Section Sponsors Program at Pro Bono Conference
by William B. Powers

The Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar presented a law school pro
bono program at the 1993 ABA Pro Bono Conference held in Baltimore in April. The law school program,
chaired by Dean Colin Diver of the University of Pennsylvania School of
Law, addressed a number of topics in light of the dramatic increase in the
range and volume of public service activities at American law schools.
Currently, eleven law schools have
adopted some form of mandatory
pro bono work for law students, and
many others have begun programs to
assist law students in finding
voluntary pro bono opportunities.
The Law School Pro Bono program
commenced with a debate regarding
whether pro bono activities should
be mandated by law schools. Dean
Jack Friedenthal of George
Washington University argued that
law schools should encourage pro
bono activities, but they should not
be mandatory. He noted that the
underlying purpose of pro bono
activities is to do good and to instill
a sense of social responsibility. When
students are forced to complete pro
bono activities, however, they resent
it. Law schools cannot force people
to be good, concluded Dean
Friedenthal, adding that it is good
public policy for people to exercise
the right to vote, but law schools do
not require students to turn in voting
slips in order to graduate.

Dean John Kramer of Tulane
University, which has a mandatory
pro bono program, prefaced his
remarks by stating that he does not
believe mandatory pro bono
programs can work at every school.
He feels, however, that it does work
well at his school. “We [lawyers] are
the stratified elite,” said Kramer.
“The poor don’t need law students,
law students need the poor.
Sensitivity training is crucial,” he
added.

Professor Jonathan Macey of
Cornell concurred with the view that
mandatory pro bono activities are
appropriate. He stated that the issue
is one of optimization and
maximization. “The way to optimize
legal services to the poor is to
maximize the number of persons
serving the poor,” he said.

After the discussion of the
justifications for pro bono activities,
the Law School Pro Bono Program
explored aspects of mandatory and
voluntary programs in greater detail.
Other sessions, including Law
Student Partnership with the Pro
Bono and Public Service
Community-What Works and What
Doesn’t? and Creating the Next
Generation of Public Service
Practitioners, addressed innovative
partnerships between law students
and the public service community
and ways in which law firms, the
public service community, and recent
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COPA Board Votes to Cease Operations

The national organization that
monitors the quality and
effectiveness of postsecondary
education decided on April 7 to cease
operations. The board of trustees of the
nineteen-year-old Council on
Postsecondary Accreditation (COPA)
vote itself out of business,
contending that the organization is
no longer viable.

COPA represents the nearly sixty
groups (including the ABA and the
AALS) that accredit institutions. In
its resolution to cease operations, the
board said that “while the need for
strengthening accreditation has never
been greater,” the way COPA is
organized and structured “precludes
the development of proactive
measures pertaining to the quality
assurance in American higher
education.”

“The board decided to consider
developing a new structure for
nongovernmental recognition of
accrediting bodies to assure an
orderly transition to a new national
recognition process,” said Kenneth
Perrin, president of COPA. Mr.
Perrin and other leaders of the
organization have called for a study
that will address important questions
about the future of accreditation for
the 1990s and beyond. “Accred­
itation should become a cornerstone
of the educational reform movement.
Accreditation must be seen as a
major part of the solution to better
public accountability and higher
quality programs,” Perrin said.

The dissolution of COPA will be
effective December 31, 1993, with all
assets divided among members.
In 1988, Justice Rosalie E. Wahl, then chairperson of the Section, appointed the Task Force on Law Schools and the Profession: Narrowing the Gap. Former ABA president Robert MacCrate agreed to chair the Task Force whose distinguished members included academics, practicing lawyers, and both federal and state judges.

The Section's report to the ABA Governors, seeking authorization for the creation of the Task Force, stated the following:

The ABA Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar proposes to undertake a three-year project to make recommendations concerning the educational programs in American law schools, particularly in the context of developments which have occurred in the past twenty years in lawyering skills, professionalism and professional responsibility. This project will be conducted under the direction of a Task Force of the Section.

The primary goal of the Task Force will be to develop a national agenda to improve the preparation of law graduates for the actual professional duties they will face.

Over a three-year period, 1989-92, the Task Force reviewed the breadth and complexities of the legal profession, conducted an in-depth study of the full range of skills and values necessary for a lawyer to assume professional responsibility. This project will be conducted under the direction of a Task Force of the Section.

The primary goal of the Task Force will be to develop a national agenda to improve the preparation of law graduates for the actual professional duties they will face.

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Postadmission legal education and the licensing process and programs for bar applicants and new lawyers.

The report of the task force, entitled “Legal Education and Professional Development—An Educational Continuum,” was submitted to the Council at its August 1992 meeting, and discussion of the report was part of an ABA Presidential Showcase Program. The report was distributed to deans and members of law school faculties, chief justices, bar presidents, bar examiners, and Section members. Unfortunately, the report was not distributed until November 1992 because of a production problem.

The report was addressed to legal educators, practicing lawyers, and judges. As Robert MacCrate has stated:

The Task Force concluded early in its deliberations that the process of acquiring lawyering skills and values must be viewed as a continuing one that neither begins nor ends with three years of law school. Accordingly, the Task Force critically examined the entire process of professional development: before law school, during the law school years, the transition from law student to practitioner, and the continuation throughout the professional life of the individual lawyer.

