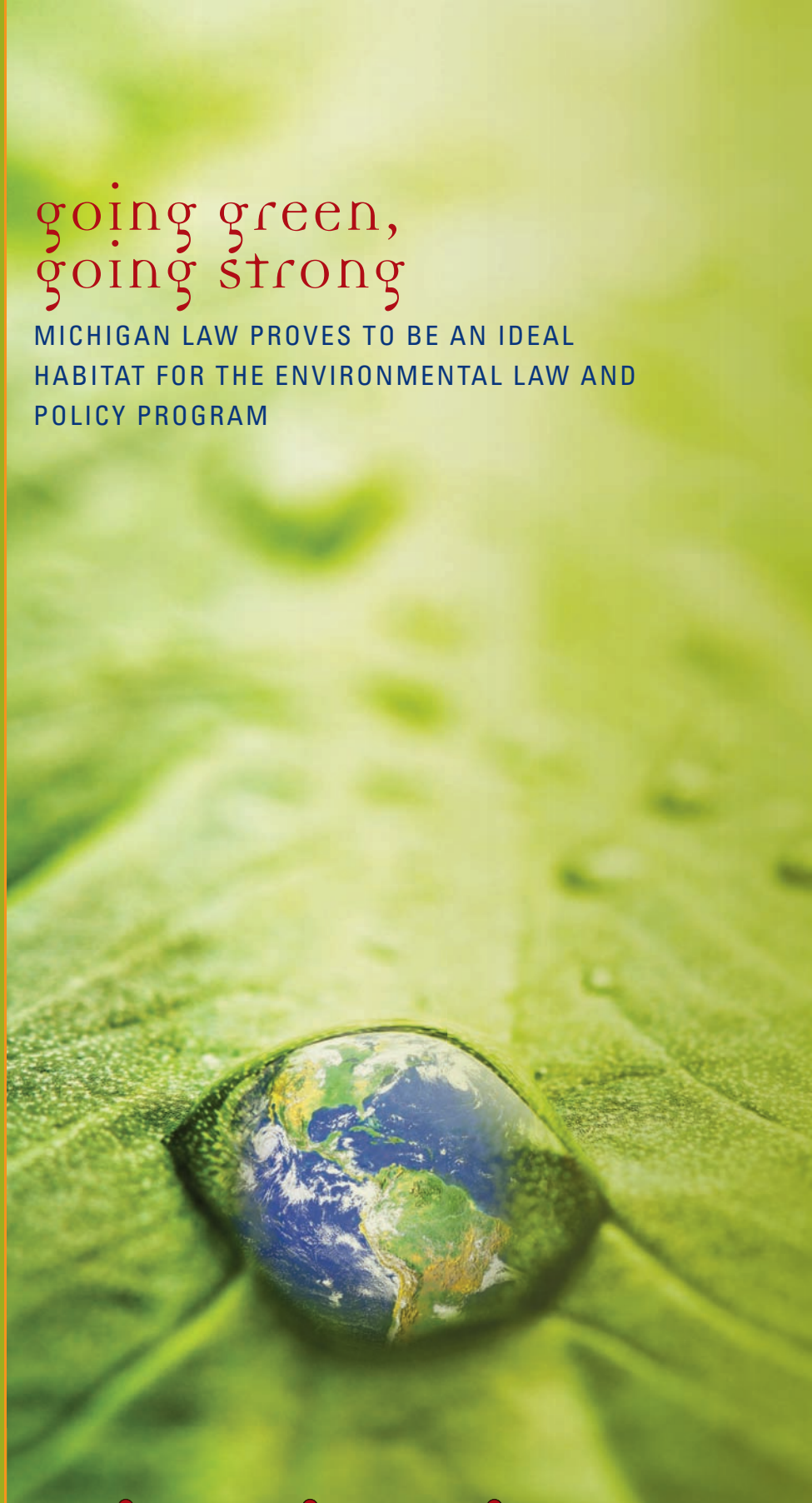
# going green, going strong

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



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

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



1987-1994 LEE C. BOLLINGER JR., DEAN

1989  
Tiananmen Square  
protests in China

Fall of the Berlin Wall



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

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

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

### A solid foundation

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

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

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

### An interdisciplinary approach

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

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

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

### A strong programmatic commitment

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

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

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

Student and faculty response has been so enthusiastic that, in just one year, the program has grown to include 17 courses and a guest lecture series. In September of 2008, the program hosted "An Environmental Agenda for the Next Administration," its first annual conference on environmental law and policy. (See Briefs for highlights from that event.) [Q1](#)

1992  
Michigan Journal of  
Gender and Law begins

1994  
Michigan Technology  
and Telecommunications  
Law Review begins

1995  
Michigan Journal of  
Race and Law begins

1996  
Legal Practice Program  
established

1994-2003 JEFFREY S. LEHMAN, DEAN





Question for Decision

# wired for success

## TAKING TECHNOLOGY TO THE NEXT LEVEL

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

### What a difference a decade makes

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

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

### Transforming the classroom

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

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

Law Quadrangle • Winter 2009

1998  
Center for International and Comparative Law established

1999  
Michigan Journal of International Law begins

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

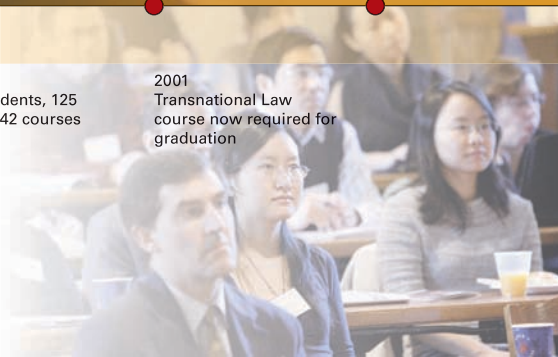
2001  
Transnational Law course now required for graduation

2003- EVAN H. CAMINKER, DEAN

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

International Tax LL.M. Program begins

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





## Testing, testing

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


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

## Out with the Docket, in with MLawLive

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

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

## More changes ahead

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

## "Yes, but . . ."

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

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

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

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

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

2009  
Law School  
Sesquicentennial

**150**  
MICHIGAN LAW  
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LAW SCHOOL  
1859 • 2009  
Global Leadership in Law



## transformative architecture

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

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

Challenge met.

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

### A brief building tour

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

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

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

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







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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## A new community meeting place

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

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

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

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

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

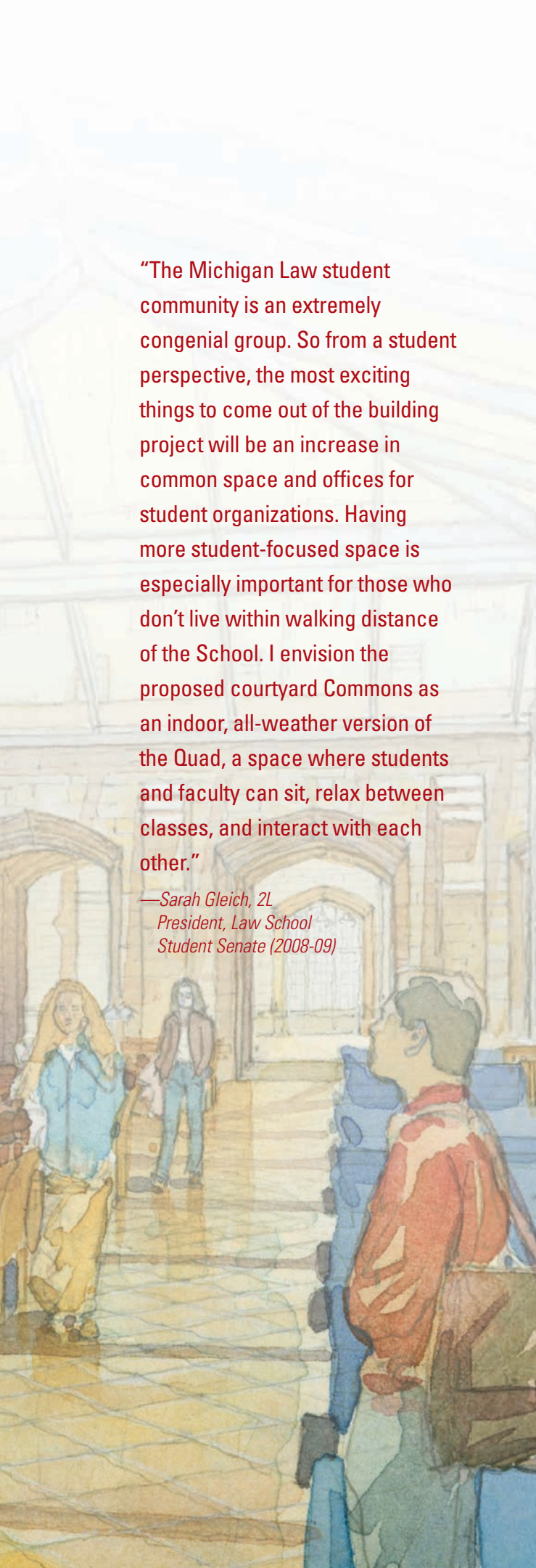
## Funding update

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

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

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





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

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

## MAINTAINING COMPETITIVENESS, ENHANCING COMMUNITY

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

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

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

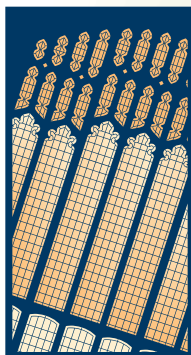
"Our remarkable buildings have always instilled a sense of pride and ownership in those who inhabit them. In very different ways, the two facilities soon to be under construction will strengthen that appeal.

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

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

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





## CAMPAIGN FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LAW SCHOOL

December 2008 **Exceeded \$135M Goal**

November 2008 \$134,425,518\* **99%**

October 2008 \$130,297,240 **97%**

Dec 2007 \$115,013,594 **85%**

Jun 2007 \$101,101,044 **76%**

Dec 2006 \$85,970,077 **64%**

Jun 2006 \$77,053,096 **57%**

Dec 2005 \$68,674,069 **51%**

Jun 2005 \$63,586,452 **47%**

Dec 2004 \$59,945,911 **44%**

Jun 2004 \$52,995,361 **39%**

Kick-Off \$49,486,903 **37%**

\*Figures reflect totals available as of press time and do not include all 2008 year-end gifts.

## Message from the Campaign Chair

The Michigan Difference Campaign ended on December 31, and I want to thank all who gave of their resources and time to help the Law School reach our overall campaign goal of \$135 million. In particular, I want to acknowledge my colleagues on the Campaign Steering Committee, whose devotion to Michigan Law is unsurpassed. To all who made gifts to this campaign, my heartiest thanks for your generosity.



In the areas of student support and faculty support, we have significantly exceeded our campaign goals. In doing so, we have helped to ensure that the Law School can continue to recruit and retain top faculty, and that Michigan Law can provide much-needed financial assistance to deserving students for many years to come.

We have also increased gifts to and participation in the Law School Fund, the oldest annual fund at the University of Michigan and a critically important source of unrestricted gifts to support new initiatives and to help meet unforeseen challenges.

As you know, the Law School's building plan underwent significant revision during the campaign.

We now have an excellent design that is both functional and cost efficient. It is also beautiful, as you can see on pages 36-39 of this magazine.

Functionally, by building across Monroe Street, we've increased the footprint of the Quad in an important way. As the University continues to expand around us, it is essential to the Law School's long-term strategy that we preserve the remaining land on the Quad for future needs.

Our new design has more usable square footage than the prior plan, to be used for small, medium, and large classrooms, for attractive faculty offices, and for a professional suite of offices for the clinical program. The design also better utilizes space on the Quad, specifically the courtyard location of the new Commons. Right now this area is dead space, but the plan transforms it into an integral part of the Quad. And we can't overlook the fact that we're going to re clad the Stacks building, and we won't see that ugly aluminum siding any more.

The work that remains is to complete the support for the building project. We hope to break ground in September as part of the Law School's Sesquicentennial. Once we break ground, we must raise \$23 million more before the building is completed. The needs will continue until we can occupy the building, and construction costs are continuing to escalate. Thus, there's a sense of urgency among us to get this done.

The joy of giving is the opportunity to see the difference your gift can make. Thanks again to all who gave to the Michigan Difference Campaign, who share that feeling with me. Now it's time for everyone to get on board and to be part of this exciting continuing step for the Law School as we raise the additional funds necessary to break ground.

Bruce Bickner '68  
Campaign Chair



## Happy 150th, Michigan Law!

In 1859, Michigan Law started its history as the University's Law Department.

Growth has been our watchword ever since.



The Quadrangle—itself completed 75 years ago—is so filled with learning, teaching, and student activity that we're planning to construct an additional academic building and Commons. Technology has become integral and essential to everyday life on the Quad. Our students come from all over the country and all over the globe, and they go on to work and live in places their grandparents may only have dreamed of visiting.

The Law School's reliance on private support has also grown dramatically.

Time was when the state of Michigan provided a consistently high level of support to its public colleges and universities. But those days are over. As the state struggles to redefine its economic base, government support for education has declined precipitously. Today the Law School retains its public ethos, but is funded almost entirely by student tuition and private giving.

That's where you come in. Here I want to acknowledge all of you who made gifts to the Law School during the University's Michigan Difference Campaign. You truly are the leaders and best, and I thank you.

This year, I hope you'll consider making a birthday gift to the Law School to support a part of its mission that matters to you.

If you were a scholarship student, you might designate your gift for student support or our Debt Management Program. If the beauty of the Quad helped to lure you here, please consider a gift to our wonderful building project, which we have the pleasure of showing you in this issue. If a faculty member here changed your life, I can assure you that faculty recruitment and retention is one of our greatest challenges and greatest needs.

And of course, you help us meet all our needs when you support the Law School Fund.

A gift to Michigan Law this year is an investment in the continued strength of your law degree. It's also an investment in the future of legal education here.

And it's also a great way of wishing Michigan a very happy birthday. For information on making a gift, please call 734.615.4500 or visit [www.law.umich.edu](http://www.law.umich.edu) and click on Michigan Online Giving.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Todd Baily".

Todd M. Baily  
*Assistant Dean for Development and Alumni Relations*

P.S. Have you considered including the Law School in your estate plan? Please call us at the number above to explore your options.

## Campaign Steering Committee

### Chair

Bruce P. Bickner, '68  
Sycamore, Illinois

### Committee

Leo R. Beus, '70  
Scottsdale, Arizona

### In Memoriam

Terrence A. Elkes, '58  
New York, New York  
(1934-2008)

William J. Bogaard, '65  
Pasadena, California

Richard R. Burns, '71  
Duluth, Minnesota

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New York, New York

Saul A. Green, '72  
Detroit, Michigan

William R. Jentes, '55  
Chicago, Illinois

Robert M. Klein, '65  
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Mary E. Snapp, '84  
Redmond, Washington

Barrie Lawson Loeks, '79  
Grand Haven, Michigan

Kathryn D. Wriston, '63  
New York, New York

Gregory T. Mutz, '73  
Chicago, Illinois

### Ex Officio

Evan H. Caminker, Dean

John M. Nannes, '73  
Washington, D.C.

John F. Nickoll, '63  
Los Angeles, California

Charles F. Niemeth, '65  
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Richard W. Odgers, '61  
San Francisco, California

Eric A. Oesterle, '73  
Chicago, Illinois

Dennis E. Ross, '78  
Boston, Massachusetts

Keith C. Wetmore, '80  
San Francisco, California



# CAMPAIGN REPORT

The Law School toasted the Michigan Difference campaign November 14 and 15, with a series of events that showcased the fund drive's impact around the Quad.

