ABA Launches Coalition for Justice

The American Bar Association has launched a major new “Coalition for Justice” designed to ensure that lawyers and the public join hands and work together to provide quality justice for all Americans.

Chaired by Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr., of Hogan and Hartson, Washington, D.C., the Coalition includes a select group of national leaders representing business, media, labor, consumer and civic organizations, and the legal profession itself.

At their first meeting, Fahrenkopf, former Republican National Committee chairman, noted that “our society has come to rely upon a system of justice that resolves disputes peacefully, protects individual rights and property, and is governed by laws and not by men.” Fahrenkopf warned that “when there is a breakdown in confidence in our system of justice—the public doesn’t feel the system is fair or it is denied access—the fabric of democracy is frayed.” He added that episodes such as the riots following the Rodney King verdict provide disturbing evidence that “we may have reached that point in the United States today.”

ABA President R. William Ide III noted that “today this important institution—our justice system—is threatened by the same lack of confidence and trust that imperils many important American institutions.” “What is needed,” Ide said, “is nothing short of a revolution in our administration of justice—a peaceful shot heard ‘round the legal world.” Ide said the justice system and the legal profession are at a crossroads and efforts to improve and enhance our system of justice would be strengthened if lawyers and judges were joined by members of the public. He said the ABA has launched the Coalition to develop and enhance partnerships with many national organizations and the public on justice system issues.

Fahrenkopf said the ABA is committed to bold and new ways of thinking that will bring about critically needed improvements in our justice system. The Coalition, he said, will coordinate ABA initiatives and, it is hoped, raise public awareness on a wide range of issues, including the unmet legal needs of children, access to justice, underfunding of the justice system, discipline, ethics, client relations, the

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New Committees Formed to Serve the Section

by James P. White

This year Section Chairperson Robert A. Stein created or reactivated a number of committees to support the work of the Section. I should like to report on these new additions.

Pre-Law Committee

The Pre-Law Committee, a new Section committee, is chaired by Professor Lizabeth A. Moody of Cleveland-Marshall College of Law. The charge to this committee is to work with the regional conferences of pre-law advisors to promote accurate and current information about legal education and to consider and make recommendations about the basic preparation for legal study and the necessary skills that potential law students should acquire before entering law school.

Professor Moody has reported the following:

The committee held its first meeting on November 13-14, 1993, in Washington, DC, and immediately started to work on a number of initiatives to carry out its charge. Among the tasks assumed by the committee is the drafting of a statement of the skills which potential law students should acquire before entering law school. The committee is also planning to collect data about various pre-legal education programs that are presently being offered and suggestions offered by law schools to potential applicants concerning pre-law curricula.

Prior to the meeting, members of the committee had visited regional conferences of the pre-law advisors associations and the meeting of the Pre-law Advisors National Council (PLANC) which consists of representatives of the regional associations. These visits provided opportunities to tell pre-law advisors about the committee and to solicit their suggestions for the role that the committee might play in reaching out to those who advise students about law school. To continue the efforts to consult pre-law advisors, PLANC has been asked to appoint a liaison to the committee, and each member of the committee has been assigned, as a liaison, to one of the regional conferences.

Law School Public Service Activities

Another new committee is the Committee on Law School Public Service Activities chaired by Dean John R. Kramer of Tulane. The committee was created following discussions with the ABA Standing Committee on Public Service Responsibility and in response to the Philadelphia Bar Resolution as adopted in its amended form by the ABA House of Delegates at the 1993 Annual Meeting with language agreed to by the Section. The committee through the consultant's office is collecting information about current law school public service activities at ABA-approved law schools and plans to collect and disseminate suggestions concerning the development of new and innovative programs. The information will be forwarded to both the Standing Committee and to the dean of each ABA-approved law school.

Professionalism Committee

The new Professionalism Committee is chaired by former ABA president William Reece Smith. The committee is asked to review the role of ABA approved law schools in

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NALP Report

NALP Charts Geographical Dispersion of Graduates

by Gail Peshel

The National Association for Law Placement’s annual Employment Report and Salary Survey (ERSS) provides accurate documentation of the employment experiences of new law school graduates. NALP has recently published “Jobs and Geography: Law Graduates Chart Career Paths,” a monograph based on ERSS research that features geographic mobility and geographic job opportunity relative to the class of 1992. This publication provides a great amount of information on where law school graduates obtained their first jobs.

NALP’s current research efforts are not designed to fully explore the many reasons why law school graduates accept particular jobs. Some factors that influence job choice, such as perceived market attractiveness and individual preferences, are extremely complex and thus not measured as a basic component of the research. However, analysis of two factors that are measurable, supply (the number of available graduates) and demand (the number of employment positions acquired), provides a perspective on the dynamics of the legal employment market. When comparisons that include only supply and demand are examined for each state, some interesting hypotheses result.

An analysis of graduate information for the class of 1992 reveals that, in general, two-thirds of the employed graduates obtained employment in the state where they attended law school. On a state-by-state basis, this figure ranged from less than 30 percent in Delaware and Vermont to 90 percent or more in Florida, Hawaii, Texas, and West Virginia. In most states where supply of law school graduates exceeded demand by 20 percent or more, at least two-thirds of the jobs went to in-state graduates.