The Task Force concluded that attention to the Statement of Skills and Values could be helpful to the individual lawyer throughout his or her professional career. In one sense, it is a statement of what it should mean to be a lawyer today. By referring to the statement, the law student or practitioner can be aided in evaluating one’s own professional performance and the progress made in the individual’s professional development.

Continued on page 15
ABA Presents 1993 Medal to Randolph W. Thrower

The American Bar Association will present the 1993 ABA Medal to Randolph W. Thrower, an Atlanta lawyer with a record of government service from local to federal levels and of support for citizen participation in government and society. "Randolph Thrower has been an advocate for the poor, for women, for minorities, and for systems of government that serve all of us. He truly embodies the spirit of a vibrant democracy: Justice for All; All for Justice," said J. Michael McWilliams, ABA President, in announcing Thrower's selection.

The ABA Medal is the highest award the 370,000-member organization confers. It recognizes persons who have rendered exceptionally distinguished service to the cause of American jurisprudence, and is bestowed at the discretion of the Board of Governors. It will be presented to Thrower Tuesday, August 10.

The 1992 award was presented to the late Justice Thurgood Marshall of the Supreme Court of the United States. Among other award recipients have been advocates, academicians, political leaders, and leaders of the legal profession.

Thrower, a partner in the Atlanta office of the national law firm of Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, has been described as the finest Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the nation's history, having held that position in 1969-71. He also has chaired the Board of Ethics of the City of Atlanta (1981-92) and the Fulton County Advisory Committee on Mental Health (1967-69). He was a member of the IRS Commissioner's Advisory Committee in 1983-85 and has served on the U.S. Claims Court (now U.S. Court of Federal Claims) Advisory Council since 1985.

Thrower has served the ABA in many capacities. He was a member of the Commission on Women in the Profession from 1987 to 1992 and was a member of the ABA House of Delegates, its policy-making body, for seventeen years. He chaired the Section of Taxation, served on the council of the Section of Individual Rights and Responsibilities, and was a member of entities concerned with the First Amendment, unmet legal needs, taxpayer compliance, law and the economy, and minorities in the profession.

Thrower is a past chair of the Southern Legal Counsel. He has been a trustee since 1976 of the Lawyers Committee on Civil Rights Under Law and is a past chair of the Atlanta Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights.

He is a past president of the Atlanta Bar Association, the Atlanta Lawyers Club and the Atlanta Legal Aid Society. He is chair of the Atlanta Legal Aid Endowment and is past chair and a current member of the State Bar of Georgia Committee on the Involvement of Women and Minorities in the Profession.

Thrower was appointed by the Georgia Chief Justice to serve on the Commission to Study Gender Bias in the Georgia Judicial System. He also has presided over and served on a variety of local and state boards, commissions, and political organizations, and served on the Boards of Trustees of Emory University, Wesleyan College, Woodward Academy, and Clark College.

He is a graduate of Woodward Academy, formerly Georgia Military Academy, and holds undergraduate and law degrees and an honorary doctorate from Emory University. He was a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps and a special agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sander to Receive Kutak Award

The Council of the Section has accepted with enthusiasm the recommendation of the Robert J. Kutak Award Committee that the 1993 Kutak Award be granted to Associate Dean Frank Sander of Harvard Law School. The Kutak Award is given annually to a person who meets the highest standards of professional responsibility and demonstrates substantial achievement toward increased understanding between legal education and the active practice of law.

In his recommendation to the Council on behalf of the Kutak Award Committee, Millard H. Ruud, chair of the committee, noted that Sander has led a diverse, productive public life in the law as a teacher, scholar, administrator, and participant in important activities outside the law school. In 1966, Sander directed Harvard's Special Summer Program that brought forty black college students to Harvard to interest them in a legal career. He was the second chair of the Council on Legal Education Opportunity.

Ruud noted further that the Roscoe Pound Conference in 1976 at St. Paul was the occasion for Sander's seminal exposition of the alternate methods for dispute resolution and their merits. In the years since, he has taught law students, law faculty, judges, and practitioners about the subject.

In working with sections and committees of the American Bar Association, Sanders has helped bring a practical understanding of alternate methods of dispute resolution to many. In the process, said Ruud, he has demonstrated to colleagues in law-teaching the merits, opportunities, and satisfaction in working with other members of the profession on issues of importance to the profession.

Associate Dean Sander will be presented the 1993 Kutak Award Saturday, August 7, at 5:30 p.m. at the University Club during the ABA Annual Meeting in New York.
Council Adopts Rule Changes

At its June 1993 meeting, the Council of the Section adopted the following changes in the Rules of Procedure for Approval of Law Schools:

**Amendment of Rule 35**

The Council approved the recommendation of the Standards Review Committee that Rule 35 be amended to conform to existing practice as a result of the adoption of Criteria for Cooperative Foreign Study and Individual Initiated Foreign Study.

**RULE 35**

**Credit-Granting Foreign Programs**

(a) A law school may not undertake a credit-granting foreign program without first notifying the Consultant and obtaining Committee acquiescence in accordance with published Criteria for Approval of Foreign Summer Programs, or, Criteria for Approval of Semester/Year Abroad Programs of law schools approved by the American Bar Association, or other criteria applicable to the awarding of credit for foreign study.

