ABA Issues First Comprehensive Listing of Minority Judges

California has more African-American (149) and Asian/Pacific Islander (92) judges serving in U.S. and state courts than any other jurisdiction in the country.

But Texas has the most Hispanic judges (353), and the most minority judges overall (403). California, Texas, and Washington State tie for first place in the number of Native American judges in nontribal courts, but each has only three. Several states have only one minority judge: Idaho, Iowa, and Nebraska, each with one African-American; Montana, with an Hispanic; and Vermont, with an Asian/Pacific Islander.

These facts emerge in the first known directory of minority judges in the United States, published by the American Bar Association’s Task Force on Opportunities for Minorities in the Judiciary. For further information, see the charts on page 16.

“This directory fills a critical information void for every person and organization concerned with issues of racial and ethnic diversity in our courts. It will help to make justice real as it is perceived by all members of our society,” said ABA President George E. Bushnell, Jr.

The Directory of Minority Judges in the U.S. lists 2,390 judges, and is current as of April 1994. The judges include 1,309 African-Americans, 210 Asian/Pacific Islanders, 848 Hispanics, and 23 Native Americans. The directory does not list Native American judges who preside in tribal courts, although they will be included in the next edition.

Municipal Court Judge Benjamin Aranda III of Torrance, California, who initiated the directory, is compiling information on tribal courts and other revisions for a subsequent edition.

The directory is divided into four sections by minority category. In each, there is a state-by-state listing. Under each state is an alphabetized list of federal judges followed by an alphabetized list of state judges. A table at the front of the directory gives state totals in each category.

Conceived as a networking tool for minority lawyers and judges, the directory was undertaken by the task force, a project of the ABA Judicial Administration Division, as one means to facilitate increasing the number of minorities in the judiciary.

Copies are available for $49.95. For members of the Judicial Administration Division, the price is $39.95. With each order, there is an additional handling charge of $4.95. To order, call the ABA at 312/988-5522.

Erwin N. Griswold Dies at 90

Erwin N. Griswold, 90, of Belmont and Washington, D.C., died on Saturday, November 19, 1994, in the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Griswold’s 65-year legal career made him one of the dominant figures in American law during the 20th century. Griswold served on the Harvard Law School faculty for 33 years—21 of them as Dean—as U.S. Solicitor General under two presidents, and as a practitioner with Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue in Washington, DC, since 1973. He was a champion of civil rights, and a foe of McCarthyism.

During his lifetime, Griswold had argued more cases before the U.S. Supreme Court than any other living lawyer.

“Erwin Griswold was one of the giants of American legal education and the American legal profession,” said Harvard Law School Dean Robert C. Clark. “He was a person of tremendous integrity and knowledge and, as such, was a premiere model of what a lawyer should be for generations of law students and lawyers across the country, and around the world. The Harvard Law School

Continued on page 17
Wahl Commission Schedules Public Hearings

by James P. White

In April 1994, Dean Robert A. Stein, then Chairperson of the Section, and Judge Joseph W. Bellacosa, then Chairperson-Elect of the Section, recommended the creation of a Section Commission to Review the Substance and Process of the American Bar Association’s Accreditation of American Law Schools. Justice Rosalie E. Wahl was appointed as Chairperson of the Commission. Other members appointed were Judge Rosemary Barkett of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit; Jack Brown, Esq., of the Oklahoma Bar; Dean Ronald Cass, Boston University Law School; John Deacon, Esq., of the Arkansas Bar; Dean John Feerick, Fordham University Law School; Dean Herman Hill Kay, University of California-Berkley Law School; William Paul, Esq., of the Oklahoma Bar; Pauline Schneider, Esq., of the Washington, DC, Bar and President of the District of Columbia Bar Association; Dean E. Thomas Sullivan, University of Arizona Law School; and Diane Yu, Esq., General Counsel of the State Bar of California. James T. Halverson, Esq., of the New York Bar serves as Liaison to the ABA Board of Governors. This fall the following additional members were appointed to the Commission: Dean Joseph D. Harbaugh of the University of Richmond School of Law; Tom Leahy, Esq., of the Illinois State Bar Association; Nancy Neuman, a public member and former President of the League of Women Voters of the United States; and Dean Henry Ramsey, Jr., of the Howard University School of Law.

The Commission held its initial meetings in October and November.

The Commission members reviewed the charge to the Commission, which was to:

• Examine the validity and the justification for law school accreditation as delegated to the Council of the Section by the United States Department of Education and the fifty highest state courts;
• Examine the relationship of the Council to the House of Delegates and to the states’ ultimate accrediting responsibilities;
• Examine the Standards for the Approval of Law Schools, which are the governing accreditation principles adopted by the House of Delegates, including the ongoing work of the Standards Review Committee of the Section, which is currently conducting a complete review and proposed revision of the Standards;
• Evaluate the process by which law school accreditation is administered;
• Coordinate its work with the findings of the Joint Commission that is currently examining the financing of legal education;
• Prepare a policy perspective on the effect of the recently adopted Department of Education regulations relating to accreditation agencies, especially the regulations relating to agency independence, financing, and consumer notification and protection.

Justice Wahl wrote to the deans of both ABA- and non-ABA approved law schools, members of the ABA House of Delegates, State and local
Rewards of Curtin Internships Reach Far

by Ruth Baja Williams

Last summer, four John J. Curtin interns reached beyond their assigned tasks at legal programs helping homeless people, and, in going that extra mile, enriched their own experience, the lives of those they touched, and the surrounding community.

While helping low-income residents form tenant unions and management organizations, Temple University law student Marissa Boyers saw first-hand how landlords in Tucson could hire a lawyer to represent their interests while low-income tenants could not. Her work at the Southern Arizona People’s Law Center has inspired Boyers to work to open a similar program in Philadelphia.