Thus, there appears to be somewhat better employment opportunity within a state for in-state graduates.

Just why in-state employment opportunities are better can’t be determined with certainty. Law school placement activities, including marketing and outreach to employers within the state of the school, may be an influential factor as hiring decisions are made. The dispersion of alumni within a state may offer an additional incentive for hiring from the pool of students who graduate from a specific school.

On a broader scale, the extent to which employers hired graduates of their own region also appears to be correlated with supply and demand. In most regions where 80 percent or more of the jobs went to regional graduates, the supply of regional graduates exceeded the number of jobs reported by at least 20 percent. In regions where demand equaled or exceeded supply, a smaller fraction of jobs went to regional graduates.

Annually, graduates from nearly every law school are dispersed into jobs all across the country. Yet the significance of employment “close to home,” i.e. the law school of the graduate, remains particularly important. These findings, available in the “Jobs and Geography” monograph, are of critical importance as law schools conceive and implement employer outreach efforts.

Gail Peshel, 1993–94 NALP president, is director of career services and alumni relations for Valparaiso University School of Law.
Reflections on the Dedication of a New Law Library Building
by Richard L. Brown

The development of a new building is in large part an exercise of hope. The ultimate success of all of the planning of administrators, staff, consultants, and architects remains in doubt until the building is subject to the acid test of occupancy.

The John J. Ross-William C. Blakley Law Library at the Arizona State University College of Law was opened on August 6, 1993. By the time of the formal dedication on November 5, 1993, the consensus of faculty, students, and staff was that the building is an unqualified success, an unusual melding of significant architecture with functionality.

As we reflect back on the planning process, we think that three basic decisions were key to the success of the project. They may be worth sharing with other law schools embarking on law library construction projects.

Preplanning
At Arizona State, the law library staff completed a detailed, thirty-two-page "preprogram" prior to the hiring of an architect. This document identified and defined space needs for each library function. The "preprogram" established general requirements for square footage, lighting, air handling, acoustics, security, and handicapped accessibility, and identified necessary and desirable adjacent spaces and needed equipment for each library function.

The advantages of early planning are several. First, the preplanning process requires rethinking of the basic premises of the library's operations, which can bear valuable fruit both for the building-planning process and for the functioning of the library. Second, the library staff
becomes involved in the planning process in an active rather than reactive manner. Third, preplanning allows the formal planning process to begin with the functional needs of the library on center stage. Of course, the program can and should undergo revision as the final program is prepared and as the architect becomes involved.

Retaining a Consultant

While it is crucial to have the extensive involvement of the library staff, we found the process greatly enhanced by the participation of an experienced law library consultant. The consultant was able to suggest approaches that had been successful at other law libraries and had specialized planning knowledge that our staff and most library staffs lack. While our consultant joined the process when the architect was hired, it may have been even more useful to have had the involvement of the consultant during the preplanning process as well.

Choosing an Architect

Our greatest fear as we embarked on the planning and building process was that the architect would focus on dramatic architectural statement to the detriment of function. Despite that fear, we engaged Atlanta design architects Scogin, Elam and Bray, who are noted for bold and exciting architectural statements. The detailed, function-based preplanning and the hiring of an experienced law library consultant sufficiently bolstered our confidence to eschew the safety of conservatism.

We were clearly right to overcome our fear and select the architects adventurously. We found that truly inspired architects apply the same thoughtful approach to issues of function as they apply to aesthetic issues. All of our functional goals were met. At the same time, our law library building, which is visually exciting both outside and inside, is enhancing the identity of the entire College of Law.

Richard L. Brown is director of the law library and professor of Law at the Arizona State University College of Law.
Fall Has Been Busy Season for Section
by Robert A. Stein

This fall season has been exceptionally busy for our Section, including two major conferences, a meeting of the Council featuring several significant agenda matters, a major lawsuit, the establishment of a new accreditation association and the appointment of two new Section senior staff members.

Invitational Conference on the MacCrate Report

In October 1993 an invitational conference addressed the topic of Building the Educational Continuum called for in the MacCrate Task Force Report. The conference, co-sponsored by the Section, West Publishing Company and the University of Minnesota Law School, was attended by more than 150 law school deans and professors, supreme court justices, federal appeals court judges, law library directors, bar admissions and bar association executives, continuing legal education directors and lawyers practicing in a variety of law firm settings. Among invited participants were three former ABA presidents and George Bushnell, Jr., current president-elect of the ABA. Leaders from the AALS, LSAC and NALP also participated.

The conference focused on the development of lawyering skills and professional values identified in the Task Force Report. I thought the conference was extremely successful in generating ideas, enthusiasm and new proposals for building the educational continuum in the legal profession. One of the principal ideas to emerge from the conference was to encourage each state to hold a “mini-MacCrate conference” examining the legal educational continuum in that state. I hope that law schools, courts, bar admission committees, continuing legal education directors and other bar association leaders in each state will cooperate to plan and hold such a conference.