(b) The review process of a law school includes review of any credit-granting foreign program.

**Amendment of Rules 7, 17, and 18**

The Council also added the following language to Rules 7 (Application for Provisional Approval), 17 (Application for Full Approval), and 18 (Site Evaluations of a Law School Applying for Full Approval):

**In applying for provisional approval, the school shall agree to supply additional information in a timely manner and in the form requested when information is requested by the Consultant on Legal Education, the site visit team, the Accreditation Committee, the Council or others involved in the consideration of the application for provisional approval. The failure to supply information in the form requested and in a timely fashion may result in the denial of the application or deferral or rejection.**

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**WASHINGTON REPORT**

by E. Bruce Nicholson

Following the recent unveiling of President Clinton's major proposals to create a national service program and to overhaul the financing of higher education, Congress is expected to move quickly to bring them forward for early votes. The President's national service agenda was unveiled at press briefings April 30, followed by the introduction of the National Service Trust Act of 1993 the next week in Congress to create a domestic Peace Corps.

The legislation calls for provision of educational benefits in return for community service. Participants will receive $5,000 per year of service for up to two years, to be used for tuition, educational loan repayment, or job training. As introduced, law students, law graduates, and older Americans may participate, departing from earlier plans that had been limited to precollege and college youth participants. The legislation proposes a first-year corps of 25,000 "service slots" with an expenditure of $400 million in FY 1994, growing to 150,000 participants by 1997 at a cost of $3.4 billion in that fiscal year. Eligible sites would include any local programs that address unmet human, educational, environmental, or public safety needs. A federal payment approximately equal to minimum wage would be paid to most participants. Persons working at legal services or public interest law organizations receiving salaries in excess of this stipend amount would also be eligible, but they would only receive the post-service educational benefit in return for their service. Early consideration is expected in both the House and the Senate.

Unveiled at the same time as the National Service Initiative was the President's plan to overhaul the student loan system that was introduced as the Student Loan Reform Act of 1993. It would replace the guaranteed student loan program with a direct lending program estimated to save up to $2 billion per year and to pass on some of the savings to student borrowers in the form of lower interest rates. The direct lending proposal would essentially eliminate the role of banks, guarantee agencies, and secondary markets in originating, financing, and servicing student loans. The federal government would borrow funds directly and contract with universities to originate loans.

Perhaps the most important goal of the new program will be to offer flexible payback options to student borrowers. Students could elect either to repay their loans with fixed monthly payments over a ten-year period or choose to pay a lower fixed amount over a longer term or pay the loan back based on their levels of income. The income contingent payback would presumably permit many graduates to consider entering low-paying public interest service careers, including public interest law careers, options that high loan payments under the current system make impractical. Early congressional action is expected as well on the direct lending legislation this summer.
Conference for Law Deans, Presidents, and Provosts

The Section sponsored an Invitational Conference on the Law School and the University: The Present and the Future. March 19–20 in Chicago. The conference, conceived of by Section Chairperson Nina S. Appel, brought together 130 law school deans, university presidents, university provosts, academic vice presidents. The format of the conference was panel discussions on a topic, followed by breakout sessions for more in-depth discussion, and summaries of the breakout discussions in plenary session. The Law School and the University: A Joint Partnership: Maintaining Quality in a Period of Recession; and Higher Education Approaches the 21st Century were the topics discussed. In addition, several participants presented and discussed papers on these topics. These papers, together with transcripts of the summaries of breakout discussions, will be published shortly.

Dean Henry Ramsey, Jr., Howard University School of Law, and President A. Kenneth Pye, Southern Methodist University.

Professor Marilyn V. Yarbrough, University of North Carolina and Council member, President Raymond C. Baumhart, S.J., Loyola University Chicago, and Provost Ronald P. Legon, University of Baltimore.

Section Chairperson Nina S. Appel, dean of Loyola University Chicago School of Law, and Dean Robert Knauss, University of Houston Law Center.

Dean Herma Hill Kay, University of California at Berkeley School of Law, Dean Rudolph C. Hass, St. John's University School of Law and a member of the Council, Dean Robert A. Stein, University of Minnesota School of Law and Chairperson-elect of the Council; and Norman Redlich, formerly dean of New York University School of Law, now practicing with Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz.
As the world becomes more electronically connected through wide area networks, law libraries are taking full advantage of the technology to network, share information and resources. Law librarians have set up an electronic computer conference known as "law-lib," which provides a worldwide forum for communication about library issues. Subscribers access the conference through bitnet or the internet. There are subscribers located in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Germany, and England, as well as all over the United States.

In existence since 1990, the conference has around 500 subscribers at any given time. Subscribers send messages to the host computer at the University of California at Davis, which acts as the list owner and administrator. The messages are posted to the conference for everyone to read, discuss, or debate. If subscribers want to send a communication to a group of conference members, they can use a batch format with personal e-mail addresses.

The conference is especially useful for small library settings where the librarian needs assistance or information, or simply wants to hear what others are thinking on a particular issue. For librarians isolated geographically, it is a way to remain in touch with colleagues and the profession.