At a ceremony dedicating the site of the new building, Campaign Chair Bruce Bickner, '68, announced the campaign had raised \$134.4 million and expressed confidence that it would reach its goal of \$135 million in the remaining month of the campaign. Fundraising for the building is ongoing and is more than halfway to achieving its goal of \$70 million in private gifts, with groundbreaking planned for next year during the Law School's sesqui-centennial celebration.

Speakers at a Campaign in Review program included 2L Stephen Moyer, 3L Jennifer Wyeth, and Jessica Litman, the John F. Nickoll Professor of Law. All have benefited from the campaign, which has raised \$25.7 million in endowed student support, \$21.1 million in endowed faculty support, and \$53.4 million for programs and the Law School Fund.

Other events during the campaign celebration included a luncheon for donors and a post-game tailgate for alumni, students, and faculty.

The Law School's campaign is part of The Michigan Difference, a University-wide initiative that began July 1, 2000, and ended December 31, 2008.





# CAMPAIGN REPORT





## Adelmans Give To Debt Management Program

Barry A. Adelman, '69, has a perspective on today's Michigan Law students that few alumni have: he teaches them.

For five years Adelman, a Business Law Faculty Fellow, has flown into Michigan weekly from his New York-area home to teach a semester-long, three-credit seminar, "Anatomy of a Deal." The class draws heavily on his "day job" as a senior partner with the firm of Friedman Kaplan Seiler & Adelman LLP in New York City, where he specializes in transactional work. In turn, the classroom work informs his practice.

"Clearly I'm a better lawyer for having taught," Adelman says. "It's a very good way to stay current, but it also causes you to go back and rethink the old theories and cases."

He enjoys the intellectual engagement with students and stays in touch with several alumni who took his seminar. "Their negotiating and analytical skills are very sophisticated," he says. "I find myself thinking, wow, where did that question come from? I've been practicing 40 years, and I never thought of that question."

Adelman recently deepened his commitment to Michigan in another capacity. He, his wife, Robin, and their children have made a campaign gift of \$430,000 to support the Debt Management Program, with a match from President Mary Sue Coleman's Donor Challenge Fund. The Barry Adelman Family Foundation Fund will provide loan repayment assistance to Michigan Law graduates or fellowship holders who are working for legal reform or equal justice.

"When students graduate from law school, they should have the opportunity to work in the area of the law that interests them, in the locale where they want to live," he says. "I fear too many graduates are driven to make their career decisions by the debt loads they're carrying."

The Adelmans view their support of the Debt Management Program as a natural continuation of an endowed scholarship they established in 2001. With the help of such generous alumni, Michigan Law will continue to send its graduates out into the world to make a difference.



*Barry A. Adelman, '69*



## Baseball Execs Honor Branch Rickey with New Law School Professorship

Branch Rickey, '11, who helped break the color barrier in Major League Baseball by signing Jackie Robinson to a big-league contract, has been honored with a new collegiate professorship at Michigan Law.

Dean Evan Caminker is the inaugural chair holder.



The professorship was created with leadership gifts from the Judy and Fred Wilpon Family Foundation, the Zell Family Foundation, and Major League Baseball. Fred Wilpon, principal owner of the New York Mets, is a 1958 alumnus of the University of Michigan College of Literature, Science, and the Arts. Sam Zell, '66, has had a longtime interest in the Chicago White Sox and acquired the Chicago Cubs when he bought the Tribune Company.

"This is a fantastic opportunity to honor a man whose towering stature in America's pastime also had a huge impact on America's promise of equality of opportunity and justice for everyone," says Wilpon. "That's in the best tradition of the University of Michigan, and I'm excited to help honor Mr. Rickey by strengthening the alma mater we share."

When Rickey, an Ohioan, arrived at Michigan Law at age 27, he had already played big-league baseball, studied and taught law at Ohio Wesleyan, and worked as a varsity baseball coach and college athletic director.

"Branch Rickey's time as a student at the Law School exemplifies the ethos of hard work and passion that also became the hallmarks of his career in baseball," says Dean Caminker, who noted that Rickey was battling a life-threatening disease, tuberculosis, while he was both excelling in law school and managing Michigan's varsity baseball team. "Mr. Rickey's uphill fight to integrate Major League Baseball helped ensure that people of color who shared that same level of dedication could finally be fully rewarded for their efforts."

Rickey went from Michigan Law, where his classmates included African Americans and women, to an impressive baseball career. Among numerous other accomplishments, he established the original farm team system and built the first Florida spring training facility.

Jackie Robinson's debut with the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947 occurred a year earlier than the integration of the U.S. military and seven years before *Brown v. Board of Education*. Michigan Law's recognition of Rickey adds to a growing list of accolades for the man ESPN named Most Influential Sports Figure of the 20th century.



*Fred and Judy Wilpon*



## Bridges Support New Family Advocacy Initiative

Bobbe J. and Jonathan Bridge of Seattle have made a key gift to support the Detroit Center for Family Advocacy (CFA), a new initiative growing out of the work of the Child Advocacy Law Clinic (CALC).

The Bridges' commitment of \$150,000 will support evaluation of the urban, community-based center from its inception with the goal of making it a national model, says CALC Director Don Duquette, '75. The CFA itself will require \$1.2 million for a three-year pilot period, funds that are being raised in collaboration with various public and private sources. The Bridges' gift will fund a social science-based measurement of program effectiveness.

The center's goal is to reduce the number of children in foster care by providing legal services to low-income parents and their extended families. With proper legal assistance, many parents and families can keep their own children safe without resorting to foster care. Diverting such children from foster care will allow the public system to focus its resources on those youngsters most in need of protection.

Bobbe Bridge, a former justice of the Washington State Supreme Court who began her judicial career as a juvenile court judge, has long been active in efforts to improve the administration of justice for children and families. She is the founding president of the Center for Children and Youth Justice, a Seattle-based program chosen to lead the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation's juvenile justice reform initiative. She earned an M.A. and a Ph.D. in political science from the University of Michigan.



*Bobbe J. Bridge*

"To have a person of Justice Bridge's stature recognize the national implications of our project model gives it great credibility," says Duquette. "Bobbe and Jon's gift provides a guarantee that the evaluation will be of the highest order, and it certainly has helped us as we approach other potential funders."

The Bridges have previously supported CALC.



## Orrick Gift Creates New Fellowship

The law firm of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP has made a \$250,000 gift to help fund the Law School's new Innocence Clinic and create a five-year Orrick Fellowship.

The inaugural Orrick Fellow is Professor David Moran, who joined the Michigan faculty last fall. Moran is collaborating with Professor Bridget McCormack, associate dean for clinical programs, to establish and lead the Innocence Clinic. Unlike other clinics of its kind, Michigan's Innocence Clinic will handle only non-DNA cases from incarcerated clients.

Jim Stengel, '80, who serves as managing director of Orrick's global litigation practice, announced the gift at a reception in Ann Arbor. "At Orrick," he notes, "we are committed to the development of the legal field and feel that the Innocence Clinic will offer law students the knowledge, skills, and characteristics that are essential to delivering outstanding advice and exceptional service to clients, as well as addressing a critical legal need."



*Jim Stengel, '80*

Orrick's commitment to the Innocence Clinic is part of its ongoing Pro Bono and Community Responsibility initiative. Through the program, Orrick's lawyers and professional staff can demonstrate their commitment to public service, pro bono work, and education in an effort to enhance the communities where they live and work.

"We're very excited to announce this important new addition to Michigan Law's clinical offerings," says Dean Evan Caminker. "The Innocence Clinic will enable our students to participate in intricate post-conviction litigation under the supervision of top-shelf professors who also happen to be top practitioners."

Michigan currently has 12 other clinics in various areas of law, allowing students to choose from a general clinic that handles a wide range of civil and criminal matters or a clinic with a specific focus, such as environmental law, pediatric advocacy, or criminal appellate practice.

Professor Moran specializes in criminal law and procedure, evidence, and wrongful criminal convictions. He comes to Michigan from Wayne State University's law school, where he was associate dean and associate professor of law. He has argued four cases before the United States Supreme Court, most recently *Hudson v. Michigan*, a Fourth Amendment case. In June 2005 the Supreme Court ruled in favor of his argument in *Halbert v. Michigan*, deciding that Michigan was obligated to provide attorneys for indigents to the Michigan Court of Appeals when the indigents wished to appeal the sentences they received after pleading guilty.

Prior to his career in academia, Professor Moran served as an assistant defender with the Michigan state appellate defender in Detroit.



## **Petrie Foundation Supports Debt Management for Public Service Grads**

Throughout his long life, Milton J. Petrie, founder and majority owner of Petrie Stores, was known for his generosity, giving to traditional causes such as education, medicine, and the arts, but also—famously—assisting individuals who needed a helping hand.

In his will, Petrie saw to it that upon his death—which occurred in 1994 at age 92—a foundation bearing his name would carry on his good works.

The Carroll and Milton Petrie Foundation, which began operations in 2002, holds education at the heart of its mission. Education, the foundation asserts, is key to realizing individual potential and producing active, useful, and engaged participants in a democratic society.

Based on those criteria, Michigan Law's Debt Management Program, a loan repayment assistance program, was a perfect fit. Recently, the foundation made a gift of \$1 million to support the Petrie Fellows Debt Management Program for Public Service Law. In addition, the program received a \$500,000 match through President Mary Sue Coleman's Donor Challenge for support of graduate and professional students.

The Petrie Fellows Program will also be supported by \$500,000 from the estate gift of Law School alumnus Bernard Petrie, '52, who died in 2007.

Alumni like Kristin Kimmel, '96, say support from the Debt Management Program is critical to helping students committed to public service do the work of their dreams.

"I think it is the only way to give attorneys who want to devote their careers to public service a chance to do it," says Kimmel, a staff attorney with New York-based Lawyers for Children, an advocacy group for abused and neglected children and children in foster care. "The biggest reason people don't want to do it is the money."

Kimmel sought a law degree to prepare for a career in child advocacy and chose Michigan Law for its renowned Child Advocacy Law Clinic. Post-graduate support, including the prestigious Skadden Fellowship in public interest legal work, helped her in her first few years out of law school, but from 2000-2007, Kimmel relied on the Debt Management Program to help pay back loans.

"After the fellowships, I worried about how I would pay off my educational debts," Kimmel recalls. "I couldn't have this career without that program, and especially not in New York City."

Kimmel, who also serves as co-director of Lawyers for Children's Special Project on Behalf of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning Youth in Foster Care, was recently asked what she would do if she could do any job in the world. She replied, "To be doing exactly what I'm doing."

Milton Petrie would be pleased.

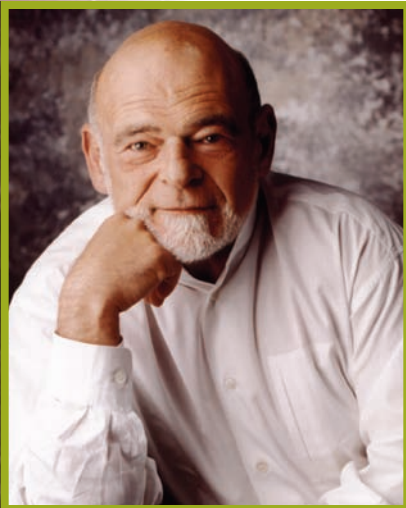


## Zell Renews Commitment to Tactical Fund, Supports Rickey Chair

Sam Zell, '66, has known the value of business strategy since his days as a twentysomething manager of residential real estate in Ann Arbor. Little wonder he's now choosing to support strategy at his law school alma mater. Zell, of Chicago, recently made a \$1 million commitment to the Law School that will be added to the Sam Zell Dean's Tactical Fund. He created the fully expendable fund in 1997 with a previous \$1 million gift to the Law School.

The Zell Fund is a significant discretionary resource for Dean Evan Caminker, who uses it to finance important projects that might otherwise be difficult or impossible to undertake, and/or are tactical in nature.

"We are deeply grateful for Sam Zell's visionary support, which has both challenged us and allowed us to develop exciting, innovative programs," says Caminker. "The rewards are tremendous and will have a positive effect on the Law School for many years to come. We simply could not do these things without Sam's generosity."



*Sam Zell, '66*

Zell's new commitment is helping to support the creation of the Branch Rickey Collegiate Professorship at the Law School, honoring another of the Law School's most influential alumni. Rickey, a 1911 Michigan Law graduate, was the Brooklyn Dodgers manager whose recruitment of Jackie Robinson in 1947 brought racial integration to major league baseball.

Previously the Zell Fund supported an important survey of prospective students that has helped inform the Law School's strategies on pricing tuition and positioning the School in student markets. The fund also made possible a survey of alumni that sought to find how the Law School could best serve and engage them.

Thanks to Zell's gift, the Law School a decade ago was able to introduce kiosks and wireless technology to venerable Hutchins Hall, and to transform a classroom into a state-of-the-art videoconferencing center.

Zell got his start in business in Ann Arbor, building and managing apartments that were rented to students. Today he is chairman of Equity International, a private equity firm that invests in international real estate, and co-founder and chair of Equity Group Investments, a private investment firm.

Zell is also a generous benefactor of the Ross School of Business, the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, and the College of Engineering.



## Bogaard Makes Second Leadership Gift to the Building Project

In a memorable photo from the 2005 Tournament of Roses Parade, Bill Bogaard, '65, rides in the back of an open car, waving congenially at thousands of Wolverine fans (and a few U-Texas Longhorns) lining the parade route.

It's a perk of the job for Bogaard, the longest-serving mayor in the history of Pasadena, California. Fortunately for the Law School, His Honor is willing to go above and beyond his business and civic duties to be a gracious and active U-M volunteer on the West Coast.

Bogaard and his wife, Claire, recently reaffirmed their ties to Michigan Law with a gift of \$1 million for the building expansion and renovation project. This new gift is the couple's second commitment of \$1 million to the project. The Bogaards also support scholarships, the Urban Communities Clinic, and the Law School Fund.

"We are delighted to offer support at this point in the Law School's history," says Bogaard. "As the Law School celebrates the successes of its first 150 years, it is imperative that alumni step up to position the School for the next 150 years. A crucial first step is the completion of the new building and Commons."

As a member of the steering committee for the recent campaign, Bogaard helped guide the Law School through the most significant fundraising initiative in its history. In addition, he has agreed to serve on what might be called Campaign Steering Committee 2.0, the alumni group tasked with raising private gifts to complete the building project.

His previous roles on behalf of the School include service on the former Committee of Visitors, the Law School Fund National Committee, and the Law School Host Committee in Los Angeles.

As a practicing attorney in the private sector, Bogaard specialized in financial transactions and mergers and acquisitions. He also served as executive vice president and general counsel of a financial services holding company and has taught law at both Michigan and the University of Southern California. Currently he works as an arbitrator of business disputes.

In November, at the U-M celebration of the Michigan Difference Campaign, Bogaard was a recipient of the David B. Hermelin Award, the University's top honor for volunteer fundraising leadership.



*Bill Bogaard, '65*



## Campaign Chair Bickner Makes New Building Commitment

In 2003, when Bruce Bickner, '68, agreed to chair the Law School's Campaign Steering Committee, he quickly became one of the staunchest advocates of the building expansion and renovation project.

Six years and one successful campaign later, Bickner remains a positive force for getting the job done. Fortunately for the Law School, he will continue as chair of the alumni volunteer committee charged with raising private funds for completion of the new academic building and Commons.

His role is key to the effort. Bickner meets with alumni gift prospects, works closely with the Dean and with development staff, and offers a calm, pragmatic leadership style amid economically turbulent times.



*Bruce Bickner, '68*

Recently, Bickner and his wife, Joan, of Sycamore, Illinois, made a new commitment of \$1 million to the building project, just in time for the campaign celebration in November. The gift was the couple's second leadership commitment to the Michigan Difference campaign. An earlier gift of \$2 million, split between the Law School and the Division of Kinesiology, supported the first fully endowed professorship in Kinesiology as well as the Law facilities project.