Several times, CUNY law student Matthew Schneider brought homeless clients to City Hall meetings where homeless people were accused of resisting welfare services. Schneider’s clients recounted how they had quite reasonably refused beds in dangerous shelters and, in fact, were happy to accept safe and decent accommodations. Lisa Daugaard, Legal Director at New York City’s Coalition for the Homeless, has since used Schneider’s successful demonstration to teach city service providers about homeless encampments and their allegedly “service-resistant” residents.

Of her many summer assignments at the Lawyers Clearinghouse on Affordable Housing and Homelessness in Boston, Laurie Claire Malkin’s research and writing on replacing lost legal documents such as birth certificates has been beneficial to clients and advocates alike. The University of Pennsylvania law school student’s chapter “Obtaining Legal Documents” was written for the Massachusetts Legal Clinic’s Legal Advocates’ Manual and provides valuable information about appropriate offices, their addresses and office hours. Malkin’s research lists where basic documents can be obtained. These documents, which are threshold requirements for public services, are easily lost in the confusion and turmoil that ensues when someone becomes homeless.

Katie Rohner, a law student at American University, was sent by Patty Mullahy Fugere, director of the Washington, DC Legal Clinic for the Homeless, to Congressional and District Council hearings. There, Katie learned about the treacherous bureaucratic maze through which advocates and their clients must travel. But Katie also found cafeteria staff at Georgetown University Law School who were willing to supply her diabetic client “Max” with ice for his daily dose of insulin. Not only was Max’s medication preserved, so was some sense of self-worth.

Law students may apply for the 1995 John J. Curtin, Jr., Justice Fund Summer Internship by March 1, 1995. For information, write the ABA Commission on Homelessness and Poverty, 1800 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Ruth Baja Williams is assistant to the director of the ABA Commission on Homelessness and Poverty.
LSAC Report

Admission, Financial Aid, and Minority Workshops Held Across the Nation
by Jana Cardoza

Six free 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 99 or more participating 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, thousands of curious students and young professionals came seeking admission and financial aid information.

The number of participants was down in only two cities: the New York forum drew 4,169 attendees, less than a 1 percent decrease from last year. The Los Angeles forum experienced a dramatic decrease in participants of almost 16 percent, drawing only 3,246 attendees. However, minority participation was at an all-time high in Los Angeles—61.9 percent. All the other forums—Boston, Chicago, Houston, and Atlanta—were bigger and better than they were last year. Total minority attendance either increased or remained stable at all forum sites.

Atlanta had the largest increase in the number of prospective law students in attendance—almost 3,000 attendees—15.9 percent more than last year. Over the past several years, LSAC has conducted a number of minority affairs activities aimed at increasing minority attendance in law schools and participation in the profession. The effects were evident in Atlanta as the many prelaw advisors from the region’s Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) had actively recruited prospective law students to the forum. Well over half the attendees (56.3 percent) were minorities. Houston had the third largest minority audience in attendance—54.2 percent. Houston, the LSAC’s newest forum site chosen primarily to attract Hispanic students, has gained popularity in its three short years of existence. Slightly more than 1,100 attendees registered for the forum in 1992. This year, more than 1,600 attended. Data indicate that the forum gained popularity among the targeted ethnic groups as the percentages of Chicano/Mexican American and Hispanic attendees increased.

Six new workshops and four continuing minority workshops offered at this fall’s forums drew overflow crowds in every city.

Workshops offered at this fall’s forums drew overflow crowds in every city.

at this fall’s forums drew overflow crowds in every city. Workshops on the admission process and financial aid were each repeated three times at each forum, supplementing the newly formatted minority workshops. The attentive crowds had lots of questions, making workshop discussions quite lively.

Workshop presenters were selected from among law school representatives. The minority workshops involved some alumni as well. Together, the minority, admission, and financial aid workshops provided an opportunity for more than 100 presenters to participate.

The new format for the minority workshops reduced the length and doubled the number of sessions offered. These sessions, moderated by Kent Lollis, LSAC’s associate executive director and assistant to the president for minority affairs, consisted of audience questions addressed to law school panelists. Every attempt was made to design panels that represented a variety of racial and professional backgrounds, and large and small, national and regional, and private and public law schools. Students and presenters alike acknowledged the useful role the workshops played in providing a setting in which issues of special relevance to minority applicants to law school could be comfortably addressed by knowledgeable professionals.

The new admission and financial aid workshops were moderated by Beth Cobb O’Neill, LSAC associate executive director for admission, education, and prelaw programs, and led by admission and financial aid professionals representing a broad spectrum of member law schools. Following the scripted, half-hour presentation on financial aid, the audience asked questions about everything from federal loan default to asset protection.

The admission-process sessions covered such topics as choosing law as a career, preparing for the Law School Admission Test (LSAT), and researching law schools. Many law school representatives on the forum floor commented that the questions posed by the prospective applicants were more thoughtful this year as a result of the presentations and the question-and-answer periods that followed. By all accounts, the eleventh year of the Law School Forums program was highly successful.
Professor John D. Calamari of Fordham Dies

John D. Calamari, Professor Emeritus of Law at Fordham University and former Wilkinson Professor of Law, died on November 23, 1994. He was 73.

Professor Calamari was a major figure in the development of American contract law. In 1970, he wrote (with Joseph Perillo) a hornbook on Contracts for the West Publishing Company, which became one of the most frequently used reference books in American law schools. He was also the author of Contracts Cases and Problems (with Joseph Perillo, West Publishing Co., 1978), which is also used widely in American legal education.

Professor Calamari served as an arbitrator for the State of New York and for the New York Stock Exchange and as a panelist for a study on the future of the legal profession, sponsored by the Center for Communication Research at the University of Texas.

Professor Calamari's scholarly achievements were complemented by his skills in the classroom. He won the reputation as a master teacher from a generation of his students, receiving the Eugene J. Keefe Award from the Fordham Law School student body in 1987.

Professor Calamari was a graduate of Regis High School and received his B.A. degree in French (cum laude) from Fordham College in 1942. He earned a law degree from Fordham Law School in 1947, graduating with an “A” average and serving as comments editor of the Fordham Law Review. In 1950, he received an LL.M. degree from New York University School of Law.