Conference on Internationalization of Legal Education

One of the most significant curricular developments in recent years has been the internationalization of legal education. In November, the Section co-sponsored with George Washington University National Law Center a conference in Washington, D.C., on “The Internationalization of Legal Education” (see page 12). The conference was particularly successful in identifying a number of important issues that require further examination by the Section as this aspect of legal education continues to grow.

Meeting of the Section Council

At its December meeting, the Council addressed several important matters. One of the subjects receiving significant attention was a resolution by the Illinois State Bar Association calling for the ABA House of Delegates to adopt as ABA policy many of the recommendations of the MacCrate Task Force Report. Although the Council created and strongly supports the MacCrate Task Force, it was the sense of the Council that the proposed resolution is premature in calling for such policy adoption of the recommendations prior to their being fully considered by law schools and Section committees. A subgroup of the Council will develop a response to the proposed resolution at the time of the AALS annual meeting in January.

New Lawsuit

In late November a lawsuit was filed by the Massachusetts School of Law against the ABA, the AALS, the LSAC and several individuals holding leadership positions in the law school accreditation process. The lawsuit, filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, alleges that the named organizations and individuals violated the federal antitrust laws by monopolizing the field of law school accreditation and thereby the licensing of lawyers in the United States. This lawsuit is, obviously, important to the future of the law school accreditation process, and we will keep you advised on the status of the proceeding.

New Senior Staff Appointments

I am delighted that Frank (Tom) Read has been appointed Deputy Consultant for the Section. Tom is a very talented and experienced legal educator and will provide valuable assistance to our Consultant in the Indianapolis office. Also, I am pleased to announce that Suzanne Rose has been appointed staff director of the Section’s Chicago office. I know that you will enjoy working with both Tom and Suzanne.

I hope the new year is a healthy, happy and successful one for each of you.
The MacCrate Report: Building the Educational Continuum
September 30–October 2, 1993

Over a hundred participants were invited to the conference, which took place at the University of Minnesota School of Law. Conference speakers came from many segments of the legal profession, the academy, the judiciary, and from bar admissions.

Robert MacCrate, chair of the Task Force on Law Schools and the Profession: Narrowing the Gap, addresses conference participants at the conclusion of the conference.

Honorable Rosalie E. Wahl, associate justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court who created the Task Force on Law Schools and the Profession: Narrowing the Gap during her tenure as Section chairperson; and Robert Sheran, former chief justice of Minnesota, now dean of Hamline University School of Law.

Alfred Carlton, Jr., chair of the Rules and Calendar Committee of the ABA House of Delegates, and Robert MacCrate.

Dean Robert A. Stein of the University of Minnesota School of Law, chairperson of the Section, welcomes conference invitees.

Dean Wallace D. Loh (center) of the University of Washington School of Law served as one of the small-group discussion leaders on Saturday.

Honorable Gerald VandeWalle, chief justice of North Dakota; Charles Dorsey of the Maryland Board of Law Examiners; and Margaret Fuller Cornelle, executive director of the Minnesota Board of Law Examiners. Chief Justice VandeWalle co-chairs the Section's Bar Admissions Committee, of which Mr. Dorsey and Ms. Cornelle are members.

Dean Rudolph C. Hasl, St. John's University School of Law; Kathleen C. Ridder, former public member of the Accreditation Committee who discussed the public perception of lawyers; and Dean Joseph D. Harbaugh, University of Richmond School of Law, who discussed the MacCrate Report's emphasis on the joint responsibility of the profession and the academy to educate lawyers.
Legal Hotchpot

The University of Illinois College of Law received the 1993 Public Interest Outstanding School Award from the American Bar Association for the college's role in organizing the first national Work-A-Day, a day of public service by law students. The award was presented to Adam H. Fleischer, a third-year law student, at the ABA's Annual Meeting in August in New York City. The award commended the students and faculty at the U. of I. for their "overall commitment to the public interest." Fleischer organized the first Work-A-Day program, which took place January 30. An estimated 6,000 students from fifty-two law schools spent a Saturday serving meals at homeless shelters, cleaning neighborhoods, and performing other activities that exposed them to social problems needing public and legal attention. Fleischer and Handler said they hope the next Work-A-Day will attract students from one hundred law schools.

Courtroom 21, a technologically advanced teaching courtroom, was unveiled in September in the McGlothlin Moot Courtroom of the College of William and Mary Law School. The new courtroom provides a national demonstration center for emerging courtroom technologies and a model learning environment for judges, lawyers, and law students. Courtroom 21 was developed by William and Mary's Marshall-Wythe School of Law in conjunction with the National Center for State Courts. The Courtroom 21 project combines a variety of computer and telecommunications equipment to help courts to process trials more quickly and with less cost than is now possible.

Using the new technologies, some witnesses will never have to come physically to the courthouse to testify; criminal defendants could be arraigned from their cells; jurors could become more engaged in the trial process; and the press and public will follow more easily complex court proceedings.

The Southern Methodist University School of Law has received a grant from the U.S. Department of Education to operate an immigration law clinic to serve low-income clients.