"Joan and I have committed significant personal resources to this project because we wholeheartedly believe in it and are grateful to Michigan Law for its impact on our lives," says Bickner. "The Law School's need for the new facilities is greater than ever. To remain competitive, the School must have a physical plant that conforms to the educational needs of training lawyers for 21st century practice."

The Bickners have been equally generous with their time.

Bruce serves on President Mary Sue Coleman's advisory group and on Dean Evan Caminker's advisory council. Joan served on Kinesiology's campaign council. Both are active volunteers for the University in the Chicago area.

In recognition, the Bickners were honored in 2007 with the David B. Hermelin Award, the U-M's highest accolade for volunteer fundraising leadership.

Bickner is the retired chairman and chief executive officer of DeKalb Genetics Corporation and executive vice president of Monsanto Corporation. He is currently an independent business consultant and director of several companies. He began his career as an associate with Sidley & Austin in Chicago, where he became a partner with the firm.

Where others see a parking lot at the corner of State and Monroe streets, Bickner is already envisioning the new academic building, and enthusiastically championing its functionality and beauty. And make no mistake about it, he is determined to see the project become a reality. "This will be a significant project that will be remembered at the University for many years," he says.



## Charitable IRA Giving Opportunity Extended Through 2009

Thanks to a federal extension of the IRA charitable rollover, qualifying donors can again make outright gifts to the Law School using IRA funds without tax complications.

The provision is retroactive to January 1, 2008, and expires December 31, 2009.

If you are required to receive minimum distributions from your IRA, and you do not need the money for personal use, please consider using those funds as a charitable gift to Michigan Law. While you cannot claim a charitable deduction for the IRA gift, you will pay no income tax on the distribution.

You may contribute funds in this way if:

- You are 70 years of age or older.
- Your IRA gifts total \$100,000 or less in 2008 and 2009.
- You transfer funds directly from an IRA.
- You transfer the gifts outright to one or more public charities. (This excludes gifts made to charitable trusts, donor advised funds, and supporting organizations.)

The benefits to you:

- In most cases, the transfer counts toward your required minimum distributions.
- The gift generates neither taxable income nor a tax deduction, so even those who do not itemize their tax returns receive the benefit.
- You may transfer up to \$100,000 directly from your income in both 2008 and 2009.
- The distributions may be in addition to or in fulfillment of any charitable giving you have already planned.

For further information, please call the Law School's Office of Development and Alumni Relations at 734.615.4500.



John Nannes

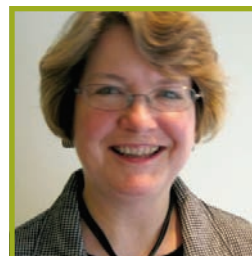
## Student Orgs Win Again Through Nannes Challenge

We're happy to report that, once again, the Nannes 3L Challenge was a great success: the 3L class reached its goal of 200 pledges in just over three weeks. When the challenge officially ended on October 31, a record total of 203 members of the class of 2009 had pledged to support the Law School for their first three years following graduation.

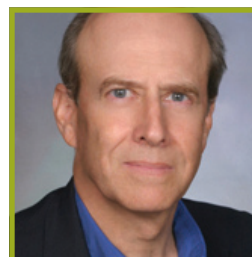
The success of the initiative secured a \$50,000 gift from the program's benefactor, John Nannes, '73, which was distributed among student organizations designated by the pledging 3Ls.

The big winner once again was Student Funded Fellowships, which received \$5,445.50. Other recipients in the top five included the Law School Fund, receiving \$3,400; *Michigan Law Review*, with \$3,175; APALSA at \$2,400; and the *Journal of Law Reform*, which received \$2,350. Co-chairs for the 2008-09 challenge were Tim Knapp and Shekar Krishnan.

**Here are a few of the most recent gifts from the many alumni and friends who have given to the Law School's campaign:**



Debra A. Armbruster, '78



Steven B. Chameides, '70

**Debra A. Armbruster**, '78, of Centennial, Colorado, has made an additional gift of \$30,000 to the building project, increasing her total commitment to the building to \$41,000. Armbruster made her most recent gift in honor of her 30th class reunion, for which she served on the committee.

**Glenn J. Barnes**, '83, of London, has made a gift of \$50,000 to the building project in honor of his 25th class reunion. He is a managing director with UniCredit Markets & Investment Banking.

**Steven B. Chameides**, '70, of Bethesda, Maryland, has made a commitment of \$25,000 to the building project. Chameides is a partner in Foley & Lardner's Washington, D.C., office. A longtime volunteer for the Law School in the D.C. area, he was co-chair of past class reunions and is looking forward to attending the upcoming 40th reunion.



RECENT GIFTS

**Arnold M. Nemirow**, '69, of Greenville, South Carolina, made a gift of \$50,000 to the building project in honor of his 40th class reunion. Additionally, he has remembered the Law School in his estate plan with a gift designated for the Benjamin Nemirow Endowed Scholarship Fund, which honors the donor's father. Nemirow is the former chairman, president, and CEO of Bowater Incorporated.

**Carla Schwartz Newell**, '85, and **William J. Newell**, '83, of Piedmont, California, made two gifts in honor of Bill's 25th class reunion, of which he was co-chair. They have made a \$100,000 commitment to the building project, as well as an additional \$5,000 gift to the Law School Fund. The Newells are active volunteers for the Law School in the Bay Area. Carla Newell is a general partner in Technology Crossover Ventures in Palo Alto, and Bill Newell is a consultant in the biotechnology industry.

**Eric A. Oesterle**, '73, of Chicago, made a gift of \$50,000 to the Law School Fund in honor of his 35th reunion. Oesterle is a partner with Miller Shakman & Beem LLP in Chicago. He serves on the Law School's Campaign Steering Committee, co-chaired his reunion committee, and was a member of the Law School's host committee in Chicago during the campaign.

The firm of **Oh-Ebashi & Partners**, in Osaka, Japan, made a gift of \$50,000 through the Japan Foundation's Designated Grant Program that continues the firm's commitment to the Japanese Legal Studies Program at the Law School.

**Brian and Paula H. Powers**, '75, through their fund at the San Francisco Foundation, made a gift of \$250,000 to the building project. The couple are active volunteers for the Law School in the Bay Area.

**Benjamin M. Quigg Jr.**, '44, of Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, has remembered the Law School in his estate plan with a bequest of \$100,000. Quigg is retired from practice with the Philadelphia office of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius.

**George D. Ruttinger**, '73, of Washington, D.C., made a gift of \$25,000 benefiting the building project and the Law School Fund. Ruttinger is a partner in Crowell & Moring's Washington office and chairs the firm's Government Contracts Group. He is a longtime volunteer for the Law School in the D.C. area, co-chaired his 30-year reunion committee, and served on the committee for the 35-year reunion.

The estate of **Robert F. Sauer**, '42, made a gift of \$126,000 to benefit scholarships and the Debt Management Program. Sauer practiced law in Key West, Florida, until his retirement. He died in 2005.

**Richard D. Snyder**, '82, of Ann Arbor, made a gift of \$50,000 to the building project as part of a new gift to the University that also includes a gift to establish scholarships in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts and the Athletic Department as well as a gift supporting the Comprehensive Cancer Center. He is chairman of the board, chief executive, and co-founder of Ardesta LLC, a venture capital firm. Snyder co-chaired the Washtenaw County Campaign

Committee during the Michigan Difference Campaign.

**Jeffrey E. Susskind**, '79, of Los Angeles, made a new gift of \$100,000 to the building project, bringing his total commitment to the project to \$200,000. He served on the Law School's campaign host committee for Los Angeles.

**Charles V. Thornton III**, '67, of San Francisco, made an additional gift of \$50,000 to the building project, for a total commitment of \$100,000. He has also given \$6,000 to the Law School Fund. Thornton is a partner in Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker's San Francisco office and is encouraging other members of his firm to give to the building project.

**Thomas**, '63, and **Sharon Van Dyke**, of Leawood, Kansas, made an additional gift of \$50,000 to the Thomas W. and Sharon E. Van Dyke Scholarship Fund in honor of Amalya Kearse, matched by an additional \$25,000 from President Mary Sue Coleman's Donor Challenge. The Van Dykes made the gift in honor of Tom's 45th class reunion, for which he served on the reunion committee. He is a partner in Bryan Cave's Kansas City office.

**Gregg F.**, '81, and **Margie Vignos**, of Orinda, California, have made a gift of \$100,000 to the building project. Vignos, who served on the 25th reunion committee for his class, is a partner in the San Francisco office of Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker and is encouraging other members of his firm to give to the building project.



Arnold M. Nemirow, '69



Eric A. Oesterle, '73



Richard D. Snyder, '82

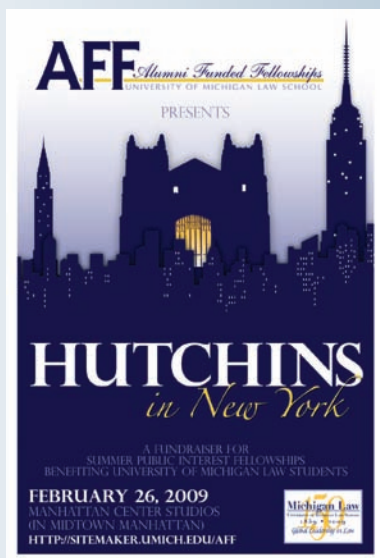


Jeffrey E. Susskind, '79



Thomas Van Dyke, '63





## Bidding On A Good Cause

### Gala Manhattan auction will fund public interest fellowships for Michigan Law students

Entertainment packages. Coveted tickets to major sporting events. Cocktails and conversation with your favorite Michigan Law professor. On Thursday, February 26, those items—and many more—will be on the auction block when Alumni Funded Fellowships (AFF) hosts its inaugural fundraiser at Manhattan Center Studios in midtown Manhattan. Proceeds will be used to support additional summer public interest fellowships for Michigan Law students.

AFF is a new alumni-driven public interest fundraising initiative. In planning the auction, its first major endeavor, AFF is working closely with Student Funded Fellowships (SFF) and the Law School.

The AFF auction offers a great way to support public interest at Michigan Law while reconnecting with fellow alumni and former professors. For more information, visit [sitemaker.umich.edu/aff](http://sitemaker.umich.edu/aff).

1949

The Class of 1949 reunion will be September 11-13, 2009.

1954

The Class of 1954 reunion will be September 11-13, 2009.

1959

The Class of 1959 reunion will be September 11-13, 2009.

1960

**Benny Kass** is now a syndicated columnist for the Inman Syndicate. “Real Estate Mailbag,” a regular feature in many local newspapers nationwide, addresses legal and tax issues relating to residential and investment real estate.

1963



**Norman Otto Stockmeyer** has published “To Err is Human, To Moo Bovine: The Rose of Aberlone Story,” *24 Thomas M. Cooley Law Review* 492 (2007), a lighthearted look at a seminal case many law grads will remember from their contracts class.

1964

The Class of 1964 reunion will be September 25-27, 2009.

1965



**Anthony J. Scirica**, chief judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, has been appointed chairman of the Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

1966



**Thomas E. O'Connor** has joined the Canton, Ohio, office of Buckingham, Doolittle & Burroughs, LLP as an Of Counsel attorney in the litigation and intellectual property law practice.

1967

**James A. Boucher** recently retired as senior vice president of JP Morgan (formerly National Bank of Detroit) after 40 years in the trust business. He has since become a member of Vestevich, Mallender, DuBois and Dritsas PC in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

1968

Detroit-based Butzel Long attorney and shareholder **James C. Bruno** has been inducted into the Litigation Counsel of America.

**James A. Mitchell** has joined the Grand Rapids, Michigan, law firm of Varnum Riddering Schmidt & Howlett LLP as a member of the intellectual property group.



## Green Becomes Detroit Deputy Mayor



**Carl von Ende**, a principal at the Detroit office of Miller Canfield, recently spoke on “Customizing Private Arbitrations” at the 7th Annual Advanced Negotiation & Dispute Resolution Institute Seminar presented by the Institute of Continuing Legal Education.

### 1969

**The Class of 1969 reunion will be September 25-27, 2009.**

### 1970

**Richard J. Erikson** has been awarded the Military Service Medal by the General Richard Montgomery Chapter, National Society of the Sons of American Revolution, for his long and distinguished service in the Air Force.

### 1971



The Federal Bar Association—Eastern District of Michigan Chapter has honored **Edward M. Kronk**, attorney and shareholder of Butzel Long, as the first recipient of the Julian Abele Cook Jr.-Bernard A. Friedman FBA Civility Award.

During the years he spent at Michigan earning first an undergraduate degree and then a J.D., Saul Green, '72, remembers that “there was a tremendous call to public service.” It was a call that made a lasting impression on the young lawyer, one that would endure throughout his career. And it was a call that led him, in September of 2008, to leave his post as senior counsel with Miller Canfield, return to the public sector, and accept the post of Deputy Mayor of Detroit.

As a fledgling attorney, the native Detroiter's first job was that of Assistant United States Attorney in his hometown. He later spent seven years as United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan. When he accepted a position with Miller Canfield, he noted half-jokingly that his new colleagues

“had to be patient, because after almost 30 years of public service, learning how to be a private practitioner isn't easy.” Throughout his tenure with the firm, he voiced his appreciation for the firm's support of his interest in pro bono work.

Beginning in 2002, Green has served as an adjunct faculty member at Michigan Law, presenting one course each semester. Currently, he co-teaches classes on fair housing and policing with Assistant U.S. Attorney Judith Levy.

Detroit is a troubled city these days, and there's no question that Green will face large and looming challenges.

But metro business and civic leaders—as well as his colleagues at Michigan Law—are confident that this is one lawyer who's up to the task.





## Stuart “Stu” Wilkins: Ohio’s Loss and Michigan’s Gain

World War II was one thing. But a good Ohio boy like Stuart “Stu” Wilkins Jr. moving to Ann Arbor to play college football? If you asked high school coaches in his hometown—even in 1944—they’d tell you that his defection was something else worth fighting over.

Fortunately, it never came to that.

Wilkins did leave football-crazed Canton to play for the Wolverines. Making matters worse back home in Ohio, the slightly undersized lineman played every game of his freshman year—on both sides of the ball.

He was all of 17 years old.

Wilkins went on to earn four letters and play on two undefeated national title teams. The Wolverines beat the Buckeyes all four of his years at Michigan.

But before he left for Ann Arbor, his coaches back home had “given him the business,” *Canton Repository* reporter Steve Doerschuk wrote in an article published last summer. Among the critics was Doerschuk’s own Lincoln High School coach, Junie Ferrall, who had lettered at Ohio State a few years earlier. “They heard his college choice was Michigan,” Doerschuk writes. “But the lad had a ready response: ‘Michigan has the finest law school in the Big Ten.’ He wanted to follow in his father’s footsteps.”

And that’s more or less what he did. While Wilkins’ father, Frederic, read law while working to support his young family, his son was a summer starter at Michigan Law who earned his J.D. in 1952. Stu served as a first lieutenant in the Army’s Judge Advocate General Corps during the Korean conflict, doing trial work on the Japanese island of Hokkaido. When he returned to Canton, he settled down, taught law, practiced for a time with his father, and helped found the firm Krugliak, Wilkins, Griffiths and Dougherty, which has grown to over 40 lawyers. For years, he was the firm’s managing partner. By the time he retired, Wilkins had lived more than half a century of his life in the law.

He also married the former B.J. Bartlow, who had been a majorette at Lehman High, one of Lincoln’s rival high schools. The two still enjoy each other’s company 57 years later.

And this past summer, after more than 60 years, he was inducted into the Stark County High School Football Hall of Fame. Which seems to prove that in Canton, the passage of time has finally dulled the pain of losing Wilkins to the Wolverines.