Many subscribers use the conference to test an idea, to find out how someone else is handling a particular issue, or to let others know what they have just found out. More recently, the conference has been used to disseminate newsletters and reports which are national in scope. For example, "Automatome," the newsletter of the Automation and scientific development Committee of the American Association of Law Libraries, and GOV-LINE, the report of the Government Relations Committee, are disseminated on the conference. The conference is also used to post notices, job announcements, information about user groups, meetings, workshops, and other general information. The American Association of Law Libraries' officers and staff recently became subscribers and use the communication network as a way to disseminate information.

At any given time there are issues of broad national interest as well as nuts and bolts issues on the conference. For example, information was recently posted regarding the campaign to provide public access to JURIS, the federal government's online database of legal information. Another posting on June 9, 1993, reported that President Clinton had just signed the GPO bill that enhances public access to federal publications in electronic format. These, as well as other communications, find their way onto the bulletin board.

Postings appear regularly on more basic library issues as well. A librarian who was having difficulty with some newly installed shelving components put out a plea for help, and someone responded. A classification question on Australian law was answered. Another subscriber wanted to know if anyone had prepared library guides and a reference manual, and whether they could borrow them. Subscribers can choose to be active participants on the conference or to be mere monitors of the daily postings and dialogues.

The Association of Research Libraries just published the third edition of the hard copy of the Directory of Electronic Journals, Newsletters, and Scholarly Discussion Lists. This is a helpful guide to the many discussion lists available. Most of these may be accessed free of charge through bitnet or internet, and this directory will help with login procedures.

Judy James is assistant librarian at the University of California at Davis.

1994-95 Judicial Fellows Program

The Judicial Fellows Commission invites applications for the 1994-95 Judicial Fellows Program. The Program, established in 1973 and patterned after the White House and congressional fellowships, seeks outstanding individuals from a variety of disciplinary backgrounds who are interested in the administration of justice and who show promise of making a contribution to the judiciary.

Four Fellows will be chosen to spend a calendar year, beginning in late August or early September 1994, at the Supreme Court of the United States, the Federal Judicial Center, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, or the United States Sentencing Commission. Candidates must be familiar with the federal judicial system, have at least one postgraduate degree, and two or more years of successful professional experience. Fellowship stipends are based on salaries for comparable government work and on individual salary histories, but will not exceed the GS 15, step 3 level, presently $71,049.

Information about the Judicial Fellows Program and application procedure is available upon request from Vanessa M. Yarnall, Administrative Director, Judicial Fellows Program, Supreme Court of the United States, Room 5, Washington, DC 20543, (202) 479-3415. The application deadline is November 19, 1993.
Recession Continues in Legal Job Market

by Judith Collins

The booming job market of the late 1980s has been replaced by one that continues to be much more sobering not only for new graduates but for the legal profession as a whole. The recession that started in 1990 began to have a noticeable effect on 1991 graduates. Even as other sectors of the economy recovered to some extent, the recession maintained its hold on the legal profession. This lingering recession, coupled with increasing numbers of new graduates seeking entry into the profession, made it more difficult for these graduates to obtain employment compared to their predecessors.

Data from NALP’s annual Employment Report and Salary Survey help document the extent to which the market for new lawyers has changed recently. Overall employment rates and salary figures are most revealing.

The employment rate six months post-J.D. for the class of 1992 and for the class of 1991 marked a dramatic departure from the rates charted for the prior three classes. From 1990 to 1992 the employment rate dropped by nearly seven percentage points, from 90.3% to 83.5%. Additionally, in contrast to a pattern of rising median salaries in previous years, the median declined noticeably from a high of $40,000 for the class of 1991 to $36,000 for the class of 1992.

Of those students whose employment statuses were known, 72.5% obtained full-time legal positions and 4.0% obtained part-time legal positions, as compared with 76.1% and 3.3%, respectively, for the class of 1991.

As in all prior years that NALP has collected the data, most employed graduates (59%) chose private practice for their entry into the profession. This is a decline from 64.3% for the class of 1988 and business declined $2,000–$3,000 while those in public service increased by about $1,000. The decline in the law firm median reflects shifts in the distribution of law firm jobs rather than actual cuts in starting salaries. Median starting salaries by size of firm have changed little since 1990, but the number of jobs taken in each size firm has, with more jobs in smaller firms, which typically offer lower starting salaries.

Details on these topics and others are available in NALP’s comprehensive report, Class of 1993 Employment Report and Salary Survey. Contact NALP at 202-667-1666 for additional information.

Judith Collins is director of research and information resources for NALP.
Legal Hotchpot

The Case Western Reserve University School of Law is pleased to announce a major private gift to establish the Milton A. Kramer Law Clinic. Mrs. Charlotte Kramer and the Rosenthal Foundation have donated $750,000 to enhance the clinical education program already in existence. Some of the gift has been earmarked to renovate and nearly triple the size of the present clinic offices. The clinic will then be named for Mrs. Kramer’s late husband, Milton A. Kramer. The balance of the gift will be used to start a clinic endowment, and, it is hoped, attract more gifts from alumni and friends of the clinic to help expand the faculty, the types of clinical experiences offered, the number of students who can take a clinical course, and the number of clients served each year. The clinic currently assists approximately 250 new clients each year.