Professor Calamari retired from active teaching in 1991. Dean John D. Feerick of Fordham Law School said of Calamari, “He had no superior in the classroom and his writings have influenced generations of lawyers and judges.”
Legal Hotchpot

An urgent need for increased space, as noted by the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools, has led to a years-long, intensive study by Detroit College of Law as to solutions to this problem and others looming in the future of the College. Another major concern is that the College, located on East Elizabeth Street near Grand Circus Park in downtown Detroit, is in the direct path of the proposed Tiger Stadium, which precludes the required expansion in that direction.

As a result of this study, the Board of Trustees of Detroit College of Law has concluded that the demographics of southeastern Michigan have changed to the extent that the College reluctantly will leave the City of Detroit.

“Our studies have shown,” said David S. Favre, Dean of the College, “about 10 percent of our students live in the City of Detroit. The greatest number of the students hail from Oakland County. The demographics cannot reasonably sustain the College at the size which we find necessary to continue with a full-service law school.

“In addition, we must have space to park approximately 500 cars in safe and adjacent proximity to the College. If the stadium is built as the plans currently are drawn, the city block where the students of DCL park their cars would be condemned. Once our current lot is gone, there is no space available to us.

“Although this is the case, we still have attempted to locate an existing facility in the city which could be upgraded to handle our immense library needs as well as the requirements of a twenty-first century, cosmopolitan student body. We find that rebuilding, or even building fresh, such a facility in Detroit, on our own, would cost us more money than we could conceivably raise. We have come to the conclusion, most reluctantly, that our only alternative to continue the Detroit College of Law as a viable institution is to affiliate with another institution.

“The institutions which might be interested in affiliating with the Detroit College of Law are located outside of the City. Their interests would be in sharing programs and technology, as well as the prestige that a school such as DCL might bring to them.

“Therefore, we shall now enter into serious discussions with these institutions, with a promise that the Detroit College of Law, even in a situation of affiliation, will maintain its completely independent identity as well as its continuous tradition as a respected center of legal education.”

A $10 million fundraising effort, a week-long series of events—including a special session of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit—and the return of classes to the first academic building of the University, marked the Centennial Celebration of Temple University School of Law. Along with $1.4 million in state capital budget funds released by Governor Casey, the moneys raised from the Campaign will be used for renovations to Park Hall and College Hall, the first academic building of the University.

A lead gift of $1 million toward the restoration of Park Hall has been pledged by alumnus Murray H. Shusterman, a distinguished Philadelphia lawyer and longtime friend and benefactor of Temple Law School. According to Dean Reinstein, it is the largest gift ever received by the Law School. “It is tangible evidence once again of Murray’s great devotion to the Law School and the University,” Dean Reinstein said. “We are incredibly grateful.”

Over the past 20 years, although the number of law students has not changed, the number of faculty, courses, programs, clinicals, seminars, and student organizations has grown exponentially, according to Dean Reinstein.

“The renovation of College Hall and Park Hall will create 35,000 square feet of space, enabling the Law School to fulfill these essential facility requirements. At the same time, space will be opened up at the Klein Law Center, thereby allowing the school to expand existing programs.”

New York Law School has received a $2 million grant from The Starr Foundation to endow a C.V. Starr Professorship in international trade and finance. It was announced by Lawrence S. Huntington ’64, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and Harry H. Wellington, President and Dean of the Law School. Said Dean Wellington, “New York Law School soon will begin a nationwide search for a distinguished practitioner in the field or a leading scholar to become the first C.V. Starr Professor. This generous grant will help us parlay our significant resources in the area of international studies, creating a true International Law Center at New York Law School.”

More than $270,000 in grant money received by the Golden Gate University Law School will be used to expand clinical programs that serve disadvantaged women and low-income communities. The Women’s Employment Rights Clinic, which works with women who have employment-related concerns, and the Environmental Law and Justice Clinic, which serves low-income communities that do not traditionally have access to quality legal representation, will directly benefit from the grants. The grants were received from the U.S. Department of Education, the Corporation for National and Community Service, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the State Bar Foundation.

The additional funding means
more attorney positions can be added, enabling the law school to increase student enrollment in both clinics. “Golden Gate Law School is committed to providing unique learning opportunities for its students and preparing them with genuine hands-on training,” said Law School Dean Anthony J. Pagano. “As word of the clinics’ success has spread, student requests to participate have increased. We are now in a position to meet the increased demand.”

The Women’s Employment Rights Clinic, which provides assistance to women with employment-related concerns, was founded in June 1993, with initial funding from an anonymous charitable trust. The additional funding will enable the clinic to increase its legal and administrative staff, as well as the number of student clinicians enrolled. Joining the staff of the clinic is Maria Blanco, an Equal Rights Advocates staff attorney. “We look forward to having someone of Maria’s caliber with us,” says Marci Seville, clinic director and associate professor of law.

Washington University’s new School of Law building will be named Anheuser-Busch Hall, according to William H. Danforth, chancellor. The Anheuser-Busch Foundation has given a generous gift in honor of retired Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc., executive, Fred Kuhlmann. August A. Busch III, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc., and Danforth announced the naming of the building at a celebration at the Hyatt Regency at St. Louis Union Station to mark the kickoff of the Washington University School of Law campaign titled “Building for a New Century.”

The new building will be completed in two phases. Phase I will include the shell of the entire building, classrooms, two courtrooms, and all public areas and will cost $36 million. Of this, $22 million will come from internal sources, mostly funds raised in the Alliance Campaign that ended in 1987 and set aside for this purpose. The remaining funds for Phase I will be raised in a new $20 million fundraising campaign that also will include the law annual fund and gifts for programmatic purposes, especially financial aid. The library will remain in Mudd Hall until Phase II funding becomes available.