*Stu Wilkins (bottom row far right, wearing number 68) with his teammates. The 1947 Wolverines went undefeated while winning the national championship, crushing USC 49-0 in the Rose Bowl.*





## King and MacDougall Honored as Feminist Legal Pioneers

When they looked around them, they saw anything but a level playing field for women.

Jean Ledwith King, '68, and Priscilla Ruth MacDougall, '70, thought future generations deserved better. The Michigan alumnae were among 30 women lawyers honored last summer by the Veteran Feminists of America at a special event in New York City.

All the attorneys were acclaimed for their work between 1963 and 1975—the “second wave” of the feminist movement—to further gender equity under the law, often by changing it. Fellow honorees included Sarah Weddington, the Texas lawyer who successfully argued *Roe v. Wade* before the Supreme Court in 1973. U.S. Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg was the guest of honor.

King is best known for her work to open athletics to women and girls under Title IX. A co-founder of the Women’s Caucus of the Michigan Democratic Party, King fought successfully for equal representation in the Michigan delegation to the 1972 national convention, helping to spur similar change nationwide. In 1970, another group she co-founded, Focus on Equal Representation for Women, brought a significant sex discrimination suit against the University of Michigan that was settled the same year.

MacDougall is renowned for her scholarship and advocacy establishing the right of women and children to choose and use their own names. In the early '70s, she brought suit to establish her own name legally after finding an error in relevant Supreme Court interpretation of common law. In another noteworthy case a decade later, she fought for the right of a married woman to vote in her own name. Her 1985 article, “The Right to Women to Name Their Children,” remains the standard for litigation on this issue.

King is in private practice in Ann Arbor. MacDougall, of Madison, Wisconsin, is an attorney for the Wisconsin Education Association Council.



**Abraham Singer**, a partner in the litigation department of Pepper Hamilton LLP in Detroit, has been named a member of the board of directors of the American Constitution Society for Law and Policy, Michigan Chapter, and a member of the advisory board of the American Civil Liberties Union of Michigan.

### 1972



**Jeffrey J. Keyes**, longtime partner of Briggs and Morgan, has been appointed as a magistrate judge for the U.S. District Court, District of Minnesota.

After 35 years of practicing in Indiana, **Joseph Kimmell** and his wife have returned to Ann Arbor, where he has joined the firm of Butzel Long.

### 1974

**The Class of 1974 reunion will be September 25-27, 2009.**



**Dr. C.Y. Huang** proudly attended his daughter Christine’s commencement at the University of Michigan Law School on May 3, 2008. Christine received her LL.M. 34 years after her father was granted his M.C.L.

### 1975

The Hon. **Alan Rubin** has been appointed to the bench as a commissioner of the Los Angeles Supreme Court.

### 1976



**Thomas W. Linn**, chairman emeritus and former chief executive officer of Miller Canfield, Detroit, was recently nominated to the board of directors of Community Legal Resources of Michigan.

### 1977



**James L. Allen**, a principal at the Troy office of Miller Canfield, is the author of “Michigan Foreclosure Practice,” a chapter of *The Law of Distressed Real Estate*, published by Thompson West, December 2007.



## Masimore Heads Up Newly Created Septima Poinsette Clark Law Project

C.J. "Albertie" Masimore, '04, has been appointed to serve as the inaugural director of the Septima Poinsette Clark Law Project in Brooklyn, New York. Launched in July of this year by the Brooklyn Young Mothers' Collective (BYMC), the project provides legal information and services to teenage girls who are pregnant or parenting.

Founded in 2004 by two attorneys from the Brooklyn office of the Legal Aid Society's Juvenile Rights Division, the mission of BYMC is to promote self-sufficiency, improve parenting skills, and help break the cycle of generational poverty among at-risk teen mothers. Programs include legal counseling, workshops on reproductive health, and advocacy services for young mothers in circumstances that range from foster care to prison.

Named for educator and civil rights activist Septima Poinsette Clark, the law project offers free monthly legal education seminars on topics ranging from juvenile justice to consumer law, family court proceedings, and violence against women. In addition to heading the new organization, Masimore serves on the BYMC board of directors. She is currently a staff attorney at MFY Legal Services in New York.

**Edward J. Quinn Jr.** is the new managing shareholder of McDonough Holland & Allen PC in Sacramento, California. He has previously served as board chairman and is a shareholder in the public law practice group.

1981

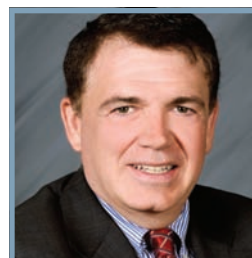


**Karen S. Ali** has joined the Philadelphia office of Pepper Hamilton LLP. A longtime advocate for women and minorities in the workplace, she will lead the firm's diversity initiatives.

1979

**The Class of 1979 reunion will be September 25-27, 2009.**

**Hildy Bowbeer**, chief intellectual property counsel at 3M Company, was recently named manager of the trademark group. She also chairs the board of directors of Minnesota Continuing Legal Education and is a member of the Governor's Commission on Judicial Selection.



**Richard F. Cauley's** book, *Winning the Patent Damages Case: A Litigator's Guide to Economic Models and Other Damage Strategies*, was published by Oxford University Press in November of 2008.

1980



**Iris Linder**, shareholder with Fraser Trebilcock Davis & Dunlap, PC, was one of a panel of attorneys to speak on "Bridge Financing of Emerging Growth Companies: What Lawyers Representing Investors and Companies Need to Know" at the 2008 annual meeting of the American Bar Association.

**David P. Radelet** has joined the newly named firm of Franczek Radelet & Rose, focusing on labor and employment law on behalf of corporate clients.

1982



Miller Canfield has named **Michael P. Coakley**, a principal in its Detroit office, as leader of the firm's litigation and dispute resolution group.

**John V. McDermott** has joined the





Denver office of Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck as a shareholder in the firm's litigation department.

## 1983

Legal Momentum, the nation's oldest legal advocacy organization dedicated to advancing the rights of women and girls, has appointed **Irasema Garza** as its seventh president.

**Mark Kaltenrieder** of Ladue, Missouri,



was honored during Legal Services of Eastern Missouri's first For the Common Good... Volunteering for Justice dinner. He received the F. Wm. McCalpin Pro Bono Award for his outstanding volunteer legal work.

## 1984

**The Class of 1984 reunion will be October 23-25, 2009.**

**Frank Ballantine** has joined the board of directors of the Chicago Shakespeare Theater. He continues to serve on the conservation council of The Nature Conservancy in Illinois and is global co-chair of the emerging growth-venture capital practice at Reed Smith LLP.

**Marty Dunn** recently joined the

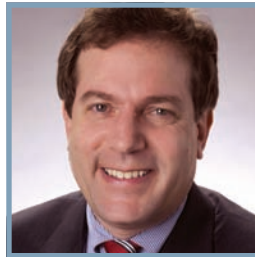


Cincinnati office of Dinsmore & Shohl LLP as a partner in the corporate department.

**Joan Snyder** of Portland, Oregon, is now chair of the resources, development and environment group of Stael Rives, LLP.

## 1985

**Robert A. Boonin** of the Ann Arbor



office of Butzel Long has been elected a Fellow of the College of Labor and Employment Lawyers, a national honorary society of employment law practitioners.

## Massimino Becomes Chief Executive of Human Rights First

Elisa Massimino, '88, has been named executive director and CEO of Human Rights First (HRF). Founded in 1978 as the Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights, the nonprofit NGO works globally to address issues that involve crimes against humanity, discrimination, refugee protection, law and security, and fundamental human rights.

Massimino has served as director and chief strategist of HRF's Washington, D.C., office since 1991, a position that brought her into regular contact with U.S. government officials, international diplomats, and the press. Earlier in 2008, she was named by *The Hill*, a prominent Washington-based newspaper, as one of the nation's top 20 public advocates. She has gained international attention in recent years for her efforts to restore a single, humane standard of treatment for all prisoners held by U.S. government agencies.

Massimino serves on the adjunct faculty of Georgetown University Law Center, where she teaches human rights advocacy. She has also taught international human rights law at the University of Virginia School of Law.



## Tacha Receives Devitt Distinguished Service Award

A three-member panel chaired by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Samuel Alito Jr., has named Deanell Reece Tacha, '71, judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, as the recipient of the 26th Annual Edward J. Devitt Distinguished Service to Justice Award. In announcing the selection, Justice Alito described Tacha as an exceptional woman who "through her many contributions to the federal judiciary and the bar, not only meets but exceeds the standards established by this award."

Judge Tacha began her career in private practice in the state of Kansas. Prior to her 1985 appointment to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit by President Ronald Reagan, she taught at the University of Kansas School of Law and served as vice chancellor for academic affairs. From 2001 to 2007, she was chief judge of the circuit. Among her many professional affiliations, Tacha chaired both the Judicial Division of the American Bar Association and the U.S. Judicial Conference Committee on the Judicial Branch.

The Devitt Award is bestowed on Article III judges who have made exemplary contributions to the administration of justice, the advancement of the rule of law, and the improvement of society as a whole.

## 1986



Detroit Renaissance has hired **Christopher L. Rizik** as CEO and manager of its new Renaissance Venture Fund. This "fund of funds" is intended to help expand the region's entrepreneurial capacity by investing in venture capital funds doing business in southeast Michigan.

## 1988

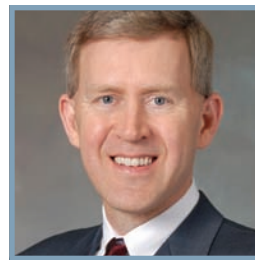
**Reed D. Benson** has joined the faculty of the University of New Mexico's School of Law. He teaches and writes primarily in the field of water resources and is the editor-in-chief of the *Natural Resources Journal*.

**Vince Hess** of the Dallas office of Locke Lord Bissel & Liddell LLP is co-author of a chapter in the second edition of a multi-volume treatise, *Business and Commercial Litigation in Federal Courts*, co-published by the ABA and Thomson-West.



Exelon has presented Deerfield, Illinois, resident and assistant general counsel at ComEd **Doug Graham** with a Merit Community Service Award for his volunteer work with Respiratory Health Association of Metropolitan Chicago.

Armstrong World Industries Inc. of



Lancaster, Pennsylvania, has named **Jeffrey D. Nickel** as senior vice president, general counsel, and corporate secretary.

**Jon Tukul** has assumed the post of chief of the National Security Unit within the U.S. Attorney Office for the Eastern District of Michigan.

## 1989

**The Class of 1989 reunion will be October 23-25, 2009.**

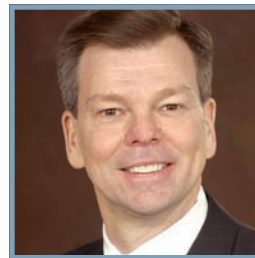
**Charles J. Vigil**, attorney and



managing director of the Rodey Law Firm, has been appointed to a three-year term on the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Client Protection.

## 1990

**Mark J. Burzych** has announced the



founding of Fahey Schultz Burzych Rhodes PLC, a law firm serving utilities, municipalities, and franchises.



**Donald (West) Chapo** of San Francisco married his partner of eight years, Christopher Chapo, on September 20, 2008, in a ceremony attended by friends and family.

**Sandra Giannone Ezell** of Bowman &



Brooks, LLP in Richmond, Virginia, was one of only 30 winners of The Burton Awards for her article, "Round up the Usual Suspects."

**James R. Rowader** of Minneapolis was promoted to vice president and general counsel for employee and labor relations at Target Corporation.

After retiring from practice following



the birth of her oldest son, **Carol J. Sulcoski** launched a second career as a knitting designer and business owner. Her debut book, *Knit So Fine: Designs with Skinny Yarn* (co-authored with Lisa R. Myers and Laura Grutzeck), was published in June by Interweave Press.

**Eric John Taylor** has joined the Atlanta



office of Parker, Hudson, Rainer & Dobbs LLP as a partner on the firm's litigation team.

## 1991

Professor **Cary Coglianes** has been named associate dean for academic affairs at the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

**Martin D. Litt** has accepted a position as executive vice president and general counsel at the Denver-based mining company, Intrepid Potash Inc.

**Barbara L. McQuade** has taken on the role of chief of the General Crimes Unit within the U.S. Attorney Office for the Eastern District of Michigan.

The Dallas City Council has appointed



Heygood, Orr, Reyes, Pearson & Bartolomie's managing partner, **Angel Reyes**, to the Dallas Area Rapid Transit Board of Directors. Recently, Reyes received the prestigious DiversityFIRST award from the Texas Diversity Council.

**Carl R. Pebworth** of Indianapolis, a partner at Baker & Daniels LLP, received the Randall T. Shepart Award for his commitment and contributions to promoting access to justice, increasing the delivery of legal services for the poor of Indiana, and helping satisfy previously unmet needs through the development of innovative programs.



## Pappas Sworn in as SBM President

This past September, Edward H. Pappas, '73, became the 74th president of the State Bar of Michigan. Officiating at the ceremony was former Michigan Supreme Court Justice Clifford W. Taylor.

A former president of the Oakland County Bar Association and a longtime member of the SBM Board of Commissioners, Pappas now leads an organization of nearly 40,000 litigators. He also continues to serve as the statewide chair of the Bar's Access to Justice Campaign, which raises funds to improve access to justice for low-income individuals with civil legal needs in Michigan.

Pappas is a partner and client service director at Dickinson Wright PLLC, one of the state's largest law firms. He is the co-author of *Michigan Business Torts* (ICLE 2nd edition) and has published numerous articles.



## McCree Lewis Receives Posthumous Honor

On September 17, eleven months after her untimely death at the age of 60, federal appellate specialist Kathleen McCree Lewis, '73, received the Roberts P. Hudson Award, the highest award given by the State Bar of Michigan.

Just three days later, on September 20, the American Academy of Appellate Lawyers (AAAL) named its first-ever award in her honor. The initial recipient of the Kathleen McCree Lewis Justice Award of the AAAL was Dan Meador, James Monroe Professor of Law at the University of Virginia Law School. McCree Lewis was a recent past president of the AAAL.

## Weinman Named to Boston Bar Association Presidency

Kathy B. Weinman, '79, has always been a trailblazer—excelling in the traditional male bastion of white collar criminal defense work, devoting herself to community service, and working four-day weeks while her daughters were growing up. On September 1 of last year, she added yet another pioneering achievement to her CV when she became president of the Boston Bar Association (BBA).

Prior to taking office, Weinman was active in the BBA's Criminal Law Section, eventually serving as the group's co-chair. A founding partner of the Boston-based firm of Dwyer & Collora, she has earned national recognition for her defense of clients in the areas of tax, healthcare and mail fraud, securities violations, and public corruption charges.

## 1992

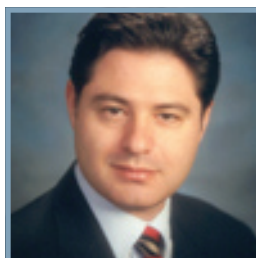
**Pedro A. Ramos**, a partner at Blank Rome LLP and principal at Blank Rome Government Relations LLC in Philadelphia, has been appointed to a three-year term on the Eisenhower Fellowship Alumni Advisory Council.



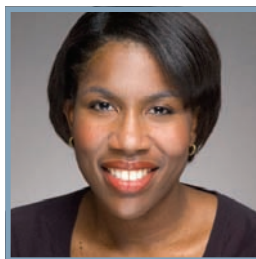
**Todd A. Schafer**, a member of the Bloomfield Hills law firm of Dawda, Mann, Mulcahy & Sadler PLC, was recognized as Mentor of the Year by Jewish Family Services.

## 1993

The Hon. **Raymond M. Kethledge** was appointed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit (see story on page 4).