The grant, in the amount of $113,888, will enable the School of Law to operate the immigration law clinic for one year and is renewable for two more years. In the clinic, student lawyers, under the supervision of law school faculty and volunteer lawyers, will represent immigrants with legal problems in several areas:

- Immigrants with permanent resident status who are threatened with deportation because they have been convicted of crimes in the United States.
- Immigrants appealing denial of amnesty (or legalization) applications.
- Immigrants going through adjustment of status proceedings in an effort to become permanent residents. The new clinic, which started September 1, takes the place of SMU's political asylum clinical project that for five years served low-income immigrants seeking political asylum in the United States. The Immigration Law Clinic will be supervised by Juliet Gilbert, a visiting professor of law who also directed the political asylum program.

A new Center on Law, Ethics and National Security at Duke University will focus on subjects ranging from the national security roles of the president, Congress, and the courts to the environmental consequences of base closings. Center founder Robinson Everett, a long-time Duke law professor and former chief judge of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals in Washington, D.C., said the center's objectives will be to encourage and sponsor teaching, research and publications concerning national security topics and conduct courses, conferences, and seminars in this field. The center will be funded by gifts and foundation grants.

Although the center will be located at Duke, it will also conduct seminars at the law schools of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Wake Forest University, and will work in cooperation with the Triangle Universities Security Seminar (TUSS). In addition, the center is expected to sponsor educational programs at North Carolina military bases as well as occasionally serving as a contractor on research programs for the government.

The University of South Dakota School of Law has established an Indian Law Fellow program designed to enable individuals with a commitment to Indian law to take advantage of the resources of the law school for a year to develop a specialty in the field. Connie Hart, a member of the Cheyenne-Arapaho tribe and former clerk for both the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit and the Oklahoma Supreme Court, has been named the school's first Indian Law Fellow.

The doors of the Northern Illinois University College of Law will remain open. After a year of review, the staff of the Illinois Board of Higher Education has described as "not warranted" its earlier recommendation that NIU consider closing its law school. The staff report, issued in November, cites the law school's significant contribution in achieving minority participation in professional education, more positive occupational prospects, and the need to ensure access to professional education at public universities.

Hofstra University School of Law is spearheading an effort to bring
together law students with disabilities currently attending law schools in the state of New York. As a first step in addressing issues of common concern, a meeting was held November 16 at Fordham University Law School to bring together students with disabilities who are concerned about issues relating to the bar examination process and their ability to get proper accommodations both in the review courses and during the exam. Law students with disabilities from Hofstra, Fordham, Yeshiva University, New York University, and Columbia University law schools attended this first meeting to share ideas and express concerns. Subsequent meeting dates and sites will be announced.

More than eighteen hundred students, alumni, guests, and friends were present for the October, 1993 dedication of the University of Pennsylvania’s newest building, Nicole E. Tanenbaum Hall. At the ceremony, Attorney General Janet Reno received the University of Pennsylvania Medal for Distinguished Achievement.

The ceremony included a moving address by Myles Tanenbaum, chairman of the Law School Campaign. The new $23 million building is named for Tanenbaum’s deceased daughter, Nicole. “The law school’s need for a new building to house its library and to provide student study space and additional classrooms afforded my wife and me the opportunity to perpetuate the memory of our daughter, Nicole, whose fate denied her the opportunities we enjoyed,” Tanenbaum said.

Faculty Honors

Chicago-Kent College of Law Professor Anita Bernstein has won the Ninth Annual Association of American Law Schools Scholarly Papers Competition. Honorable mention was awarded to her colleague at Chicago-Kent, Professor Steven J. Heyman. Professor Bernstein’s paper, entitled “Law, Harassment and Culture,” is a comparative analysis of sexual harassment laws in European Community countries and how culture may explain the differences in these laws. Professor Heyman’s “Foundations of the Duty of Rescue” discusses the legal duty of individuals to rescue another in peril, forming a theory that the duty is based on concepts derived from common norms of human community. This is the first time in the history of the competition that the two top papers came from members of the same law school faculty.

The National Association of Women Judges has selected Judith Resnick, Orrin B. Evans Professor of Law at the University of Southern California Law Center, to receive the Florence K. Murray Distinguished Service award. The AWJ Newsletter notes that “Professor Resnick has been a pivotal force in revealing the effects of gender bias on the federal court system through her position on the 9th Circuit Gender Bias Task Force. A graduate of Bryn Mawr College and New York University School of Law, she has testified before various congressional committees. The award was presented to Professor Resnick at the October reception and annual banquet of the 15th Annual Conference of the National Association of Women Judges.

North Carolina Governor Jim Hunt has appointed Rhoda Billings and Marion Benfield, law professors at Wake Forest University School of Law, to leadership positions in the ABA’s Uniform Law Commission. Professor Billings was named to the commission’s executive committee, and Professor Benfield was appointed commission vice president.