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Faculty Honors

Solomon Oliver, Jr., former professor of law and associate dean at Cleveland-Marshall College of Law, has been appointed as U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

Richard C. Maxwell of Duke University School of Law and Howard R. Williams and the late Charles J. Meyers of Stanford University School of Law are the first recipients of the Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation’s Clyde O. Martz Teaching Award. The award was in recognition of their landmark book, Cases on Oil and Gas Law (originally published in 1956 and now in its sixth edition), their abilities as teachers of oil and gas law, and their accomplishments and contributions over the years to the field of oil and gas law. The award is named for Clyde O. Martz, a founder and first executive secretary of the Foundation, a long-time professor at the University of Colorado School of Law and an active practitioner of natural resources law.

University of Tennessee Associate Professor of Clinical Education Gary L. Anderson is the recipient of the 1994 Lionel R. Barrett, Jr., Award for contributions to the defense of those citizens accused of capital crimes who are subject to the death penalty. The award is sponsored by the Tennessee Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers.

Southwestern University School of Law Professor Myrna S. Raeder has become president of the National Association of Women Lawyers. Founded in 1899, NAWL works “to promote the interests of women lawyers, maintain the honor and integrity of the profession, aid in the enactment of laws for the common good, and secure justice for all in the administration of those laws.” As president, Professor Raeder is charged with shaping the Association’s priorities, chairing meetings, selecting members for various NAWL committees, and making appointment recommendations to the executive board. Professor Raeder is an expert on issues of evidence and procedure.

Loyola University’s School of Law announced honors bestowed upon three outstanding faculty members. Professor Henry Gabriel and the Leon Sarpy Professor of Law Kathryn Lorio were selected to join the membership of the American Law Institute. The Institute is a national group of 3,225 lawyers, judges and academics who are elected to its ranks. Gabriel was recognized as a “well-qualified scholar in the field of commercial law.” Lorio was elected to the Institute for her “impressive record of accomplishment in both legal education and public service.” She joined Loyola’s faculty in 1979.

Also honored is Associate Dean Ed Edmonds, who was appointed by the Library of Congress to study the U.S. Court of Appeal’s library system. He will be responsible for reviewing the way research is conducted by judges and their clerks in the circuit and district programs in each of the circuit courts including their satellite libraries.
Ruminations on Legal Education and the Profession

by Hon. Joseph W. Bellacosa

Since I last reported in September, our Chairperson-elect Erica Moeser moved, after 17 outstanding years at the Wisconsin Board of Law Examiners, to the presidency of the National Conference of Bar Examiners. Vice-Chairperson Dean Rudolph C. Hasl, St. John's University School of Law, dedicated his new building. Best wishes to each esteemed colleague. The Council engaged in a Retreat meeting, exploring long- and short-range objectives. And the Wahl Commission launched its important project with an expanded membership.

For the balance of this issue's column, please tap into these edited samplings from my recent exertions, related to Section interests.

The MacCrate Ohio Conclave (September 29-30, 1994)

The Future of the Legal Profession

The Millennium presents a momentous set of challenges. A special goal is the renewal of the learned and practical Profession of the Law. The angle of examination should not be what the future holds for the legal profession, but what society can look forward to from the legal profession. If lawyers start thinking from that outer-directed perspective instead of inwardly, the tide from doomsayers and poll-takers may be reversed. Too many people are looking backwards with an awkward nostalgia. Lawyers cannot just go back to the way things were, any more than the tide did when King Canute, sitting mystified in his throne chair with water up to his waist, directed it to do so.

The “Wherefore” clause and request for relief of the MacCrate Report compellingly urge prompt attention and reforms by the schools, the organized Bar, and the profession at large. The Report’s proposals need to be weighed within a broad framework for substantive content, for cost-benefit feasibility, and for public policy ramifications in the governance and structure of legal education and the profession. The context includes departments of federal and state government, and the highest courts of the States that still, appropriately, regulate admission to the respective Bars. The Joint Commission of the Section and AALS is studying the Financing of Legal Education. One thing we know for sure—ducking like an ostrich is a surefire posture for pain throughout the exposed anatomy. Unless action and reforms come from within the law schools and within the profession in the present, changes will be imposed from without in the near future. The devils we know are usually better than the ones we don’t.

An anecdotal conversation between two judicial icons tempers Aristotle’s version with modern realism. Judge Learned Hand told Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes to “Do justice” as he bade farewell to his friend on the steps of the Tribunal whose upper pediment states: “Equal Justice Under Law.” Holmes responded, “Justice? All we do here is apply the rules of the game!” The virtue of justice as a benchmark value of a good society may thus be found somewhere between Aristotle’s lofty idealism and Holmes’ frank realism. The rub with idealized justice is its administration and delivery by fallible human ministers and human institutions.

Cardozo Lecture at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York (November 9, 1994)

Cardozo, the Teacher

Cardozo’s brooding omnipresence in the sky was not some fixed star or immutable morality discoverable.

One thing we know for sure—ducking like an ostrich is a surefire posture for pain.

through an astronomer’s eye or a Hubbell telescope. Rather, his restless spirit suffered a pervading uneasiness and quest for equity, weighing uncertainties, and ultimately opting for as much of a sense of conscience and right or wrong, as was epistemologically discoverable, in fact and human judgment, up to the moment of decision. The recognition that, thereafter, experience, testing, belated wisdom, and renewed insights might refract the prism or support a nuance. Change was necessary, too, but also not
absolute. Not only was he comfortable with these paradoxical swings, they assuaged the angst of having to decide cases without perfect knowledge. He did not disguise these realities or his human fallibility. Comfort levels were found in institutional strength to offset or balance individual weaknesses.

He eschewed the chains of easy categorization and analytically-lazy labeling. He deeply respected the distribution of governmental authority, and he shines through as the realistically-rooted, paradigmatic progressive, sharply contrasted to nouveau, virtual-reality artists or charlatans. He was human enough to harbor some small vanities, but his core was humility itself in the intellectual, jurisprudential, and personal senses. His innate skepticism and recognition of the margins of error were leavened and strengthened by a self-confidence and decisiveness—another paradox. His friends, Judges Hand and Holmes, were partisans in this respectful yet reassuring approach, believing that individual rights and the common good reigned as equal partners and had to be harmonized.