**Robert Mandel** of Greenberg Traurig's Phoenix office has been promoted to the position of shareholder.

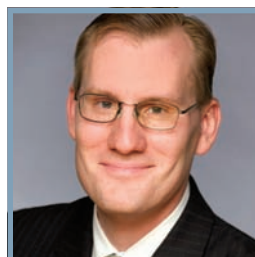


**Rhonda Powell** was recently appointed vice president of business affairs at Scripps Networks.

## 1994

**The Class of 1994 reunion will be October 23-25, 2009.**

**Melissa L. Breger** has been granted tenure by the Albany Law School of Union University. Professor Breger is director of the school's Family Violence Litigation Clinic and is co-author of a treatise on New York domestic violence laws published by Thomson-West.



Former Assistant U.S. Attorney **Peter D. Hardy** has joined Post & Schell, PC as a partner in the firm's national white collar defense, compliance, and risk management practice group.



**Dennis Kiker** has joined Fios Consulting of Richmond, Virginia, as director. In that capacity, he will work with in-house counsel, business personnel, IT staff, and outside counsel to develop business processes.

**Celia W. Lee** of San Francisco was recently elected president of the Asian Bar Association.

After suffering a cervical spinal cord injury and undergoing spinal surgery five weeks into her pregnancy, **Anne Scott** and her husband, David, welcomed their first baby, Abigail, on November 11, 2007.



**Gregory H. Teufel** has joined the Pittsburgh office of Eckert Seamans Cherin and Mellott, LLC as a member in the firm's litigation department.

## 1996

**Kincaid C. Brown** has been named head of the U-M Law Library's Electronic & Systems Services Unit. In addition, he recently published a chapter on negotiating electronic resource licenses in *Electronic Resource Management in Libraries: Research and Practice*.

## 1997

**Elizabeth R. Bain** has joined Foley & Mansfield's San Francisco office as an associate in its toxic tort and mass tort litigation practice group.



**Marcia (Bruggeman) Hatch** has become a partner at Gunderson Dettmer Stough Villeneuve Franklin & Hachigian LLP, in Menlo Park, California. Her practice focuses on corporate law for emerging growth technology companies and venture capitalists.

**Tim Kasten** of Belgium has been elected to the partnership of Van Bael & Bellis.



Nossaman Guthner Knox & Elliott LLP recently named **Julia Caputo Stift** as a partner. She is a member of the business and corporate transactions practice group in Los Angeles.

**Rebecca G. Pontikes** founded Davis, Pontikes & Swartz, LLC on April 1, 2008. The firm represents employees in a wide range of actions against their employers.

## 1999

**The Class of 1999 reunion will be October 23-25, 2009.**

Lawyer-turned-freelance journalist **Bryan Christy** has published his first book. *The Lizard King: The True Crimes and Passions of the World's Greatest Reptile Smugglers*, published in August of 2008 by TWELVE, chronicles the subculture of international reptile smuggling.

The Chicago firm of Sidley Austin has named **Patricia M. Petrowski** a partner in its litigation practice.

**Elliot M. Regenstein** has joined Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough in Chicago as a partner in its education counsel group.

**Kate Weatherly** has joined the U.S. District Court in Eugene, Oregon, as a staff attorney.

## 2000

**Margo Brownell** has been promoted to partner at the Minneapolis law firm of Maslon Edelman Borman & Brand. A commercial litigator, she specializes in insurance coverage counseling and litigation.



The Legal Aid and Defender Association has awarded its 2008 Pro Bono Service Award to **Daniel J. Canine**, a partner in the Troy office of Bodman LLP.

**Dina Grinshpun** has joined Axiom's New York office.

## Alumni Career Counseling

In these unsettled—and unsettling—times, it's helpful to be part of a community that offers valuable expertise. So we'd like to remind you that, as a graduate and lifetime member of the Michigan Law School community, you have access to the many resources of our Office of Career Services (OCS). First and foremost, you can meet or talk by phone with an attorney-counselor to help you clarify your career goals and learn about the many services OCS offers to assist you in your search. Among other things, OCS can help you with networking, with drafting resumes and cover letters, and can also provide an alumni job bulletin which is distributed every two weeks.

For more information, call OCS at 734.764.0546 or visit [www.law.umich.edu/currentstudents/careerservices/Pages/alumni.aspx](http://www.law.umich.edu/currentstudents/careerservices/Pages/alumni.aspx).



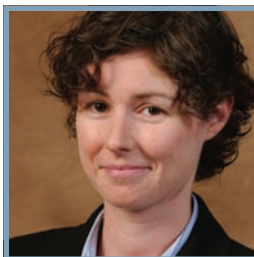
## Frey Inducted into Congressional Baseball Hall of Fame

Known to friends, fans, and competitors alike as "Capitol Hill's very own Willie Mays," Lou Frey, '61, has been formally inducted into the *Roll Call* Congressional Baseball Hall of Fame. Three times during a ten-year span in the '70s, Frey was named most valuable player in the annual game of Democrats v. Republicans.

The annual congressional game is featured at the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum in Cooperstown, New York. Frey is currently an attorney with Lowndes, Drosdick, Doster, Kantor & Reed PA, in Florida.



Bryan Cave LLP has promoted **Joseph Heckendorn** to counsel in the firm's Chicago office. He practices in the area of intellectual property rights.



The Tennessee Justice Center has elected **Alexandra MacKay**, member of Stites & Harbison PLLC of Nashville, to its board of directors for 2008-2009.

### 2001



**Candy Burnette** has returned to the firm of McGlinchey Stafford PLLC, joining the commercial litigation team in Jackson, Mississippi.

**Julianne Hartzell** of Marshall, Gerstein & Borun LLP has been appointed to the board of directors for the Coalition of Women's Initiatives in Law Firms.

**Gerald S. Ohn** has accepted a position as principal in the San Francisco office of Cotchett, Pitre & McCarthy.

**Mark W. Pletcher** recently received the Service to America Medal, or "Sammie," for his efforts in leading the campaign to investigate and prosecute bid rigging, fraud, and corruption involving U.S. officials and defense contracts in Iraq, Kuwait, and Afghanistan.

**Rachel E. Schwartz** has been named partner at the Kansas City-based firm of Stueve Siegel Hanson LLP. Her practice focuses on complex commercial litigation.



**Khalilah V. Spencer** has joined Honigman Miller Schwartz and Cohn LLP at their Detroit office as an attorney in the litigation department.



**Charles E. Saulino** has joined the Kalamazoo, Michigan, office of Miller Canfield. He will be practicing commercial litigation and corporate discovery management.

**Eric Wiesen** recently completed his MBA at Columbia's University's Graduate School of Business, with an emphasis on entrepreneurship and finance. Wiesen has joined RRE Ventures in New York City where he will be focusing on digital media, consumer Internet, and specific segments of enterprise software.

### 2002

**Louis P. Gabel** recently accepted a position as assistant United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan.



**Michael Koebele** is co-editor (with Rüdiger Wolfrum and Peter-Tobias Stoll) of the *Max Planck Commentaries on World Trade Law-Trade Remedies* (2008). This volume presents a comparative discussion of the trade remedy regulations of the United States and the EU in the areas of anti-dumping, subsidy, and safeguards.

**David E. Mills** has opened Mills Law Office LLC, an appellate-boutique firm specializing in federal appeals.

**Emily L. Murray** and her husband, Finn, recently welcomed their new baby boy, Roan.

## 2003



**Daniel Raetchi** of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, has become a shareholder with Howard & Howard. His practice concentrates on business and corporate law, international transactions, immigration law, and commercial litigation.

## 2004

**The Class of 2004 reunion will be October 23-25, 2009.**



**Geoffrey M. Williamson** has joined Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck as an associate in the firm's Denver office.

## 2005

**Joelle K. Blomquist** has joined the Chicago law firm of Butler Rubin Saltarelli & Boyd LLP as a litigation associate. She will work with both the reinsurance and general commercial litigation practice groups.



**Abram J. Ellis** has joined Butzel Long as an associate attorney based in the firm's Detroit office. He concentrates his practice in the areas of business litigation, antitrust, and international arbitration.

**Michael Strand** has joined the Denver office of Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck as an associate in the firm's real estate and land use groups.

## 2006

**Aaron A. Mace** has joined Morgan & Finnegan in New York City as an associate.

**Thomas G. Ward** recently joined the Chicago law firm Butler Rubin Saltarelli & Boyd LLP as a litigation associate.

## 2007

**Kurt R. Hunt's** note, "Copyright and YouTube: Pirate's Playground or Fair Use Forum?" 14 *Mich. Telecom. & Tech. L. Rev* 197 (2007), has been selected for republication in Thomson West's *Entertainment, Publishing & the Arts Handbook*, 2008 ed.

**Aaron R. Petty** was appointed adjunct professor at Loyola University Chicago School of Law.

**Catherine Shea** has accepted a position as assistant attorney general in the business and licensing section of the Colorado Office of the Attorney General.

## Hartzell Appointed to Board of Coalition of Women's Initiatives in Law

Julianne Hartzell, '01, has been appointed to the board of directors for the Coalition of Women's Initiatives in Law Firms, a non-profit association whose mission is to find and share efficient, effective methods for enhancing the retention and promotion of women lawyers and provide support for women's initiatives in law firms.

"I'm very excited about serving on the Board of the Coalition of Women's Initiatives in Law Firms," Hartzell said. "I believe that the coalition provides an important forum for communicating ideas and learning from the shared experiences of others to bring about change in the legal community."

Hartzell, an attorney for Marshall, Gerstein & Borun LLP, practices all aspects of intellectual property litigation. A member of the firm's Pro Bono and Diversity Committees, she provides pro bono legal services through the Chicago Volunteer Legal Services as a guardian ad litem, representing minor children in the Probate Court. She has also served as lead trial counsel in copyright litigation involving military-themed motivational posters through the Lawyers for Creative Arts.



## Whatever Happened To . . . ?

Help us keep up with you and your fellow alums

Know some alumni—including yourself—whose careers in the law have taken them to unusual heights or out-of-the-way places, even by the admittedly high standards of Michigan Law? While space constraints no longer allow *Law Quadrangle* to publish the names of every graduate chosen for “Who’s Who” or “Super Lawyers,” we’re always looking for alums who are doing something truly unexpected and/or noteworthy. And as you can see by the selection printed here, we’re rarely disappointed.

Send us your news. And, if possible, include a high-resolution digital color photo.

## 2008

**Carolyn M. Grunst** has joined the Chicago office of Bell, Boyd & Lloyd LLP as an associate in the real estate group.

**Nicholas W. Marietti** has joined the Chicago office of Bell, Boyd & Lloyd LLP as an associate in the firm’s litigation group.

## Michigan Law Faculty, Alums Prominent on Obama Transition Team

Faculty and alumni of the Law School played prominent roles during President Barack Obama’s historic transition to the White House. Some of them will be staying on to work for the new administration.

**Melody Barnes**, ’89, who served as executive vice president for policy at the Center for American Progress, is now director of President Obama’s Domestic Policy Council.

**Professor Susan Crawford** was chosen to lead the team’s Federal Communications Commission review.

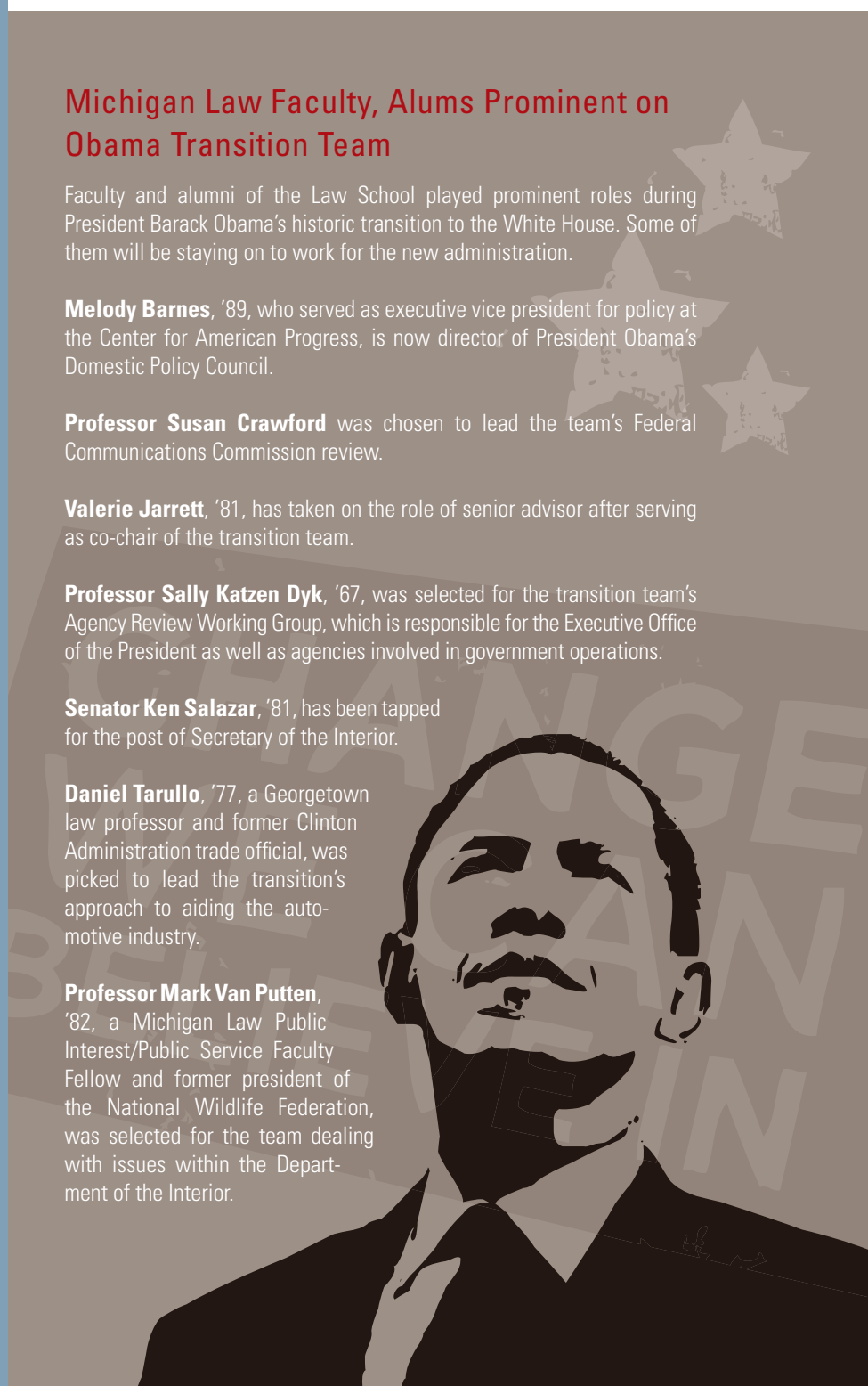
**Valerie Jarrett**, ’81, has taken on the role of senior advisor after serving as co-chair of the transition team.

**Professor Sally Katzen Dyk**, ’67, was selected for the transition team’s Agency Review Working Group, which is responsible for the Executive Office of the President as well as agencies involved in government operations.

**Senator Ken Salazar**, ’81, has been tapped for the post of Secretary of the Interior.

**Daniel Tarullo**, ’77, a Georgetown law professor and former Clinton Administration trade official, was picked to lead the transition’s approach to aiding the automotive industry.

**Professor Mark Van Putten**, ’82, a Michigan Law Public Interest/Public Service Faculty Fellow and former president of the National Wildlife Federation, was selected for the team dealing with issues within the Department of the Interior.







### George E. Brand Jr., '48

George E. Brand Jr., a former managing partner and the first chairman of Butzel Long when it became a professional corporation in 1982, died on June 25, 2008. He was 89.