COALITION

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drug crisis, and racial and ethnic bias. “Through these efforts,” Fahrenkopf said, “we can work together to improve our system of justice as a foundation for our society.” Members of the coalition include: Zoe Baird, senior vice president and general counsel, Aetna Law and Regulatory Affairs; Karl Berlozheimer, acting president, National Conference of Christians and Jews; Illinois Attorney General Roland W. Burris; John Chancellor, National Broadcasting Company; Joan B. Claybrook, president, Public Citizen; Horace B. Deets, executive director, American Association of Retired Persons; Antonia Hernandez, president, Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund; Mayor of Atlanta Maynard H. Jackson; Dean John R. Kramer, Tulane University School of Law; Chief Justice Malcolm M. Lucas, California Supreme Court; R. Clayton Mulford, Hughes and Luce; Dwight D. Opperman, chairman and CEO, West Publishing Company; Dorothy “Dot” Ridings, publisher and president, Bradenton Herald; Tonda F. Rush, president and CEO, National Newspaper Association; Chesterfield H. Smith, former president of the American Bar Association; and Harry L. Hathaway, member of the ABA’s Board of Governors.

For further information about the Coalition for Justice, please contact Judy Patterson, 1800 M Street, N.W., Suite 200 South, Washington, D. C. 20036, 202/331-2290.
Study Examines Judges’ Nonverbal Communication

Though a judge may not keep a poker face during a bench trial, you can’t predict a decision about guilt or innocence based on the judge’s body language alone. But if the accused is found guilty, the judge’s body language is likely to indicate whether the judge will throw the book at the culprit. Those are some of the conclusions of a study conducted by Peter David Blanck, a University of Iowa law professor and senior fellow of the Annenberg Washington Program.

The research, which is published in the most recent edition of the Indiana Law Journal, studied fifty-two bench trials conducted in Iowa over twenty weeks.

“Judges, like all human beings, develop certain beliefs about a defendant’s guilt or innocence,” Blanck says. “There has been a lot of speculation about how much those extralegal beliefs actually influence a judge’s behavior, particularly in jury trials. Our most recent research indicates that in bench trials, judges make decisions about guilt or innocence primarily on the evidence, even though their expectations for the outcome of the trial may leak to trial participants through subtle nonverbal cues.”

Blanck’s research on Iowa bench trials follows similar studies he conducted on jury trials. While jury trials are usually higher profile in the media, approximately 95 percent of all court cases are tried by judges in bench trials.

The issue of nonverbal communication in the courtroom has proved to be controversial. In the Florida rape trial of William Kennedy Smith, prosecutors claimed the facial expressions of the judge indicated she was biased. More recently, a prospective juror in the B.C.C.I fraud case was dismissed by the judge after the defense argued, among other things, that the juror’s body language indicated sympathy toward the prosecution.

In conducting the Iowa study, Blanck’s research team observed judges’ nonverbal communication during critical segments of actual trials, for example during witness testimony, closing arguments, and deliberations. Information was collected on variables such as the race, age, gender, and socioeconomic status of the defendant, the judge, and the attorneys; the judge’s expectations about the outcome of the trial; the nonverbal behavior of the judge; the strength and complexity of the evidence; the outcome of the trial and the sentence imposed; and the competence of the judge, the attorneys, and the witnesses.

One implication of the Iowa study is that lawyers might do well in bench trials to pay attention to the body language of the presiding judge, particularly in deciding whether to plea bargain.

Blanck says that although more research is needed on nonverbal communication in the courtroom, there is a great deal of subtle, nonverbal information going unused by lawyers that can help them understand such issues as witness credibility, truthfulness, and deception during a trial as well as the hidden beliefs of the judge.
1993 Law School Forums A Success

by Jana Cardoza

The 1993 Law School Forums program, which ended November 13 in Los Angeles, is being proclaimed a success by all the participating law schools, as well as the staff in Newtown. Six forums were held in cities across the country on subsequent weekends this fall. In major hotels in Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Boston, New York, and Los Angeles, staff from participating LSAC law schools set up booths and welcomed prospective students. Taking advantage of the opportunity to do some one-stop shopping for the right law school, many came seeking information about admission and financial aid at public and private, large and small schools from far-flung parts of the country. A total of 16,855 people registered at all six forums held this year, an increase of 7 percent over the 15,775 potential applicants who attended last fall.

The average minority attendance for all six forums was 50 percent, up from 45 percent in 1992, perhaps signaling an emerging trend toward multicultural student bodies. This year, there were slightly more female than male forum participants—51 percent female and 49 percent male. Over a third of the total registrants were 21–23 years old; only 17 percent were 20 or younger. Last year, over a third of the registrants fell in the 20 or younger age group.

In most cities, prospective law students had an opportunity to visit about one hundred law schools in one location over the course of the weekend. Particularly Hispanics. The 1993 forum turnout proved Houston a wise decision as more than half (54 percent) of the 1,544 prospective law students who gathered there identified themselves as members of minority groups—a slight increase from 53 percent last year. Hispanics comprised roughly 16 percent of the minorities in attendance at the Houston forum this year as compared with 15 percent last year.

In Atlanta, forum attendance increased about 33 percent over last fall. More than half (57 percent) of the 2,402 participants identified themselves as members of minority groups. This represents a significant increase over the 50 percent of participants who so identified themselves last year. Attendance in Los Angeles was up 22 percent over last fall—from 3,178 participants to 3,860. There was a notable increase in minority participation—60 percent compared to 54 percent last year. Participation was up only slightly in Chicago—about 7 percent over last year. And minorities represented 39 percent of the 2,630 prospective law students who attended this year’s forum—a slight decrease from 40 percent last year.