I close this column on a personal, apolitical note. Twenty years ago, Professor Mario M. Cuomo discussed in my faculty office our respective, then-imminent treks north to Albany and public service in the Executive (he as State Secretary of State) and Judicial Branches (me as Clerk and Counsel to the Court of Appeals). He sent me a letter dated December 21, 1974, musing whether we were making a mistake. My response remains a resounding "No." When he lost his fourth term reelection bid in November, I could not help thinking about his intelligent, indomitable, and indefatigable public service and friendship. New York State's citizens should be grateful for his 20 years of distinguished public work, love of the law and teaching, and of the Court of Appeals, where he began his professional life as a law clerk in 1956.

Joseph W. Bellacosa

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1995 Fulbright Award Winners in Law

Richard T. Ainsworth, senior litigation attorney, Internal Revenue Service (Boston): Japan.

Robert A. Anthony, professor of law, George Mason University: Slovenia.

Gregor Baer, lawyer, San Francisco: Germany.

Cynthia A. Baldwin, judge, Court of Common Pleas (Pittsburgh): Zimbabwe.

Terence L. Blackburn, associate professor of law, Seton Hall University: China.

Lloyd Burton, associate professor of law, University of Colorado at Denver: New Zealand.

Ronald E. Cinniger, Circuit and District Court Judge, Multnomah County Courts (Portland, Or.): Romania.

Ruth M. Cinniger, Assistant Attorney General in the Civil Enforcement Division, Oregon Department of Justice (Portland, Or.): Romania.


John T. Cross, associate professor of law, University of Louisville: Finland.

John J. Davidson, instructor of government, College of William and Mary: Russia.


Sara A. Dillon, visiting assistant professor of legal studies, University of Massachusetts at Amherst: Japan.

Daniel M. Evans, lawyer, Pasadena, Cal.: Germany.

Francis A. Gabor, professor of law, University of Memphis: Hungary.

Franklin E. Gill, professor of law, University of New Mexico: Russia.


Roger J. Goebel, professor of law, Fordham University: Belgium, France, and Luxembourg.

Joseph L. Hoffmann, professor of law, Indiana University: Japan.

James B. Jacobs, professor of law and director of the Center for Research in Crime and Justice, New York University: South Africa.

Arthur B. Laby, lawyer, Washington: Germany.

Luis Muniz-Arguelles, associate professor of law, University of Puerto Rico at San Juan: Uruguay.

Kenneth L. Port, visiting assistant professor of law, Illinois Institute of Technology: Japan.

Dennis P. Riordan, lawyer, San Francisco: Spain.

John M. Rogers, professor of law, University of Kentucky: China.

Naomi Rohr-Arriaza, assistant professor of law, Hastings College of Law of University of California: Spain.

Daniel S. Schneider, lawyer in the Criminal Division of the General Litigation Section, U.S. Department of Justice: Russia.

David Sive, lecturer in law, Columbia University: Australia.

Claire A. Smearman, senior instructor of women's studies and political science, Towson State University: Iceland.

William T. Tete, adjunct lecturer in comparative law, Loyola University (La.): Czech Republic.

Suzanne L. Wilhelm, adjunct professor of business law, Michigan State University: Peru.

Kevin J. Wortthen, professor of law, Brigham Young University: Chile.

Kathryn J. Zoglin, Deputy City Attorney, San Francisco: Paraguay.
Report on Law School Pro Bono Activities

by William B. Powers

Questionnaire Development

In the winter of 1993 meeting, the Officers of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar authorized the creation of the Committee on Law School Public Service Activities, to be chaired by Dean John R. Kramer of Tulane University School of Law. The charge to the committee was to collect data about public service programs developed by American law schools and to collect suggestions about activities and programs. I was asked to undertake the direction of this data collection, and to prepare a final report.

The Office of the Consultant distributed a questionnaire two years ago designed to elicit information about law school pro bono activities. With the assistance of the Committee on Law School Public Service Activities, I updated that questionnaire, and on December 1, 1993, I sent it to the deans of all law schools approved by the American Bar Association as Memorandum D9394-35.

The questionnaire included sixteen questions designed to collect information about law school public service activities. After several months during which we collected completed questionnaires from law schools and followed up with two reminder notices, we ended the data collection process. The database includes 172 of the 177 law schools approved by the ABA.

The following is a synopsis of the responses received to each of the sixteen questions contained in the questionnaire. The complete Pro Bono Study, including responses received from each school in the survey, is available from the American Bar Association, 550 West North Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202.

Synopsis of Data

1. Does your law school have in place a pro bono program available to students?

103 of the 172 schools responding (59.9%) reported having some kind of pro bono program already in place. Of the remaining 69 schools responding, 10 qualified their answer of no by stating that though there is no formal program at the school, many pro bono opportunities exist, and students are encouraged to take advantage of them.

2. Is your law school developing or planning to develop a pro bono program?

12 of the 69 schools responding no to question 1 plan to develop a pro bono program in the near future, increasing to 115 the number of law schools having, or on the verge of having, a pro bono program in the near future.

3. How does your program define “pro bono” (or “public service” or equivalent)?

Most descriptions provided by schools had the following elements: noncompensated work, legal work, work for the economically disadvantaged, work for nonprofit agencies doing pro bono work. A very small number of schools do not limit the definition to legal work, including instead any type of work benefiting the community.

4. Is the program:

Mandatory as a prerequisite to graduation or
An elective component of the curriculum for credit or
A voluntary extracurricular activity supported by the law school?

17 schools responded that the program is or will soon be mandatory (Catholic of Puerto Rico, Columbia, Florida State, Hawaii, Louisville, Loyola-Los Angeles, Loyola-New Orleans, Maryland, Northeastern, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Southern Methodist, Stetson, Touro, Tulane, Valparaiso, and the University of Washington.)