Constantino Kakouris, judge at the Court of Justice of the European Communities in Luxembourg, spoke at Temple University School of Law on Monday, April 12. Kakouris spoke on “Judicial Protection of Individual Rights in the European Communities” at noon in the Moot Courtroom. A judge in the Court of Justice since 1983, Kakouris received his training in law from the University of Athens and the University of Paris. In 1992, he was bestowed a doctor honoris causa degree by the University of Athens. Kakouris served as a justice from 1970 to 1983 in the Greek Supreme Administrative Court where he was president of several committees and councils, general inspector of the administrative courts, and chief justice of several special courts. He has been widely published in legal and philosophical reviews.

Northern Illinois University College of Law recently served as the host site for the Third Annual Midwest Recruitment and Retention Conference of the Midwest Region of the National Black Law Students Association. The Conference, entitled “Focus on Support,” explored issues encountered by persons of color in law school and law practice and some of the support mechanisms being developed to address these issues.

Immediately prior to the Conference, Northern Illinois University College of Law sponsored an Academic Support Program Workshop for midwestern law schools. The Workshop was conducted by Dr. Lawrence D. Salmony, who is legal education consultant to the Academic Support Program Workgroup of the Law School Admission Council and author of the recent LSAC publication, Introduction to Academic Support Programs.

The Women’s Law Caucus of The Dickinson School of Law has established the Judge Sylvia Rambo Award and chosen its namesake as the first recipient. The award was presented on Tuesday, May 4. Speakers will include Judge Rambo, Associate Dean Peter Kutulakis and Bridget Montgomery, a former law clerk to Judge Rambo.

Rambo, a 1962 graduate of the school, is the first woman chief judge of the U.S. District Court for the thirty-two-county Middle District of Pennsylvania and one of only six female chief judges in the nation. She will receive an honorary doctor of laws degree from the law school during its June 5 commencement ceremonies.

A former Cumberland County judge and public defender, Judge Rambo was appointed to the federal bench by President Jimmy Carter in 1979. That was the year of the Three Mile Island nuclear accident. She has handled all the civil litigation resulting from TMI, the nation’s worst commercial nuclear accident. A former adjunct professor at the Dickinson School of Law, Judge Rambo received its General Alumni Association’s Outstanding Alumnus Award in 1981. She also has an honorary doctor of laws degree from Wilson College, Chambersburg.

High school students interested in following engineering school with law school can now secure those plans in advance when they apply to the George Washington University National Law Center. A new program, tentatively called the “Integrated Engineering-Law Program,” will accept up to ten engineering freshmen a year and guarantee them admission to the GW National Law Center (NLC) upon graduation from the School of Engineering and Applied Science (SEAS). Both admission and continuation in the program are contingent on the students’ meeting certain conditions.

The new admissions procedure, which is already in place, allows both schools to recruit highly qualified students at the high school level, ensuring a level of excellence in the classroom for many years to come. “We attract a number of high-caliber students in engineering—some of them also want a law degree,” SEAS Dean Gideon Frieder said. “This is a way to bring qualified engineers to law.”

Sandra Day O’Connor, associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, and Apple Computer chief John Sculley joined Wake Forest University School of Law in dedicating its new Worrell Professional Center for Law and Management in April. The $25.6 million home of the Wake Forest School of Law and the Babcock Graduate School of Management were dedicated April 2 and 3 in activities that attracted Wake Forest alumni and friends nationwide.
Dean Changes

Professor John Sebert has left the University of Tennessee to become dean at the University of Baltimore School of Law. Professor Aviam Soifer of Boston University is the new dean at Boston College School of Law. Professor Teree Foster is moving from the University of Oklahoma to become dean of West Virginia University School of Law.

Edward D. Spurgeon, William H. Leary Professor of Law and Policy at the University of Utah, becomes the new dean at the University of Georgia School of Law. Associate Dean Donald J. Polden of Drake University is the new dean at Memphis State University School of Law. Professor Richard H. Seeburger of the University of Pittsburgh becomes that law school's new dean.

Professor Donald M. Carmichael of the University of Puget Sound takes over that law school's deanship. Dean Roger I. Abrams of Nova University has been appointed the dean of Rutgers University-Newark. Professor Paul Marcus of William and Mary is that law school's interim dean.

Associate Dean John S. Cooke has become the dean of the Judge Advocate General's School. Professor Gregory H. Williams of the University of Iowa is the new dean of Ohio State University College of Law. Professor John C. Weish of Albany Law School is that law school's new interim dean. Dean David Shipley has moved from the University of Mississippi to the University of Kentucky. Mississippi has a new interim dean in Carolyn Ellis Staton.

Faculty Honors


Charles O. Galvin, Centennial Professor of Law Emeritus, adjunct professor of law, and executive-in-residence at Vanderbilt University, will receive a 1993 Northwestern University Alumni Merit Award at a ceremony April 24 in Chicago. A 1941 and 1947 graduate of the
Update on Coordinating Committee on Legal Education

by Robert A. Stein

The Coordinating Committee on Legal Education was established by President Talbot (Sandy) D’Alemberte in August 1991. Its purpose is to consider ways in which practicing lawyers and judges might more usefully contribute to legal education in American law schools. The Committee’s membership, representing a number of ABA Sections, includes law school professors, practicing attorneys, and judges.