In Boston, there was a slight downturn from 2,425 participants last year to 2,250 this year—a 7 percent decrease in prospective candidates. Although this is the fourth year of declining attendance in Boston (the peak was 3,340 participants in 1989), the percentage of participants who identified themselves as members of minority groups increased from 19 percent in 1990 to 28 percent this fall. Last year, 26 percent of the participants were members of minority groups.

The site of the New York forum was changed this year as a result of some uncertainty about completion of repairs to the World Trade Center, the usual location. Because of confusion about the actual site chosen and possibly because of foul weather on the first day of this year’s New York forum, attendance decreased there by 14.1 percent. In New York, there were 4,852 prospective law school candidates last year compared with 4,169 this year. Yet, the percentage of minorities in attendance increased significantly from 48 percent in 1992 to 55 percent this year.

In the last issue of Syllabus, the LSAC reported a slight decrease in national applicant volume. However if the 1993 Law School Forums program is any indication, interest in law school still appears to be high.
“The Internationalization of Legal Education”

George Washington University's National Law Center was the site of a conference entitled “The Internationalization of Legal Education,” co-sponsored by the Section and the National Law Center. The conference, held November 19-20, was attended by eighty participants. The conference was divided into six working sessions: Programs for American Students, Accreditation Issues, Internationalizing the Curriculum, Venturing Farther Afield, Foreign Students in the American Law School, and The Foreign Lawyer in the United States. A videotape of the conference will be available shortly.

Professor Louis Sohn, George Washington University National Law Center and former chair of the ABA Section on International Law and Practice, delivered the opening remarks of the conference.

Professor John Murphy of Villanova University School of Law moderates the working session on Programs for American Students with Professor Herbert Lazerow, University of San Diego School of Law; Professor Lloyd Bonfield, Tulane University School of Law; Dean David T. Link, University of Notre Dame School of Law; and Dean Steven R. Smith, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law.

T. Modibo Ocran, professor at the University of Akron and native of Ghana, and Minna Kotkin, professor at Brooklyn Law School.

Law Librarian of Congress Kathleen Price and Section Chairperson Robert A. Stein, dean of the University of Minnesota School of Law.

Dean Steven R. Smith of Cleveland-Marshall College of Law and James P. White, ABA consultant on legal education, Dean Smith participated in the working group on Programs for American Law Students.
WASHINGTON REPORT

by E. Bruce Nicholson

In the rush to conclude its business for the first session of the 103rd Congress and begin a two-month recess, the House of Representatives narrowly defeated a broad budget-cutting proposal that included provisions to and federal funding for two law education programs and for cuts in Legal Services Corporation funding. Before Thanksgiving, the House defeated by a 219-213 vote a bipartisan proposal sponsored by Timothy J. Penny (D-MN) and John R. Kasich (R-OH) that would have cut a total of $90.4 billion over the next five years. Instead, the House adopted a more modest proposal to cut the federal deficit by $37 billion over the same period that did not include cuts to these specific programs.

Both deficit-reducing proposals were considered in fulfilling a promise made last summer during debate on President Clinton’s $500 billion deficit reduction plan that floor consideration of further spending cuts would be given in the fall. They were offered as amendments to a bill to rescind $2.5 billion in fiscal 1994 appropriations and reduce the federal bureaucracy related to the Clinton administration’s “Reinventing Government” plan. The Penny-Kasich plan, to save one cent out of every federal dollar spent, proposed to cut or eliminate over eighty specific programs, including the Law-Related Education and Law School Clinical Experience programs among four education programs that “have largely achieved their purpose.” The Law-Related Education program, which trains elementary and high-school teachers in law-related education, was characterized in the plan as having achieved its goals. Similarly, the Law School Clinical Experience program would be eliminated under the rationale that most law schools now offer clinical education and would continue to do so in the absence of federal support. The Legal Services Corporation was targeted for a cut of 5 percent from its current appropriation.

Most of those commenting on the narrow defeat of the Penny-Kasich plan ascribed it to the Clinton administration’s vigorous opposition to the plan’s inclusion of Medicare cuts, the same cuts that the administration plans to use as savings for financing universal health care. However, despite its defeat, the close vote is considered a shot across the bow of the targeted programs. It is likely to force the administration and Congress to propose additional spending cuts in early 1994 and may mean that they will find their way into the fiscal 1995 budget proposals when they are submitted after Congress returns.

E. Bruce Nicholson is legislative counsel for the Government Affairs and Public Services Group of the ABA.

CONSULTANT
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instilling law students with an understanding of the profession and with a sense of professionalism during their law school study. The committee is reviewing material on legal ethics and professional issues, the effect of the law school experience on law student attitudes, materials relating to the pervasive method of teaching ethics in law school, and a review of distinctive law school curricula. The committee will seek the views of legal educators, judges, and practicing lawyers concerning methods of increasing law students’ understanding of the meaning of professionalism.