Brand, who retired from the active practice of law in 1988, was considered one of the leading trial lawyers of his day. He practiced with his father until the elder Brand's death in 1962, at which time he joined Detroit-based Butzel Long. There he served as close colleague and mentor to all three of the firm's subsequent chairmen: William M. Saxton, '52, Richard E. Rassel, '66, and Philip J. Kessler, the current chairman.

"He was a lawyer's lawyer, a partner in every sense of what a partner should be, and the best mentor many of us ever had," says Rassel.

Brand was a graduate of Dartmouth College and a decorated veteran of World War II. He was a Fellow in the American College of Trial Lawyers, the American Bar Foundation, and the Michigan Bar Foundation.



### Richard D. Rohr, '53

Richard D. Rohr, '53, chairman of Bodman LLP for 25 years, died August 27 after a long illness. He was 81.

Rohr led Bodman from 1975 to 2000, a period of tremendous growth for the Michigan-based firm. His expertise was in corporate, banking, and securities law. He was involved in significant commercial litigation matters and served as an arbitrator in major securities law cases.

A graduate of Harvard University, Rohr considered a career as a history teacher before entering law school, where he served as editor-in-chief of the *Michigan Law Review*. He joined Bodman after graduating and spent his entire legal career with the firm.

"No person has contributed more to Bodman than Dick Rohr," said Larry R. Shulman, '78, who chairs the firm's executive committee. "He led the firm with compassion and humility. He will be missed."

Rohr also served as an adjunct faculty member at Michigan Law and other Michigan law schools. He was city attorney of Grosse Pointe Park from 1962 to 1978 and was a trustee and president of the Detroit Metropolitan Bar Association Foundation.

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Henry E. Shaw, '33                 | 1/18/99  |
| Howard H. Darbo, '35               | 7/04/08  |
| Robert N. Curtis, '37              | 6/22/08  |
| Charles B. White, '38              | 6/05/08  |
| Gay C. Livingston Jr., '39         | 8/26/08  |
| Robert E. Henderson, '46           | 7/14/08  |
| George E. Brand Jr., '48           | 6/25/08  |
| John A. Bremer, '49                | 7/17/08  |
| Thomas C. Cochran Jr., '49         | 9/12/08  |
| Robert John Nordstrom, '49         | 9/07/08  |
| Robert S. Ratcliffe, '49           | 6/24/08  |
| Ernest S. Ballard Jr., '50         | 9/14/08  |
| John D. McLeod, '50                | 9/17/08  |
| Richard E. Spatz, '50              | 6/23/08  |
| James Henry Hanes, '51             | 6/28/08  |
| Thomas J. O' Toole, '51            | 8/14/08  |
| Lila Lang, '52                     | 10/20/08 |
| The Hon. Barbara B. MacKenzie, '52 | 6/28/08  |
| Lester E. Stone, '52               | 9/12/08  |
| Walter L. Hansen, '53              | 6/30/08  |
| Richard D. Rohr, '53               | 8/27/08  |
| Robert I. Donnellan, '55           | 8/24/08  |
| Richard C. King, '57               | 9/20/08  |
| M. Mark Klein, '59                 | 7/10/08  |
| Michael B. Doelle, '61             | 11/01/05 |
| Charles McCall, '63                | 8/09/08  |
| Scott T. Smith, '63                | 9/16/08  |
| Philip B. Bass, '64                | 8/08/08  |
| John W. Pollins III, '64           | 8/25/08  |
| Kurt E. Richter, '64               | 10/09/05 |
| Michael Bolton, '71                | 7/08/08  |
| Calvin B. Kirchick, '72            | 8/07/08  |
| Terrence W. Larrimer, '72          | 6/24/08  |
| Robert F. Travis, '73              | 8/18/08  |
| Henry L. Gompf, '76                | 7/05/08  |
| Robert L. Mercado, '77             | 4/22/08  |
| Cecelia Henderson, '81             | 5/11/07  |
| Robbi L. Sackville, '95            | 2/12/08  |
| George A. Avila, '01               | 7/30/08  |



# FACULTY NEWS

## Third Annual OneWebDay Celebrates, Educates

For many people, September 22 marked the autumnal equinox and the official beginning of fall. But for thousands of avid computer users worldwide, September 22 had a very different significance. For them, it was the third annual commemoration of OneWebDay, a global event launched by Michigan Law Professor Susan Crawford in 2006 in hopes of highlighting the importance of the Internet.

What would motivate an extremely busy law professor to undertake the time- and energy-consuming task of establishing a worldwide celebration focused on the web?

As Crawford explains, "It's so important that we not take the Internet for granted, that we increase awareness of censorship, inadequate connectivity, digital divides, and other key issues impacting the use of the web." Her goal, she notes, has been to provide a neutral platform. "You can think of OneWebDay as an Earth Day for the Internet," Crawford says.

In just three years, OneWebDay has grown from a modest grassroots effort to a series of activities in major urban centers across the United States as well as London, Paris, Berlin, Melbourne, Brussels, Singapore, Copenhagen, Tunis, and elsewhere.

In keeping with this year's theme of online democracy, special events included the installation of a new wireless network in San Francisco to help redress the issue of unequal access, particularly among the elderly and economically disadvantaged. For Crawford, one of the highlights of the day was the burial of an e-democracy time capsule in Washington, D.C., containing "the best examples of web-based participation."

Leading supporters of OneWebDay include Professor Larry Lessig of Stanford Law School; Craig Newmark, founder of Craigslist; Pandora music site creator Tim Westergren; Jimmy Wales, founder of Wikipedia; and FCC Commissioner Jonathan Adelstein.



Reuven S. Avi-Yonah



Edward R. Becker

In June, **Reuven S. Avi-Yonah**, the Irwin I. Cohn Professor of Law, traveled to Sydney, Australia, where he presented papers at the Richard Musgrave Memorial Conference hosted by the University of Melbourne Law School and at ATAX, held at the University of New South Wales. The following month, he made presentations at the University of Barcelona and at Complutense University in Madrid as well as participating in an OECD/INTR Steering Group meeting in Paris. In August, he was keynote speaker at a tax competition conference at the University of Montreal, and in September, he testified before the House Subcommittee on Investigations on Dividend Tax Abuse.

Clinical Assistant Professor of Legal Practice **Edward R. Becker** presented "Religious Lawyering and Legal Writing, or, Do Religious Perspectives Help Teach Students Anything About IRAC?" at the 2008 Legal Writing Institute (LWI) Biennial Conference held in Indianapolis.

Frank Murphy Distinguished University Professor of Law and Psychology **Phoebe Ellsworth** presented "Confirmation Bias in Prosecutorial Decision Making" at the AALS Evidence Section, held in June in Cleveland, Ohio. An article entitled "Placing the Face in Context: Cultural Differences in the Perception of Facial Expression" and co-authored with T. Masuda, B. Mesquita, J. Leu, S. Tanida, and E. Van de Veerdonk appeared in the



Phoebe Ellsworth



David M. Hasen



Douglas Laycock



Jessica Litman

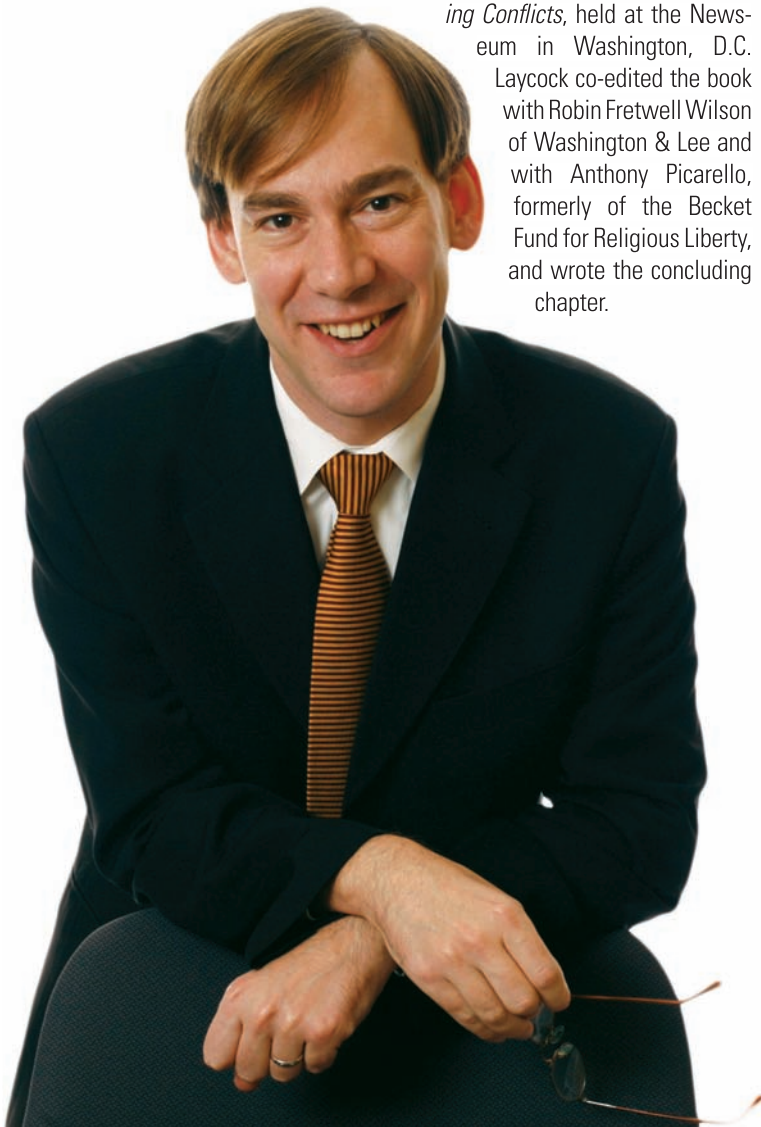


David A. Santacroce

March 2008 issue of the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*.

Professor **David M. Hasen** was selected to serve as professor-in-residence at the Internal Revenue Service for the 2008-09 academic year. His most recent article, "The Tax Treatment of Advance Receipts," was published in *Tax Law Review* (2008).

Professor **Douglas Laycock**, the Yale Kamisar Collegiate Professor of Law, spoke at a September 9 launch for his latest book, *Same-Sex Marriage and Religious Liberty: Emerging Conflicts*, held at the News-eum in Washington, D.C. Laycock co-edited the book with Robin Fretwell Wilson of Washington & Lee and with Anthony Picarello, formerly of the Becket Fund for Religious Liberty, and wrote the concluding chapter.



Also in September, Laycock presented a public lecture on "The Religious Exemptions Debate" at Princeton University, an event sponsored by Princeton's James Madison Program in American Ideals and Institutions.

In June, **Margaret A. Leary**, director of the Michigan Law Library, discussed the topic of budget reductions and staff reorganization at the AALL Workshop for Law Library Directors in Cleveland, Ohio. She also completed two years as president of the Board of Trustees of the Ann Arbor District Library.

John F. Nickoll Professor of Law **Jessica Litman** presented the 2008 Distinguished Lecture in Intellectual Property at the University of Pittsburgh Law School on March 20. Her recent essay on fair use, published under the title "Billowing White Goo," appeared in the *Columbia Journal of Law & the Arts*.

Clinical Professor **David A. Santacroce** was named president of Equal Justice America (EJA), a national nonprofit corporation which he co-founded. EJA makes grants to law students who volunteer with organizations providing civil legal services to the indigent. In June, he addressed the California Labor Federation's Adapting to Change Conference on the subject of "Evolution in Federal and State Rapid Response Laws." Earlier, he presented "An Empirical Look at Applied Legal Education in the American Legal Academy" at the Townhall Meeting of the Annual AALS Conference on Clinical Legal Education in Tucson, Arizona. Most recently, he assisted the Center for the Study of Applied Legal Education—a campus-based nonprofit organization which he founded in 2007—in completing its first national survey of applied legal educators and education programs.

Professor **John A.E. Pottow** was an invited distinguished participant at the Interdisciplinary Bankruptcy Conference held at the University of Illinois in May.



John A.E. Pottow



# FACULTY NEWS

## Dying for Better Worker-Safety Laws

*David Uhlmann Exposes a Serious Gap in the Enforcement of Worker Safety Protections*



In August of 1996, 20-year-old Scott Dominguez and several of his fellow employees were ordered by their employer to clean out a 25,000-gallon tank of cyanide waste. The employer, who owned and operated a small fertilizer manufacturing plant in Soda Springs, Idaho, refused to test the air or waste in the tank. He also refused to provide safety equipment.

After two hours in the tank, Dominguez—covered in sludge and barely breathing—was rescued by paramedics. He survived but suffered severe and permanent brain damage.

Professor David Uhlmann, who was one of the lead prosecutors in the Justice Department's criminal investigation, recounted the details of the case in a May 27th op-ed piece in *The New York Times*:

*My colleagues and I were shocked to learn that an employer who breaks the nation's worker-safety laws can be charged with a crime only if a worker dies. Even then, the crime is a lowly Class B misdemeanor, with a maximum sentence of six months in prison . . . We ended up prosecuting [the employer] for environmental crimes, and he was sentenced to 17 years in prison.*

As chief of the Justice Department's environmental crimes section, Uhlmann led a national initiative to crack down on worker endangerment, but his office often was unable to prosecute because of shortcomings in the worker safety laws. In his op-ed, and in testimony during April 2008 before the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pension, Uhlmann called for Congress to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act to classify worker safety crimes as felonies and to make it a crime for employers to commit violations that result in serious injury to workers or that knowingly place workers at risk of death or serious injury.



Mark Osbeck



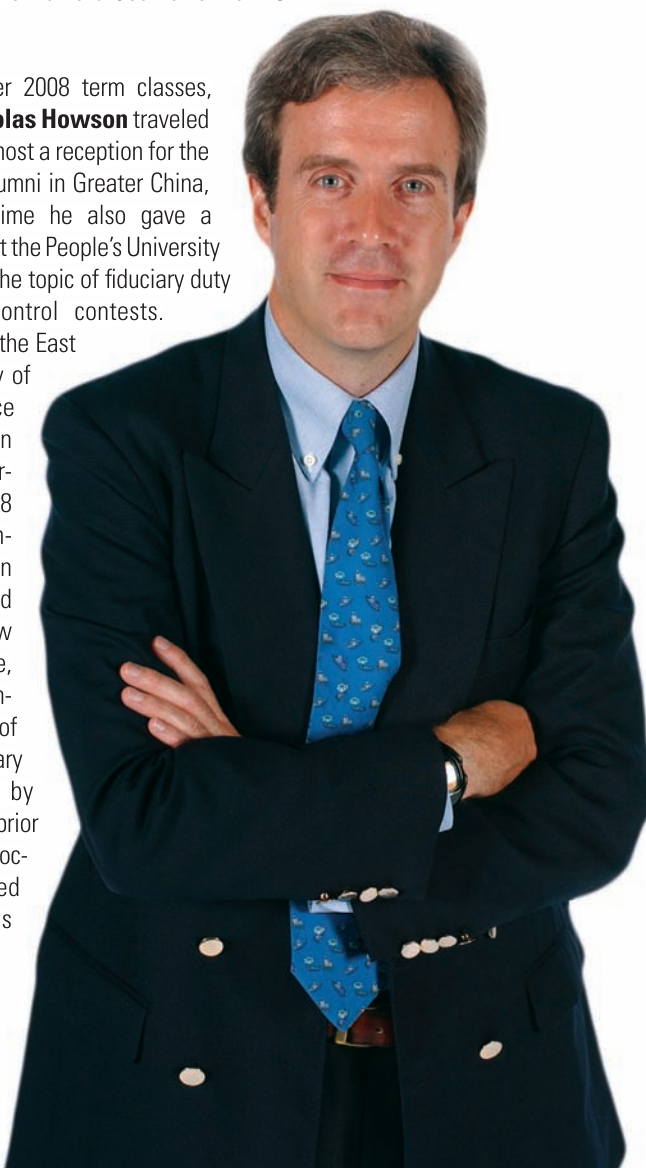
Richard A. Primus

Professor **Mark Osbeck** has received one of two national grants from the Legal Writing Institute for an ongoing work entitled "Context, Purpose, and Competing Interests: Re-Examining Some Foundational Assumptions About Legal Writing."