Since its inception, the Committee has focused its work on four major areas. First, it has given extensive consideration to “Team-Taught Learning by Doing,” an educational method in which a practitioner-academic team prepares materials and teaches law school courses emphasizing practical problem-solving and client and courtroom simulation. The Committee has made a proposal to the Board of Governors to establish a sustaining agency to foster knowledge about “Team-Taught Learning by Doing” among the Sections and aid them in developing materials and resources for academic-practitioner teams.

Second, the Committee has written “Manual for Law Schools: On Adjunct Faculty,” a publication designed to help law schools facilitate the transition of adjunct professors from practitioner to teacher. The manual has been well received by those law school deans who have reviewed it, and will soon be distributed to the deans of all ABA-approved law schools. In conjunction with this effort, the Committee is considering the implementation of a nationwide networking system for adjunct professors.

Third, over the past two years, the Committee has generated an inventory of current and proposed programs that Sections might undertake to assist legal education. This inventory has been sent to the Chairs of each Section, resulting in many Section Chairs working to implement one or more of these ideas.

Realizing the important contributions academics can and do make to the ABA, the Committee has also recommended to the Board that the ABA and its sections offer reduced registration fees for academics and law students at seminars.

As it begins its second year, the Committee is focusing its attention on the promotion of Legal Education Conclaves. A Legal Education Conclave is a meeting of law school administrators, professors, practitioners, CLE providers, judges, and students from one state or city to discuss legal education and formulate ideas for its improvement. Inspired by such an effort in Virginia, the Committee will work to encourage Conclaves and provide assistance for their implementation in the various states.

Robert A. Stein, dean of the University of Minnesota School of Law and chairperson-elect of the Section, chairs the Coordinating Committee on Legal Education.
Seton Hall University School of Law
Seton Hall’s 208,000-square-foot law school building surrounds and uses the first five floors of a 22-story commercial office space tower. The $36 million project was designed by the Grad Partnership of Newark. The design features a five-story atrium that ties together the classroom components, the faculty and administrative office area, student areas, and the law library.

Chicago-Kent College of Law
Illinois Institute of Technology
The new Chicago-Kent law building was completed and occupied in January of 1992. The exterior architects were Holabird, Ampersand & Root, and the interior designers were Powell/Kleinschmidt. The building is comprised of eleven levels, including one underground, and 280,000 square feet.

New Law School Buildings

In the last issue of Syllabus, we featured photos and information about a number of recently completed law school building projects. Space limitations prevented us from including the following three projects. Data on over 120 law schools, including some 100 photos, are available in the Law School Facilities Reference Book, which may be ordered for $25 from Sandy Nogle, American Bar Association, 550 West North Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202.

Catholic University of America Columbus School of Law
The $33 million Columbus School of Law project is under way, and completion is expected in mid-1994. Included in the building will be office space for the Columbus Community Legal Services Clinic, and a 54,000-square-foot library to accommodate 220,000 volumes and computer research facilities. Building design architects are Keyes Condon Florance Eichbaum Esocoff King.
Influence of Washington
Lobbyists Probed in ABF Study

Do private power brokers control national policy making? In the popular view they do, and their influence is often seen as sinister and undemocratic. A new study by the American Bar Foundation disputes the common assumption that an inner circle of elite lobbyists dominates the creation and enforcement of federal policies.

The study, conducted by John P. Heinz and Robert L. Nelson at the American Bar Foundation in collaboration with Edward O. Laumann and Robert H. Salisbury, focuses on four major policy areas—agriculture, energy, health, and labor—and draws on interviews with more than 300 interest groups, 800 lobbyists, and 300 government officials. The study inquired into the lobbyists’ work roles, career histories, social origins, political views, networks of association, positions on specific policy proposals, and patterns of alliance and opposition.

“We set out initially,” says Heinz, “to identify the core actors, the power brokers. We found that there weren’t any. We found that the core was hollow.” Analyzing patterns of communication, the authors found that there was no central circle of mediators and observed that the interest groups communicate mainly with adjacent, politically compatible groups. “They deal with their allies,” says Heinz, “not their adversaries. The composition of dominant coalitions changes from issue to issue, and coalitions thus form and re-form at various points around the circle of interests.”

The study also contradicts other tenets of conventional wisdom about interest groups and lobbyists. Despite the widespread impression that lawyers exercise considerable influence over national policy making, the researchers found that lawyers are not as prevalent, active, or influential in this sphere as the popular image would suggest. When lawyers serve as interest representatives, they tend to function as ‘technical specialists,’ Nelson points out. Occupying a fairly specialized niche allows lawyers, he notes, to command substantial economic rewards and to maintain a measure of independence and autonomy in their work, but it limits their influence on policy making.

Most lobbyists were found to be employees of private interest groups rather than autonomous professionals. The authors suggest that employers may feel they have more control over their representatives when the spokespersons are their own employees and not independent agents. “As a result,” Heinz points out, “the typical lobbyist is closely tied to the values and reputation of the group that he or she represents.”

Predicting policy-making success is extremely difficult, the study discloses. No personal or institutional attributes are reliable guides to predicting success in influencing national policy. The sheer number of groups supporting or opposing a measure also does not reliably determine its outcome, the researchers found. Consequently, they note, there often is considerable uncertainty about the outcome of policy events.