31 schools reported that the program is an elective component of the curriculum for credit. 15 of these schools reported that the program also featured a voluntary extracurricular activity not for credit.

68 schools reported that the program is a voluntary, non-credit activity supported by the law school. 15 of these schools stated that the student could also choose an elective component for credit.

5. When was the program implemented (or when will it be implemented)?

The data show that the development of pro bono programs is a very recent phenomenon. Of the schools specifying the implementation date of their pro bono program, 63 were in the 1990s, 15 in the 1980s (most of these 1987-89), 7 in the 1970s, 4 in the 1960s and 3 earlier than the 1960s. An additional 7 schools reported two implementation dates for the different aspects of their pro bono programs. 3 of these had implementation dates in the 1970s and 1980s, 3 in the 1980s and 1990s, and 1 in the 1970s and 1990s.

6. At what point in the course of study must students undertake the pro bono requirement, or at what point are their voluntary efforts encouraged?

Of the schools providing data, 41 stated that the service may begin any time, even from the beginning of law studies. Most of these programs are the voluntary type for no credit. 6 schools stated that the activity may be undertaken any time after completion of the first semester. 47 schools reported that the activity could be undertaken after completion of the first year. 9 schools limited participation to students in their final year of law school. 1 school limited participation to students in their second, third or fourth semester. 2 confined the program to spring semesters, and 1 permitted participation upon the completion of 50 credit hours.

7. How many hours of service are required or suggested for the program?

These responses varied widely,
from 8 hours per year to 300 or more during the law school career. Many of the programs that award credit have a prescribed number of hours per credit hour awarded, but these prescribed numbers of hours vary widely as well.

8. How many (if any) credit hours are awarded for completing the program?

Many schools that responded that their pro bono program awards credits were referring to their live client clinical programs. The number of credit hours awarded for completing these courses varies from 2 or 3 credits up to 10, rarely more.

9. Is there a classroom component to the program? If so, please describe.

Programs that are of the “elective for credit” type tended to have a classroom component attached to them. Voluntary programs usually did not have such a component.

10. Is there a written component to the program? If so, please describe.

Most of the programs in which credit is awarded had a written component, including keeping journals and writing legal briefs, memoranda, etc.

11. Does the pro bono activity take place inside or outside the law school?

Of the 105 schools that responded, 62 (59%) reported that the pro bono activity takes place only outside the law school; 4 schools (3.8%) reported that the pro bono activity takes place only inside the law school; and 39 (37.1%) reported that the pro bono activity takes place both inside and outside the law school.

12. Please describe the substantive nature of the pro bono activity.

The nature of the activity identified by law schools closely follows the definition given by law schools to pro bono activity in question 3. For most students, the nature of the activity is assisting attorneys who represent for no fee persons who could not otherwise afford legal counsel. Some schools expand the activity to include work with non-profit associations. With rare exceptions, the nature of the pro bono work is in the legal field.

13. Do students receive a grade for completing the pro bono program?

14. If so, how is the grade computed?

15 schools reported that students receive a traditional grade for completing the program, based on performance. These were clinical course models of pro bono programs. 13 schools reported grading on a pass/no pass or similar basis. 75 schools reported that students do not receive grades for completing the program.

15. Please describe how, and by whom, the program is administered.

Many of the programs described in the study are administered by more than one individual or group. The data indicate that the following persons or entities have primary responsibility for coordinating the pro bono programs:

- Public Service Directors
- Faculty
- Students
- Clinic Director
- Career Planning Office
- Associate Dean
- Student/Faculty Committee
- Staff Attorneys
- Local Bar
- Non-profit Corporation
- Volunteer

16. Is there a pro bono requirement for faculty? If so, please describe.

Of the 105 schools that provided data, 93 (88.6%) answered no, with no further explanation. 3 schools (Georgia State, Southern Methodist and Stetson) answered yes. The remaining 9 schools answered that there is no mandatory pro bono requirement, but faculty pro bono activities are encouraged. Some of these added that pro bono service is a factor in promotion, tenure, and compensation decisions.

William B. Powers is assistant consultant on legal education to the ABA and editor of Syllabus.
**NALP Report**

**Placement Offices See Increased Demand**

*by Cynthia L. Rold*

Although there are indications that the job market for law students and graduates is starting to improve and career services administrators are noticing that there are more legal job opportunities, students are not necessarily feeling complete reassurance about their job prospects.

In stark contrast to what might be expected with market improvement, students have come to expect, even demand, ever higher levels of service from their law school career services offices. Those higher levels of service include the expectation that the law school will provide many hours of individual counseling about their personal and professional interests. Today's law students want and need step-by-step information on how to conduct job searches for careers in a wide variety of areas. They assume, perhaps rightfully so, that a career counselor will be available to shepherd them through every minute detail of their job search. They want someone to review each version of their cover letters, to guide them in developing memorable and appropriate thank-you letters, to help them decide what to wear to interviews, and to help them choose among similar offers. As one student so eloquently stated, they want to be "spoon fed," including having access to a fully staffed, technologically equipped career services office that provides a myriad of services designed to meet the needs of every individual student.

Whether or not there is agreement regarding the appropriateness of student expectations, at this point in the evolving marketplace, it is important for schools to examine the structure and mission of the career development services provided by the school, and in so doing, conscientiously determine the appropriate level of staffing for the career services office.

What is known is that most students, especially those who do not acquire their jobs through on-campus interviews, need a great deal of help from a career services office. Many of these students have never initiated a job search before, and those who have looked for a job often still need a skilled career services professional to teach them about the particularities of the legal job market. All students who want to succeed in today's competitive marketplace need dedicated career services staff to help them assess their strengths, determine their interest regarding type of practice and type of organization, understand the legal market, develop a job search plan, write effective résumés and cover letters, and practice and hone their interviewing skills.

It comes as no surprise that all of these tasks take a great deal of time, and students insist that those services be provided to them one-on-one rather than in group sessions.