Student Services

A final new Section committee is the Student Services Committee, chaired by Assistant Dean Susana L. Aleman of the University of Texas. This committee is charged with reviewing existing student services and making recommendations concerning student services provided in ABA-approved law schools. Discussions at the 1992 Conference on Part-time Legal Education at Cleveland-Marshall College of Law raised a number of issues concerning student services, including student access to financial aid information, credit and debt management, career planning, problems of class registration, building and parking lot security, access to library research services in the evening and on weekends, implementation of the Americans with Disabilities Act, counseling services, mental health services, transfer, methodologies of keeping students informed about law school activities, access to student support services such as copiers, fax machines, computers, etc., problems of substance abuse, access to class grades, and many other items. The committee will plan a workshop on student services for the 1994-95 academic year.

New Deans Seminar

One committee in its second year is the New Deans Seminar Planning Committee chaired by Roger Dennis of Rutgers-Camden. Last June the Section sponsored the first seminar for new law school deans. The program was modeled on the Harvard program for new university and college presidents. The program received enthusiastic reviews. While we intended to conduct the seminar in alternate years, the Section was urged to conduct the program on a yearly basis, particularly because of the forty-two law schools now in the dean-search process. The seminar will be at Wake Forest June 15-19 and will be for incoming deans, interim deans and those deans completing their first year. Registration materials will be distributed shortly.

James P. White is consultant on legal education to the American Bar Association.
Loyola-Chicago Introduces Civitas ChildLaw Center

The Civitas ChildLaw Center, the first of its kind at any American law school, has been established at Loyola University Chicago School of Law. Its primary purpose is to educate and train law students as specialized litigators and advocates on behalf of abused and neglected children, announced Nina Appel, dean and professor at the Loyola University School of Law. The Civitas ChildLaw Center was the idea of 1974 Loyola law alumus Jeffrey D. Jacobs, president and general counsel of Chicago’s Harpo Studios who felt that children deserve top-quality legal representation. A gift from Jacobs to Loyola has funded the formation of the Center and provided scholarships and externships for students in the new program.

Eleven first-year Loyola law students who are committed to careers representing children have been selected as the initial scholars. Students in the program will take specialized courses aimed at providing them with the knowledge and understanding needed to become effective advocates for children. The Center has developed an innovative interdisciplinary curriculum that will involve national and local experts from the fields of law, medicine, psychology, social work, and other relevant disciplines. This specialized academic/clinical curriculum will give the students first-hand knowledge of the physical, psychological, and emotional realities of child abuse.

“This is the first program in the country that seeks to integrate a traditional law curriculum with a specialized three-year course of study designed to prepare students to serve the legal needs of children,” said Dean Appel. “I am particularly pleased that the program permits us to draw upon existing strengths of Loyola. We will use faculty expertise and resources of many different schools and colleges of the university, including pediatrics, psychiatry, psychology, nursing, and social work. Additionally, we are fortunate to be located in Chicago, with its diverse opportunities for externship placements and other types of ‘hands-on’ learning.”

“America’s children are in crisis. Our country has given the right to competent counsel to murderers, rapists, and pedophiles, but not to our children.”

“America’s children are in crisis,” said Jeffrey D. Jacobs. “Our country has given the right to competent counsel to murderers, rapists, and pedophiles, but not to our children. So many of our abused and neglected children get little or no representation—it is now time to train young men and women as attorneys who can properly and independently represent their interests.”

Diane Geraghty, J.D., professor of law at Loyola and a specialist in the field of child advocacy, will serve as faculty advisor to the Center. A full-time program director will be recruited to administer the program. The Civitas ChildLaw Center will be assisted by a distinguished board of counselors whose initial members, in addition to Jacobs and Appel, include Oprah Winfrey, a staunch advocate on behalf of abused children; Dr. Bruce Perry, chief of psychiatry at Texas Children’s Hospital and vice chairman for research in the department of psychiatry and behavioral sciences at the Baylor College of Medicine, who counseled children who were released from the David Koresh-Waco compound earlier this year, and a noted expert in post-traumatic stress syndrome in abused children; Andrew Vachss, an attorney specializing in the representation of children and author of Another Chance To Get It Right and other novels; and Dan Webb, former U.S. attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, currently chair of the litigation department at the Chicago law firm of Winston & Strawn.

The Civitas ChildLaw Center will draw on Loyola’s other schools and departments to provide support to the law students. For example, the faculty in the university’s department of psychology conducts research on children and violence, child and adolescent substance abuse, and children’s stress levels and coping techniques. Loyola’s existing Center for Children and Families, a joint effort by the departments of pediatrics, psychology, and education to coordinate their efforts in service, teaching, and research, will provide support to the Center for Child Advocacy and its students.

Other assistance is expected to come from Loyola’s School of Social Work, School of Education, department of criminal justice (which currently offers an undergraduate course on domestic violence and child sexual abuse), and several programs of the Loyola University Medical Center.