The authors identify a central paradox in the efforts of private interests to shape national policy. Interest groups, they point out, seek to reinforce control of their lobbyists, to increase the amount of policy-relevant information they process, and to expand their capacity to participate in policy deliberations. Yet these efforts to control uncertainty contribute to the development of a still more complex policy-making environment, thus compounding the uncertainty of outcomes.

The study’s findings are reported in a book entitled The Hollow Core:
Private Interests in National Policy Making, published by Harvard University Press, that will be available in April 1993. The study was also supported in part by the National Science Foundation.

In addition to their affiliations with the American Bar Foundation, John P. Heinz is Owen L. Coon Professor of Law at Northwestern University and Robert L. Nelson is Associate Professor of Sociology at Northwestern. Edward O. Laumann, a sociologist, is currently Provost of the University of Chicago. Robert H. Salisbury is the Souers Professor of American Government, Washington University.

The American Bar Foundation, headquartered in Chicago, is a nonprofit, independent research institute committed to basic empirical research on law and legal institutions. This program of sociolegal research is conducted by an interdisciplinary staff of Research Fellows who have training in such diverse fields as law, sociology, psychology, political science, economics, history, and anthropology. The Foundation's work is supported by the American Bar Endowment, by The Fellows of the American Bar Foundation, and by grants for particular research programs from private foundations and government agencies.

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**PROGRAM**

*Continued from page 1*

Law school graduates can cooperate to create more summer and postgraduate public service opportunities.

The law school portion of the Pro Bono Conference attracted some seventy participants. This is the first year that the Section sponsored a program at the Pro Bono Conference, presented annually by the ABA Standing Committee on Lawyers' Public Service Responsibility and Center for Pro Bono.

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*William B. Powers is the ABA research lawyer and editor of Syllabus.*
LSAC News

The Changing of the Guard
by Jana Cardoza

As LSAC President Charles E. Daye passes the baton to his successor, George L. Dawson, law professor at the University of Florida, LSAS prepares to welcome Philip D. Shelton, dean of the Walter F. George School of Law at Mercer University in Macon, Georgia, as its new leader. Meanwhile, a search is underway for the newly created position of visiting associate director at LSAS.

New LSAC President
Professor Dawson took over as LSAC president at the Council’s annual meeting held June 2-5 in Washington, D.C. He will serve a two-year term in the elected office from his home base in Florida.

Professor Dawson has been an active participant in LSAC affairs since 1972, having served as a member of the LSAC Board of Trustees and the LSAC Board of Directors, and chaired such key committees as Test Development and Research. He served most recently as ex-officio member on the search committee that resulted in Dean Shelton’s appointment.

Professor Dawson earned an A.B. degree cum laude from Princeton University, and a J.D. degree from the University of Chicago, where he was an editor of the University of Chicago Law Review. Prior to taking his position at the University of Florida, Professor Dawson taught legal research and writing as an instructor at the University of Michigan, and was an assistant dean and faculty member at the University of Oregon. He has been a visiting law professor at the University of Texas, Stetson University, and Peking University. His subjects include bankruptcy, commercial paper, contracts, estates and trusts, sales, and secured transactions.

He has been named the outstanding teacher and teacher of the year of the law schools of both the University of Oregon and the University of Florida, and has a number of publications to his credit. Professor Dawson has served on ABA site inspection teams and chaired the AALS Committee on Curriculum and Research.

New LSAS President
Dean Shelton will move to Newtown in July to take office as president.

Schneider Elected to Lead D.C. Bar

Pauline Schneider, vice-chairperson of the Section’s Accreditation Committee, has been elected president-elect of the District of Columbia Bar in a mail ballot of the Bar’s active members. Ms. Schneider is a partner in the firm of Hunton & Williams.

As president-elect, Schneider will automatically succeed to the Bar’s presidency after one year in office. She subsequently will serve a third year with the title of immediate past president.

Ms. Schneider will be the first African American woman to serve as president of the more than 60,000-member mandatory Bar. A specialist in public finance law, she has been active on the boards of the Washington Airports Task Force, the Women’s Legal Defense Fund, the Public Defenders Service, the Washington Hospital Center, the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, and the Congressional Black Caucus Corporate Advisory Committee.

Before joining Hunton & Williams in 1985, Ms. Schneider was director of the Office of Intergovernmental Relations for the District of Columbia, and she served as a principal advisor on District issues to President Carter while she worked in the White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs. She holds a B.A. from Glassboro State College, and M.A. from Howard University, and J.D. from Yale University.

University, and a J.D. degree from the University of Chicago, where he was an editor of the University of Chicago Law Review. Prior to taking his position at the University of Florida, Professor Dawson taught legal research and writing as an instructor at the University of Michigan, and was an assistant dean and faculty member at the University of Oregon. He has been a visiting law professor at the University of Texas, Stetson University, and Peking University. His subjects include bankruptcy, commercial paper, contracts, estates and trusts, sales, and secured transactions.

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Louis, where he later joined the faculty as visiting assistant professor of law. He went on to serve as associate dean and as acting dean at Washington University.

Dean Shelton formerly practiced law with the Chicago-based firm of Kirkland & Ellis, and was a law clerk for the Honorable William H. Webster of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals. He also served as a member of the Board of Directors of Legal Services of Eastern Missouri, Inc., for several years.