Professor **Richard A. Primus** has written two recent articles, one of which, "When Should Original Meanings Matter?" appeared in the Fall 2008 issue of the *Michigan Law Review*. "Welcome to Lansing, Where the Seventies Live Forever" is slated for 2009 publication in the *Harvard Journal of Law & Public Policy*.

Following winter 2008 term classes, Professor **Nicholas Howson** traveled to Beijing to co-host a reception for the Law School's alumni in Greater China, during which time he also gave a Dean's Lecture at the People's University Law School on the topic of fiduciary duty in corporate control contests. He then visited the East China University of Political Science and Law in Shanghai, to arrange a fall 2008 visit and continuing investigation of corporate and commercial law in China. In June, his article examining the use of corporate fiduciary duty doctrines by Chinese courts prior to 2005, "The Doctrine That Dared Not Speak Its

Nicholas Howson





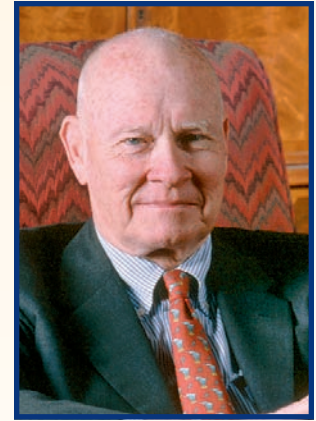
Adam C. Pritchard



Mathias W. Reinmann



Carl E. Schneider



James J. White

Name: Anglo-American Fiduciary Duties in China's 2005 Company Law and Case Law Intimations of Prior Convergence," was published. At summer's end, his article entitled "China's Restructured Commercial Banks: The Old *Nomenklatura* System Serving New Corporate Governance Structures?" also was published. During the fall 2008 term, Professor Howson was resident at Shanghai's East China University of Politics and Law, where he continued to research—with the 2nd Civil Division of the Shanghai Higher People's Court—the actual application of China's newly amended Company and Securities Law by the country's increasingly sophisticated and independent judiciary.

Frances and George Sketos Professor of Law **Adam C. Pritchard** presented a paper entitled "Does Delaware Entrench Management?" at the annual meeting of the American Law & Economics Association held in May. In July, he served on a panel, "Securities Class Action Litigation: The Problem, Its Impact and the Path to Reform," at the Manhattan Institute.

In April, **Mathias W. Reinmann**, '83, the Hessel E. Yntema Professor of Law, spoke on "The History of the Notarial Profession in the United States" at the Council of Notaries for Piedmont in Turin, Italy. That same month, he presented "The Nordic Systems Between Civil and Common Law? Comparative Remarks on Judicial Activism" at a conference entitled Beyond Nordic Legal Modernity in Reykjavik, Iceland. Other engagements over the summer included a talk on the American civil litigation system for foreign litigants at the Bavarian Economic Advisory

Council in Munich, Germany, and a short course on American Product Liability Law at his alma mater, the University of Freiburg. In November, he and Professor Daniel Halberstam presented the General Report on "Legal Unification in Federal Systems" at the Congress of the International Academy of Comparative Law in Mexico City. That same month, he spoke on "The German Reform on the Law of Obligations" at the International Colloquium Celebrating the Bicentennial of the Louisiana Civil Code.

Clinical Assistant Professor **Kimberly Thomas** explored "Where Case Theory and the Client Meet" in a recent article published by *Case Law Review*. In May, she discussed sentencing guidelines in a presentation entitled "Reasonable Sentence Assessments: Important Considerations" at a Lansing conference of Michigan judges sponsored by the Michigan Supreme Court and the Michigan Judicial Institute.

**Carl E. Schneider**, '79, Chauncey Stillman Professor for Ethics, Morality, and the Practice of Law and Professor of Internal Medicine, has been reappointed for a second two-year term as a member of the President's Council on Bioethics. Established by executive order in 2001, the commission advises the president on ethical issues relating to advances in biomedical science and technology.

Professor **James J. White**, '62 and co-author R.S. Summers recently published *Principles of Payment Systems* (Concise Hornbook Series, Thomson West).



▶▶▶  
Kimberly Thomas



## Scholarship Fund Honors Joe Sax



The world knows Joseph L. Sax as its leading environmental law scholar. Legions of Michigan Law students know Professor Sax as teacher, mentor, and friend.

Now, the Law School and U-M's School of Natural Resources and Environment (SNRE) are working to endow a scholarship fund named

for Sax which will benefit students in the schools' dual J.D./M.S. degree program. The Joseph L. Sax Graduate and Professional Student Fund honors the career of Sax, who taught at Michigan Law from 1966 to 1986 and is now an emeritus professor at the University of California, Berkeley.

Sax is a pioneering figure in environmental law and advocacy whose writings on the public trust doctrine have frequently been cited by the U.S. Supreme Court and remain definitive in the field.

In his landmark 1970 book, *Defending the Environment: A Strategy for Citizen Action*, Sax developed the idea of citizen enforcement of environmental laws. He has provided advice and counsel to environmental groups in the United States as well as to governments and non-governmental organizations worldwide.

For information on how you can make a gift, please e-mail Ann Boyd-Stewart at [aboyst@umich.edu](mailto:aboyst@umich.edu) or call 734.615.0315.

Professor **Michael S. Barr's** recent publications on the financial crisis and the need for mortgage market reforms have included op-ed columns in *The New York Times* and the *Financial Times*, as well as a series of papers written in collaboration with Harvard economist Sendhil Mullainathan and Princeton psychologist Eldar Shafir and presented at Harvard, Princeton, the University of Michigan, the National Press Club, the New America Foundation, and the Center for American Progress. Barr has issued briefs for the Hamilton Project of the Brookings Institution, the Center for American Progress, and the New America Foundation, and presented congressional testimony to the Senate Banking Committee and the House Financial Services Committee. In addition, he has made presentations on the subject to the FDIC, the FTC, AARP, the Corporation for Enterprise Development, and the Urban Institute. He also made presentations based on his empirical research on financial services at Cornell Law School's Conference on Empirical Legal Studies, Yale Law School, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

In April of 2008, he presented papers on international financial regulation to the Central Bank of Mexico and the World Bank's Consultative Group to Aid the Poor (CGAP). His recently co-edited volume, *Insufficient Funds*, was published in the fall of 2008 by Russell Sage.



*Michael S. Barr*

## McCrudden Named to British Academy



In July of 2008, Professor **Christopher McCrudden**, an affiliated overseas faculty member, was elected a Fellow of the British Academy. Established by Royal Charter in 1902, the Academy honors excellence and outstanding achievement in the humanities and social sciences.

In addition to his affiliation with Michigan Law, McCrudden is a Fellow and Tutor in Law at Lincoln College, Oxford, a professor of human rights law in the University of Oxford, and a non-practicing barrister-at-law (Gray's Inn). A specialist in human rights who currently concentrates on issues of equality and discrimination as well as the relationship between international economic law and human rights, he serves on the European Commission's Expert Network on the Application of the Gender Equality Directives and is a scientific director of the commission's network of experts in non-discrimination.

## Across the Atlantic: Another Academy, Another Honoree



On October 11, Michigan Law contributed yet another member to the American Academy of Arts & Sciences with the induction of Henry King Ransom Professor of Law **Margaret Jane Radin**, a noted property theorist and specialist in the jurisprudence of cyberlaw. The Academy is arguably the nation's most prestigious honorary society and one of the country's leading independent research centers.

As a member of the Academy's newest 212-member class, Professor Radin joined an elite cadre of men and women from around the world. She also joined ten Michigan Law colleagues tapped for Academy membership in prior years, among them:

**Phoebe Ellsworth**  
**Bruce W. Frier**  
**Douglas Laycock**  
**Richard O. Lempert, '68**  
**Catharine A. MacKinnon**

**Donald Regan**  
**Rebecca Scott**  
**A.W. Brian Simpson**  
**Joseph Vining**  
**James Boyd White**

In commenting on the honor accorded Radin, Dean Evan Caminker noted, "The School can take great pride in the extraordinary number of its faculty who, by virtue of their contributions to teaching and scholarship, have earned a place within the Academy."





## Who We Were and Who We Are: How Michigan Law Students Have Changed Since the 1950s *Findings from 40 years of Alumni Surveys*

by David L. Chambers and Terry K. Adams

**F**or 40 consecutive years, from 1967 to 2006, the Law School surveyed its alumni regarding their lives and careers. The project began in 1967 with the mailing of a questionnaire to the class of 1952 shortly before their 15th reunion. The results proved interesting enough that surveys were sent each year thereafter to the class 15 years out. In 1973, the classes 5 years out were added to the survey.

Through 1979, the survey remained an adjunct to reunions. In 1980, the reunion planners decided to end the project, and the two of us, recognizing that annual surveys would permit observing changes in the student body of the Law School and the legal profession that they entered, took over the project and ran it for 26 years until its conclusion in 2006. For the final 10 years (1977-2006), we included the classes 25, 35, and 45 years out.

**“We’ve issued many reports from the survey over the years, but never brought it all together to paint a picture of some of the sweeping changes at the Law School over the past half century.”**

The end result is a body of data unique in legal education. No other American law school has systematically surveyed its alumni over a substantial period of years. Fifty consecutive classes, dating from 1952 through 2001, have been surveyed at least once, and all but the most recent classes have been surveyed at least twice. Response rates have been high. Of the 34,474 questionnaires mailed to alumni over the years (not counting repeat mailings of the same survey), 67 percent were completed and returned.

We’ve issued many reports from the survey over the years, but never brought all the years of our surveys together to paint a picture of some of the sweeping changes at the Law School over the past half century. Here, we review the changing composition of the Law School’s student body, drawing

on both our survey data and, for the most recent years, information from the School’s admissions and financial aid offices. In a future article, we will examine the many ways that the careers of our graduates have changed over time.

<sup>1</sup> Throughout this article, the background information on the Law School in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries comes from Elizabeth G. Brown’s *Legal Education at the University of Michigan, 1859-1959* (1959).

## The Changing Face of the Law School

In the classes of the 1950s and '60s, 95 percent of the Law School's graduates were white and male; and, of the males, the great majority entered Law School directly after college. In this regard, Michigan's student body looked similar to that of other distinguished schools across the country. And, as is true for those other schools, a great deal has changed in the intervening decades.

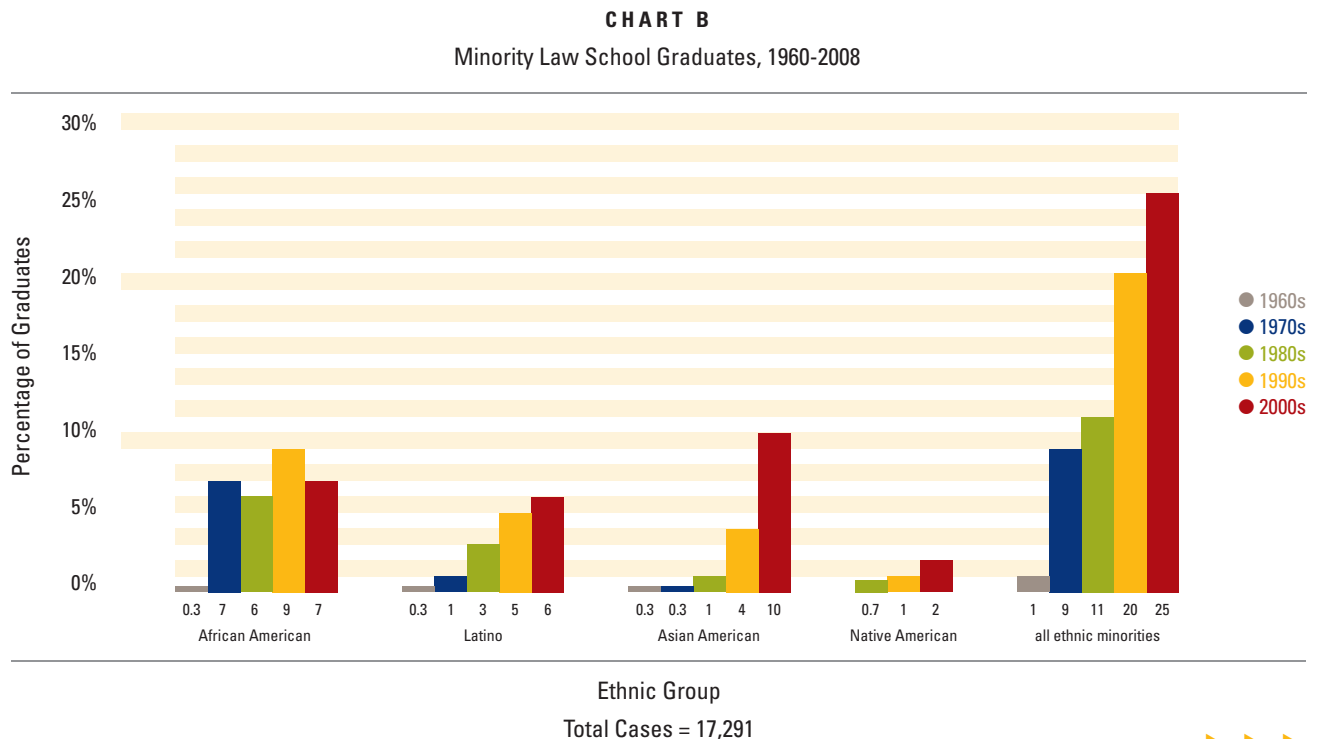
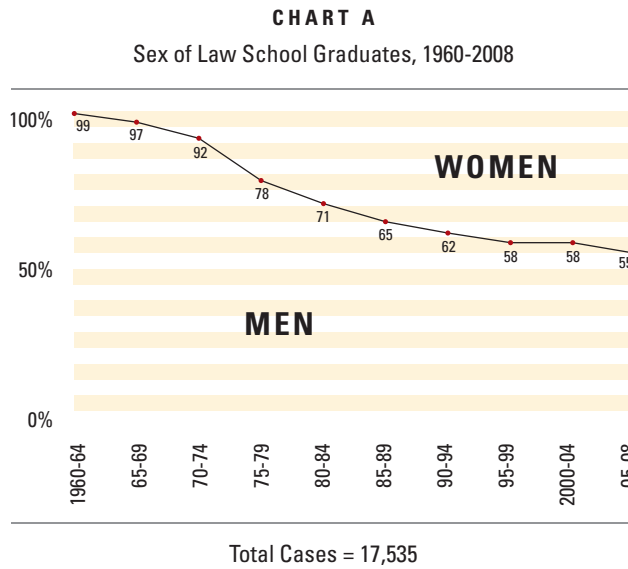
### GENDER

The University of Michigan was one of the first law schools in the United States to admit women as students, but as late as the mid-1960s, only a tiny number of women ever enrolled.<sup>1</sup> In the graduating class of 1964, for example, women accounted for only one percent of the students. Then a few years later, as Chart A displays, women started entering in large numbers. Beginning in the late sixties and continuing through the seventies, the numbers of women in each class doubled every few years. In the class of 1980, 28 percent of graduates were women. In the classes since 2000, including the class of 2008, women have constituted 45 percent of all graduates.

### RACE AND ETHNICITY

As recently as the mid-1960s, the Law School student body was also almost entirely white. In the combined classes of 1964 and 1965, for example, there were only two non-white students among the 597 graduates. Change began a few years later with the faculty's decision to make concerted efforts to increase the number of minority students, particularly African-American students, and by the late 1960s, substantial numbers of African-American students began to enroll.