Thus, law schools are compelled to look closely at the ratio of career counselors currently provided for students. Due to the great differences among schools and varied expectations of students, the answer will not be the same for every school, yet it is important for every school to determine an appropriate counselor/student ratio. It is not uncommon for schools to have 300-400 students for each professional member of the career services staff. Given the demands of the office, schools with this ratio are probably not able to provide all of the services students desire.

When determining an appropriate ratio, it is essential to take into account the amount of time that career services administrators are expected or encouraged to spend on noncounseling matters, i.e., running on-campus interviews and off-campus job fairs, preparing an annual budget, and maintaining a comprehensive resource library. Additional roles for career services professionals that should be considered are planning and presenting programs for students, keeping abreast of the latest trends in the marketplace, reviewing and posting job listings, writing student newsletters, meeting with prospective and current employers of students, maintaining an up-to-date employer database, sending mailings to employers, gathering and preparing employment statistics, producing a monthly or biweekly alumni jobs bulletin, counseling alumni who are making job changes, and the myriad other tasks involved in managing an effective career services office.

When thinking about the appropriate level of staffing for a career services office, it is imperative to keep in mind that student groups are also in need of and requesting new or additional services from career services offices. Many career services offices put a great deal of time into minority job fairs and minority clerkship programs and bring in special speakers for minority student organizations.

Student groups that are generated from special interests like sports law or entertainment law also want special speakers, job listings unique to their interests, and information about how they can find jobs specifically geared toward their particular fields. More students want to work overseas, presenting special challenges for a career services administrator. Overseas job searches are typically more difficult and take more time and ingenuity than domestic job searches. Students pursuing this route need a great deal of support and direction if they are to be successful.

Students interested in practicing public interest law have also become more vocal regarding career services time and resources devoted to their needs. With the exception of schools with a public interest career counselor, some students may feel that their needs are overlooked, asserting that the career services office spends all of its time helping students who want to work at law firms. While this perception is generally unfounded, it is an example of the increased demands being placed on career services offices.

The demands on career services offices are compounded by L.L.M. students who increasingly want to
stay in the U.S. for a period of time after graduation for practical training. While a few schools have administrators who work solely with the LL.M. students, at many schools the career services administrator must attempt to serve the LL.M. population as well as the J.D. population. LL.M. students pose particular time and resource issues because of their unique situations. It is not unusual for a student to need multiple individual appointments in order to produce a good first résumé and cover letter. These students also need time with counselors to develop job search strategies and interviewing skills and to learn about the standards for finding a job in America.

Students with disabilities require additional time and resources as well. Career services administrators often have to take a more active role than they would normally take in advocating these students to employers.

As a final example of how the demands on career services offices will impact decisions on student/counselor ratios, it should be noted that an increasing number of students choose not to practice law, a trend that presents unique challenges for career services administrators. Students who have decided that they do not want to practice law need a great deal of assistance in identifying and contacting potential employers and guidance on how they should advocate their special skills to them. To provide the best service possible for students, career services administrators now have to know about a wide variety of career opportunities, not just about legal opportunities.

While it is true that the legal job market is improving and there is much optimism that it will continue, now, more than ever, law school career services offices need the support of deans and administrators in order to ensure positive job search experiences and career satisfaction for law graduates. One element of that support is a critical, future-oriented examination of the staffing and resource needs of that office.

Cynthia L. Bold is assistant dean at the University of Illinois College of Law and president of NALP.
WASHINGTON REPORT

by E. Bruce Nicholson

After regaining a Senate lost to Democratic control since 1986 and electing its first majority in the House of Representatives in forty-two years, Republicans are poised to act quickly on the Contract With America when the 104th Congress convenes in January. This legislative agenda includes promises to do major budget cutting that will have a significant impact on higher education programs, including ABA-supported legal education programs.

The Law School Clinical Program is almost certain to face calls again for its elimination in the new Congress. Last year this program was targeted to end under President Clinton’s budget recommendations, but was maintained at a $14.9 million level by the respective congressional Appropriations Committees. However, the long-standing proponent of clinical legal education in the House, Rep. Neal Smith (D-Iowa), was defeated in the November election. Moreover, with congressional committees under Republican control, it is likely that the Clinical Program will be targeted for elimination as it was previously in the Penny-Kasich budget deficit reduction proposals. Those proposals, to eliminate ninety federal programs deemed to have “fulfilled their federal purpose,” were narrowly defeated in the House of Representatives in November 1993, and are expected to be revisited in a budget to be designed in the coming Congress.

Curricular Innovations

Dean Barry Vickrey of the University of South Dakota School of Law reports on the following curricular innovations discovered during his site evaluation of the University of Maine School of Law.

Estate Planning Practicum

This is an in-house clinic in which students develop comprehensive estate plans for clients who have AIDS or who are terminally ill. The students receive six academic credits. The course is divided into a seminar component and a clinical component. The seminar component teaches client counseling, negotiation, litigation avoidance, alternative dispute resolution, testator competence, the drafting of wills and other estate documents, and ethical problems associated with estate work. The clinical component consists of estate planning for three to five clients. The course is taught by one of the most respected estate lawyers in the state, who is semiretired from his practice. It offers unique opportunities to teach the skills of counseling, client relationships, and long-range strategic planning that are invaluable in the practice of law generally.

Assignment Selection for Legal Writing

One of the assignments in Legal Writing is a bench memorandum in a case currently before the United States Supreme Court. The faculty member who directs the writing program chooses several cases to be argued on the Court’s fall docket. He obtains the briefs and distributes them to first year students, each of whom writes a bench memo, followed by a short judicial opinion. Among the benefits are realism, a taste of judicial decision making, and economy of effort in designing the assignments.

Erratum

In the last issue of Syllabus, Dean Donald G. Gifford, co-chair of the 1995 Deans’ Workshop, was mistakenly identified as dean of the University of Baltimore School of Law. Dean Gifford is dean of the University of Maryland School of Law. We apologize for the error.
The Legal Citation Reform Movement

by Rita T. Reusch

The increasing availability of legal texts in electronic formats has led to a debate concerning the book-based conventions articulated in the legal profession's "bible" of citation formats, the student-edited Uniform System of Citation (better known as The Bluebook) and in various court rules. The debate focuses on citation to case law, although similar problems exist in citing to most other legal and law-related texts.