Visiting Associate Director

The search is on for visiting associate director at AALS. This individual will serve as a source of experience and information about the law school admission process. The one-year term, visiting position is intended to be filled by an employee of an LSAC-member law school. The visiting associate director will oversee the development, implementation, and management of educational programs and conferences, serving as staff liaison to volunteer planning committees. The visiting associate director will serve as LSAS liaison to constituent groups, including law schools, candidates, and legal education organizations as requested.

The appropriate individual will have an advanced degree, preferably a J.D., or an equivalent combination of education and experience, and three or more years of demonstrated, senior-level experience in the administration of educational activities, extensive experience in an LSAC-member law school environment, and familiarity with law school admission issues through service or as an administrator.

A search committee comprised of representatives of LSAC-member law schools, as well as LSAS staff, will accept applications and nominations for the position through June 15, 1993. LSAS is an equal opportunity employer and encourages applications from qualified candidates who are women and/or members of minority groups.

Jana Cardoza is LSAS coordinator for public affairs.

Curtin Fund Awards Announced

The American Bar Association Commission on Homelessness and Poverty and the Standing Committee on Legal Aid and Indigent Defendants have announced the first recipients of $2,000 stipends from the John J. Curtin, Jr., Justice Fund Legal Internship Program. The winners are Lisa R. Kaplan, a first year student at the University of California at Berkeley; Janine A. Valles, a second year law student at Boston College Law School; and Joel Winful, a first year student at Southern Methodist University Law School.

Chosen from a field of highly qualified applicants, the interns were selected on the basis of their demonstrated concern for public interest law. Each intern must dedicate two months of continuous work in organizations serving homeless or low-income clients.

Ms. Kaplan will work on the Disability Rights Project of the Bar Association of San Francisco, which aims to educate at-risk and homeless people about the Americans with Disabilities Act. A Berkeley resident, Ms. Kaplan has worked for several years as an employment advocate for low-income, homeless, and disabled San Francisco Bay area residents.

At the National Coalition for the Homeless in Washington, D.C., Ms. Valles will conduct research on hate crimes against homeless persons. A VISTA volunteer at the Austin Tenants Council, Ms. Valles was also an intern at the Legal Aid Society of Central Texas. She resides in Santa Barbara, California.

Greensboro, North Carolina

residing Joel Winful will assist the director of Lawyers for Affordable Housing in Dallas, an organization that provides pro bono attorneys to low-income homeowners.

The John J. Curtin, Jr., Justice Fund was established to assist nonprofit and pro bono legal advocates for the indigent while giving law students an opportunity to gain direct experience in a public interest forum. Created to honor Jack Curtin, ABA president from 1990-91, the fund is a permanent endowment in the ABA Fund for Justice and Education. This is the first year these awards have been made.

The ABA Commission on Homelessness and Poverty offers technical assistance to state and local bar associations and other legal organizations, starting or expanding programs to meet the legal needs and concerns of homeless and severely poor people.

CONSULTANT
Continued from page 2

Section Chairperson Nina A. Appel asked Deans John J. Costonis of Vanderbilt Law School and Joseph D. Harbaugh of the University of Richmond School of Law to serve as co-liaisons to the Council regarding the Task Force report. Deans Costonis and Harbaugh planned a program on the report for the Deans Workshop held during the February 1993 Midyear Meeting of the ABA. They also wrote to the deans of all ABA-approved law schools seeking the views of the faculty on the report.

There are currently ongoing discussions by law school faculties and members of the bench and bar of the recommendations contained in the report. It is this ongoing discussion among all segments of the legal profession that constitutes implementation of the report.

James P. White is consultant on legal education to the ABA.
1992-93 Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar

Standing: Professor Marilyn V. Yarbrough, University of North Carolina School of Law; Dennis W. Archer, Esq., Detroit, Michigan; Honorable Randall T. Shepard, Supreme Court of Indiana; Dean Rudolph C. Hasl, St. John's University School of Law; Professor Roy T. Stuckey, University of South Carolina; Erica Moeser, Esq., Executive Director, Wisconsin Board of Bar Examiners; Professor Roger F. Jacobs, University of Notre Dame School of Law; Professor Harry E. Groves, University of North Carolina School of Law; Beverly Tarpley, Esq., Abilene, Texas. Seated: Norman Redlich, Esq., New York, New York, Section Delegate to the House of Delegates; Sharp Whitmore, Esq., Fallbrook, California, Section Delegate to the House of Delegates; Dean Henry Ramsey Jr., Howard University School of Law, Last Retiring Chairperson; Dean Nina S. Appel, Loyola University Chicago School of Law, Chairperson; Honorable Joseph W. Bellacosa, New York Court of Appeals, Vice-Chairperson; Martha Walters Barnett, Esq., Tallahassee, Florida; Dean Emeritus Gordon D. Schaber, McGeorge School of Law, Secretary; James P. White, Indianapolis, Indiana, Consultant on Legal Education to the ABA. Not pictured: Dean Robert A. Stein, University of Minnesota School of Law, Chairperson-Elect; Provost Thomas H. Jackson, University of Virginia; Honorable Thomas Tang, United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (Phoenix, Arizona).

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Syllabus
Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar
American Bar Association
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