Chart B display the changes in the graduating classes over the succeeding decades. Hispanic-American students began entering in significant numbers during the 1980s and Asian-American students in the 1990s. In the classes of 2000 through 2008, a quarter of the graduates were African-American, Asian-American, Hispanic-American, or Native American.

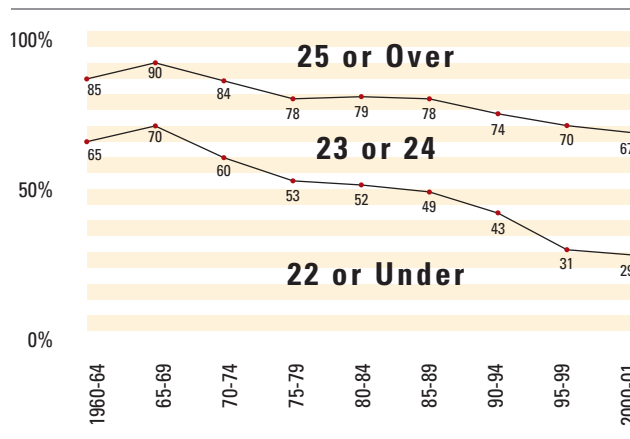




# FACULTY VIEWS

**CHART C**

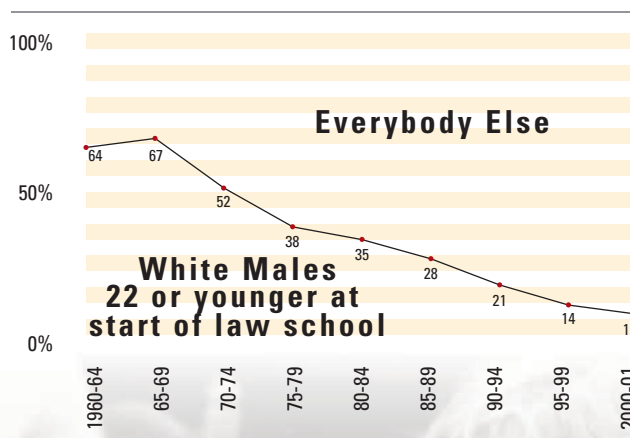
Age at Start of Law School, Law School Graduates 1960-2001



Total Cases = 13,375

**CHART D**

Sex, Race/Ethnicity and Age, Law School Graduates 1960-2001



Total Cases = 13,343

The entering class of 2008 (which will be the graduating class of 2011) reveals the effects of Proposal 2, which amended the Michigan Constitution to prohibit public institutions from considering race or sex as a factor in admissions decisions. Enrollment of African-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, and Native Americans, the groups most affected by Proposition 2, declined from 15 percent of the student body (over the years 2000-2008) down to 9 percent.

## AGE AT START OF LAW SCHOOL

Another, less noticed change has occurred in the composition of the student body: it is getting older. In the 1950s and early 1960s, about two-thirds of the entering class was 22 or younger at the point of matriculation. The great majority entered Law School directly after finishing college.

**“Almost two-thirds of our students now begin Law School having worked for at least a year after completing their undergraduate degrees.”**

As Chart C shows, the number of students 22 or under has declined sharply in the intervening years. Today, fewer than a third of entering students are that young and nearly a third are 25 or over. Almost two-thirds of our students now begin Law School having worked for at least a year after completing their undergraduate degrees. They thus bring to the School more varied life experiences than students of the past.

## GENDER, RACE, AND AGE

When we combine the information about gender, race, and age, we find that the young, white male right out of college—who was once the typical Michigan Law School student—has become a small minority among the current graduating classes. Take a look at Chart D.

## What Else Has Changed in the Student Body?

### TIES TO THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

Unsurprising for a state school, every Michigan Law School graduating class since the beginning has included more students from Michigan than from any other state. Yet the School probably has had, over time, the most geographically diverse student body of any public law school in the United States. Even in the 19th century, most of our students came from states other than Michigan, primarily Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin. In the recent past, as more and more highly qualified students from other regions of the country—particularly the east and west coasts—have sought admission, the proportion of students from Michigan and the rest of the Midwest has declined. See Table 1.

As Table 1 also displays, the increase in geographical diversity has been accompanied by a steady decline in the proportion of students who attended the University of Michigan as undergraduates.

### ENTRY CREDENTIALS

In its early days, the Law School's only formal requirement for admission was that a young man demonstrate that he was 18 years old and "of good moral character." Even graduation from high school was not required if the applicant passed an examination administered by the faculty. In 1910, the age requirement was raised to 19, and soon thereafter a high school diploma plus a year of college was required, then two years of college, then three. It was not until after World War II that a bachelor's degree became a prerequisite for admission, although by then the great majority of each class had in fact graduated from college. In 1953, the School added the requirement that applicants take the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT).

As Table 2 illustrates, the median LSAT test score of the entering classes rose greatly during the 1960s and then again in the 1970s and remained fairly stable thereafter, with a jump up to the 97th percentile in the three currently enrolled classes. Similarly, the undergraduate grade point average of the entering class rose hugely in the 1970s and again in the 1980s and has risen slightly since.

TABLE 1

Michigan and the Middle West: Residency at the Time Started Law School and Attendance as Undergrad at University of Michigan  
By Decade 1952-2001

|                                      | 1952-59 | 1960s | 1970s | 1980s | 1990s | 2000-01 |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Michigan                             | 43%     | 38%   | 45%   | 48%   | 38%   | 29%     |
| Upper Midwest (other than Michigan)* | 25%     | 29%   | 19%   | 17%   | 15%   | 13%     |
| Rest of the World                    | 32%     | 33%   | 36%   | 39%   | 47%   | 58%     |
| Attended U-M as Undergrad            | 35%     | 28%   | 25%   | 22%   | 19%   | 15%     |

\* Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin

Total Cases = 14,676

TABLE 2

LSAT scores and Undergraduate Grades of Entering Student  
by Year of Graduation, Classes of 1952-2008

|   | 1952-59 | 1960s  | 1970s  | 1980s  | 1990s  | 2000-08 | 2009-1 |
|---|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
|   | n=1813  | n=3007 | n=3642 | n=3715 | n=3817 | n=3256  | n=101  |
| Median Percentile*                      | 74      | 84     | 94     | 95     | 95     | 95      | 97     |
| Undergraduate Final Grade Point Average | 2.92    | 2.87   | 3.34   | 3.54   | 3.5    | 3.58    | 3.67   |

\* Percentage of test-takers nationwide who scored lower than Michigan's students' median  
\*\* Currently enrolled students

Total Cases = 19,250

**“In its early days, the Law School’s only formal requirement for admission was that a young man demonstrate that he was 18 years old and ‘of good moral character.’”**

### FAMILY ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES

Based on the limited data available to us, one aspect of the Law School's student body appears to have changed little over time. The sole indications we have of the economic or class backgrounds of our students derives from questions on the survey relating to parental occupations. Most informative has been the question

about fathers' occupations, since in the early years of our survey, most of the graduates' mothers were homemakers. Based on the fathers' occupations, it is possible to infer that, at least since the 1960s, the





# FACULTY VIEWS



families from which our students come have been, in the great majority of cases, solidly middle or upper-middle class. Decade after decade, the fathers of approximately one in eight of our graduates have been lawyers. In the majority of remaining cases, the fathers have been engaged in other professions or have been business owners or managers. Although it has varied somewhat over time, reaching a low point in the 1960s and a high point in the 1970s, only about one in five of our graduates since the early 1950s has come from a family in which the father was a blue collar or clerical worker.

## POLITICAL VIEWS

For the last 25 years of our survey, the graduates were asked: "Think back on your political attitudes when you entered Law School. How would you characterize now the attitudes you had then?" Respondents were asked to circle a number between 1, which we labeled "extremely liberal/left," and 7, which we labeled "extremely conservative/right."

The recalled political attitudes have changed very little across time. In every decade, a substantial majority of the graduates recall themselves as having been somewhat to extremely liberal (categories 1-3) and, in every decade, more than twice as many recall themselves as having been liberal rather than conservative (categories 5-7). These overall figures do, however, mask an interesting underlying change. On the whole, our male graduates have become somewhat more conservative since the 1970s. The overall average degree of "liberalness" has been sustained because women, who have constituted an increasing proportion of graduates, have—in every decade—recalled themselves as substantially more liberal than the men recalled themselves.

Decade after decade,  
the fathers of approxi-  
mately one in eight  
of our graduates have  
been lawyers.

## What Has Changed During Law School?

### GETTING MARRIED, HAVING CHILDREN

From the 1950s into the mid-1970s, about a quarter of all students were married at the start of Law School and about half were married by graduation. Since then, despite the fact that the average age of entering students has been increasing, the proportion married at the beginning or end of Law School has been in steady decline. By the classes of the 1990s, the proportion married at the beginning and the proportion married at the end had each fallen by about 50 percent.

The percentage with children by the point of graduation has declined even further, from about a quarter of all graduates of the sixties down to only 7 percent of those in the 1990s. The decline in numbers with children is due in part to the increased age at which college-educated people in general in the United States are having their first child, but it is also due, at Michigan, to the increasing number of women attending the Law School. Very few women students have babies while in school.

### GRADES IN LAW SCHOOL

Law school grades keep going up. In the 1950s, the mean final grade point average (GPA) of all graduates was only 2.53, and over half the class had an average below 2.50. Average grades have risen in each decade since. By the early 2000s, the mean GPA was 3.28 and almost no one—only 1 percent of graduates—had a GPA below 2.5. Rising grades seem to be due to both the rising entry credentials of our students and to grade inflation—that is, to faculty giving higher grades in recent years for work that would have earned a lower mark in the past.

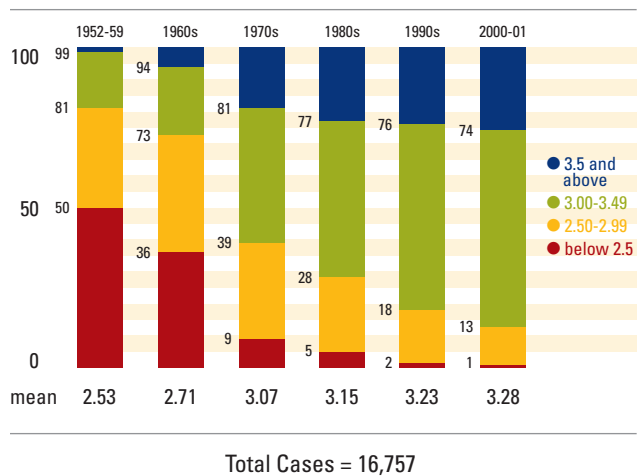
### CAREER PLANS

For the 35 classes that finished between 1966 and 2001, the questionnaire asked graduates about their long-term career plan when they began Law School. In the 1960s, nearly half the graduates began with no long-term plan at all, and two-thirds of those with plans expected to work in a private law firm. Only one in ten planned to work in “public service”—that is, in government, legal services for the poor, a public defender organization, or a public interest organization. By the 1990s and early 2000s, far fewer arrived at Law School without a long-term plan and for most with plans, the expectation, as before, was to work in a private firm. One surprise in the data is that between the 1960s and the end of the century, there was a steady increase in the proportion of students arriving at Law School hoping to work in a public service setting—up to 32 percent of the classes of 2000-2001.

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CHART E

Final Grade Point Averages in Law School, Graduates, 1952-2001





For the same 35 classes, the survey also included a question about long-term career plans at the *end* of Law School. Between the start and end of their time at Michigan, the great majority of graduates in all decades developed a long-term plan, and for most, that plan has been to work in a private firm. Indeed, since the 1980s, for about 40 percent of graduates the long-term plan has been to work in a private firm of 50 or more attorneys, which is about twice as many as had such a plan when they matriculated. As large-firm private practice has become the goal of more students, the numbers who planned to work in public service have declined. Across the decades, nearly half of those with a public service plan at the beginning of Law School have abandoned the plan by graduation, and only a modest number of those who had no such plan at the beginning developed such a plan by graduation.

## EDUCATIONAL DEBT

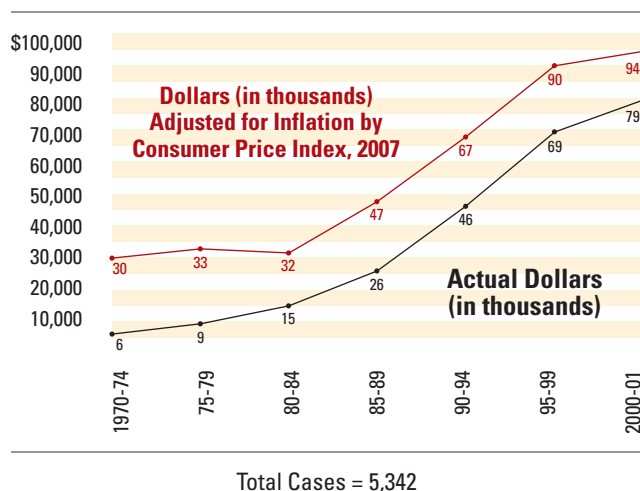
Even in the early 1970s, about half of all entering law students finished Law School with some educational debt from their undergraduate or Law School years. By 2001, the proportion with debt had risen to 80 percent, and the average debt, even after adjustment for inflation, had tripled to over \$93,000 in 2007 dollars. By the graduating class of 2008, according to the Law School's financial aid office, large numbers of students were graduating with debts of more than \$130,000. Fortunately for the students who took jobs in private practice, salaries at firms have, in general, kept pace with the rising debt. Very unfortunately for others, salaries in government, public interest jobs, and legal services have risen considerably more slowly.


In the preceding section, we reported that large number of students arrive at law school planning to work in public service but abandon their plan by the time of graduation. Many people attribute their change of plans to the burdensome debts that students are now carrying. We have tried to examine the possible link between debts and career choice in several ways but find little evidence that debts cause many students to change their career aspirations. On the contrary, we find that, among those who arrived at law school with a long-term plan of public service, those who abandoned their plan by the end of law school have, on average, no higher debts than those who retained their plan. We do, however, find that among those who hold onto a public service plan at the end of law school, those with higher debts are somewhat more likely to postpone taking a job in public service and take instead a first job in a high-paying setting such as a large firm.

## Conclusion

Michigan Law School's student body changed dramatically during the latter half of the twentieth century. The students, always bright, grew even brighter (at least as measured by their LSAT scores and undergraduate grades). And, though consistently upper-middle class and left of center in their politics, the student body became far more diverse in terms of gender, ethnicity, age, and geographic origins. **Q**

**CHART F**  
 Mean Educational Debt from College and Law School  
 Law School Graduates with Any Debt, Classes of 1970-2001





*David Chambers is the Wade H. McCree Jr. Collegiate Professor Emeritus. He taught family law and criminal law at the Law School from 1969 until 2003 and was the founder of the South Africa Externship Program. He also served as president of the Society of American Law Teachers and as a member of the Executive Committee of the Association of American Law Schools.*

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# [ CLOSING ]

As the Law School has evolved over the years, so too has *Law Quadrangle*, the School's venerable alumni magazine. With this edition, we not only celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Law School, we also introduce a substantially changed publication redesigned with you in mind.

We want *Law Quadrangle* to be friendlier, more accessible, and more useful to our alumni worldwide, and we hope we're headed in the right direction with this issue.

But we also hope that you'll help us continue down that path.

So, by all means, feel free to contact us with your thoughts, either by e-mail at [LQNCClassNotes@umich.edu](mailto:LQNCClassNotes@umich.edu) or by standard mail at Law Quadrangle, B38 Hutchins Hall, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1215. Although we won't be able to incorporate every suggestion, we promise to take a close look at each one.







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