Establishment of the Center follows the American Bar Association’s July publication of a comprehensive report on the unmet legal needs of children and their families, entitled America’s Children At Risk. The report, developed by an ABA presidential working group under the leadership of J. Michael McWilliams, immediate past president of the ABA, called for improved training of lawyers who represent children.
Southwestern to Acquire Bullocks Wilshire Landmark

The Bullocks Wilshire building, considered by many to be one of the most significant historic architectural structures in Los Angeles, will soon become part of the Southwestern University School of Law campus. According to Southwestern's Dean Leigh H. Taylor, the law school has signed a letter of intent with R.H. Macy & Co. to purchase the structure and two lots adjacent to the Bullocks property as well as Macy's remaining thirty-nine-year ground lease with the California Institute of Technology (which owns the land on which the building is located). For the past five years, the landmark housed an I. Magnin department store that was among the eight Magnin and Bullocks stores in California closed by New York-based Macy as part of its reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. The letter of intent provides the definitive roadmap leading to a final purchase agreement and, ultimately, approval by the bankruptcy court. Southwestern is also in continuing negotiations with CalTech to acquire its interest in the property.

In his announcement, Taylor said that through the acquisition, "Southwestern has a tremendous opportunity both to provide a beautiful campus and meet the space needs of the law school well into the future, as well as to preserve one of the city's most treasured historic cultural monuments for the people of Los Angeles."

According to Ronald A. Altoon, FAIA, of Altoon & Porter, who has served as Southwestern's architect for the past two years during the drafting of its campus expansion plan, "The law school is particularly well suited to fulfill the obligations of stewardship for this important building that the occupant of an historic treasure is expected to sustain." He also points out that the landmark setting and the day-to-day activities intrinsic to a law school compliment each other. For instance, he envisions locating the reading rooms of the library on the ground floor where students could engage in quiet study and research in an artistically enriched environment that features the creativity and excellent craftsmanship of the building's original artisans.

Built in 1929, the Bullocks Wilshire building was designed by the prolific father and son architectural team of John Parkinson and Donald B. Parkinson, whose projects included Union Station, Los Angeles City Hall, and the city's Memorial Coliseum, among other important monuments. The second building in the Bullocks retail chain, the five-story Art Deco structure with the unique 241-foot tower was soon hailed as a "Contemporary Cathedral of Commerce."

As currently envisioned, Southwestern's renovation plans for the building are phased, with the first phase involving the moving of the school's 340,000-volume library collection within the first eighteen months. Other academic program needs and administrative office space will be accommodated later, with full utilization of the building expected to be completed within five years.

Taylor emphasized that Southwestern is committed to ensuring that the cultural and historic areas of the building remain available to the public. Guidance and support in this endeavor have already been provided by members of the Los Angeles Conservancy, the city's Department of Cultural Affairs, Councilman Nate Holden's office, the Bullocks Wilshire/Sheraton Town House Task Force, and a number of other community groups concerned with the preservation of the Bullocks Wilshire building.
McKay Professionalism Writing Competition

The Robert B. McKay Professionalism Writing Competition is conducted annually by the ABA Standing Committee on Professionalism. The competition is named for the late Robert B. McKay in recognition of his special achievements and interest in making professionalism an integral part of legal education.

Law students attending ABA-approved law schools, except employees of the ABA, the American Bar Foundation, and the American Bar Endowment, are eligible to compete.

The topic of the essay is based on a recent survey indicating a sharp decline in the public's respect and trust in lawyers. What responsibilities do individual lawyers have to address this problem? How do these responsibilities relate to the representation of individual clients and to the legal profession's general obligation to the public? What specific actions should a lawyer take?

Two cash prizes will be awarded in the amounts of $2500 and $1500 for first- and second-place essays respectively. Entries must be postmarked no later than March 7, 1994.

Entries must be the original work product of a single individual and must be prepared for this competition and not previously published. No multiple author entries will be accepted.

Essays must not exceed 3,000 words, including quoted matter and citations. Brevity will be considered a hallmark of good writing. Footnotes are permitted though not required. Essays will be judged on creativity and clarity of thought, thoroughness of research, quality and style of writing, and substantive contribution to assigned subject matter. Concrete examples are encouraged as are general discussion of the issues.

The winning essays will be published in The Professional Lawyer, or some other suitable Association publication.

Gambrell Professionalism Awards

Nominations are being accepted for the fourth annual E. Smythe Gambrell Professionalism Awards, recognizing projects that enhance professionalism among lawyers. This year, for the first time, law firms will be eligible to compete with law schools, bar associations, and not-for-profit law-related organizations for the awards.

The ABA Standing Committee on Professionalism, a component of the ABA Center for Professional Responsibility, will present three Gambrell Awards of $3600 each during the ABA Annual Meeting next August in New Orleans.

Last year's winners were Temple University School of Law, Queen's Bench Bar Association (San Francisco Bay area), and the Chief Justice's Commission on Professionalism (Georgia). The award is named for E. Smythe Gambrell, who served simultaneously as president of the ABA and the American Bar Foundation in 1955-56. Gambrell founded the Legal Aid Society in Atlanta, where he practiced law from 1922 until his death in 1986.

The deadline for entries is April 8, 1994. Entry forms, guidelines, and additional information on the McKay Writing Competition or the Gambrell Professionalism Awards are available from Arthur Garwin, ABA Center for Professional Responsibility, 541 N. Fairbanks Court, 14th Floor, Chicago 60611, 312/988-5294.