The current debate has its roots in the early days of electronic databases. As LEXIS® and WESTLAW® began taking hold in the early 1980s, these databases were limited by the inability to make pinpoint cites to passages in texts in compliance with Bluebook rules. "Star paging," in which reporter page numbers were added to case law databases, was the "solution" although in fact it merely deferred the issue.

Complications mounted when copyright claims were asserted by West Publishing Company to the internal page numbers of its hard copy reporters. The issue resurfaced with a vengeance in the early 1990s as courts began making their opinions directly available by electronic means, and as CDROM publishers sought to enter the legal publishing marketplace.

Recent activity on citation reform began with a 1991 proposal to the United States Judicial Conference Committee on Automation and Technology. This proposal recommended that federal courts adopt parallel electronic citations to federal case law. Although this proposal was not adopted by the United States Judicial Conference, the Third and Sixth Circuits have subsequently adopted some of its recommendations on an experimental basis. The United States Department of Justice is also considering issues relative to the citation of federal cases in conjunction with the replacement of its JURIS case law database.

Within the last year or so, a flurry of activity has occurred on the state level. Louisiana and Colorado have adopted new citation conventions, a much-discussed proposal is pending in Wisconsin, and several other states are exploring the issue.

Nongovernmental organizations have also been active. A committee of the American Bar Association Section of Science and Technology has presented a resolution and report to the House of Delegates advocating revised citation conventions. A private group associated with Ralph Nader has entered the fray. And a Task Force on Legal Citation Formats within the American Association of Law Libraries is hard at work examining the issues and developing a recommendation. The editors of The Bluebook have come late to these discussions and, while they are now apprised of the issues, the transient nature of their editorial commitments makes them unlikely leaders.

What recommendations are coming from these various proposals? While not entirely consistent with each other, the recommendations generally favor a medium-neutral and vendor-neutral method for citation to case law that includes: case name, court designation, year, sequential numbering of opinions as released, and an internal numbering system to facilitate pinpoint citations. The internal numbering system that appears to have most support is court-designated paragraph numbering. Thus, an example of a citation to a case under the proposed Wisconsin system is:

Smith v. Jones, 1996 Wis 235, 15

—where the case is the 235th opinion released by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in 1996 and the pinpoint citation is to the fifteenth paragraph of the opinion.

Where does citation reform stand today? Much is up in the air. Prospects for change are complicated by strong reservations voiced by West Publishing Company and others. A major concern of those involved is that full consultation take place among various groups proposing reforms. No one wants to have several incompatible methods of citation or several sets of parallel cites.

Moreover, significant issues have been raised by thoughtful legal researchers, scholars, and publishers regarding government control of citation conventions and the implications of citation change to the overall authoritativeness of legal texts. How does a legal scholar verify the accuracy and authority of a legal text pulled off of a gopher or ftp cite, or from a CDROM database created via still-primitive scanning technology? Many of these issues are not unique to legal research, but legal research and legal publishing systems have long been far ahead of other disciplines and will likely break new ground in this electronic era as well.

Rita T. Reusch is law library director and professor of law at the University of Utah College of Law. Professor Reusch is a member of the AALL Task Force on Legal Citation Formats. Opinions expressed are her own and not those of the Task Force.
### Number of Minority Judges by Ethnic Group and State

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**TOTAL** 1,309 210 848 23 2,390

*Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and South Dakota have none.*

### Minority Judiciary Composition

- **African American** 55%
- **Hispanic** 35%
- **Asian/Pacific Islander** 9%
- **Native American** 1%

### U.S. and State Judiciary Ethnic Distribution

- **Non-Minority** 78.6%
- **Minority** 21.4%
GRISWOLD
Continued from page 1

today owes much to his vision and to his unswerving dedication. For me personally he was a constant source of inspiration and strength."

Griswold received the A.B. and A.M. in 1925 from Oberlin College. He received the LL.B. summa cum laude in 1928 and the S.J.D. in 1929 from Harvard Law School. Following graduation, he practiced for a brief time with Griswold, Green, Palmer & Hadden in Cleveland, before becoming an attorney in the U.S. Solicitor General’s office, specializing in taxation.

He joined the Harvard Law School faculty in 1934 as Assistant Professor of Law. He served as Professor of Law from 1935 to 1946, before becoming Dean of the Faculty of Law, a position he would hold until 1967. During that period he held the Charles Stebbins Fairchild Professorship from 1946 to 1950, and the Langdell Professorship from 1950 to 1967, when he took Emeritus status.

During Griswold’s Deanship, Harvard Law School began a major effort toward internationalization, developing the International Legal Studies Program and the International Tax Program. To accommodate this expansion, as well as expansions into other areas of the law, Griswold doubled the size of the faculty without appreciably increasing the size of the student body.

Griswold oversaw the enrollment of the first women students in 1950, and lived to see one of the earliest, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, take a seat on the U.S. Supreme Court.

Griswold oversaw the enrollment of the first women students in 1950, and lived to see one of the earliest, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, take a seat on the U.S. Supreme Court.

director of the NAACP, argued to lay the foundation for the Supreme Court’s desegregation order in Brown v. Board of Education. Later, Griswold served on the U.S. Civil Rights Commission under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

In 1967, Griswold left the Deanship to become U.S. Solicitor General under President Johnson, and he continued to serve under President Nixon. He was involved in numerous major cases, including the Pentagon Papers case.

Griswold continued his work before the Supreme Court, but as a private practitioner, after joining Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue of Washington, D.C., in 1973.

He was president of the Association of American Law Schools from 1957 to 1958, and of the American Bar Foundation from 1971 to 1974.

He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts & Sciences; the British Academy; and the American College of Trial Lawyers. He was an honorary bencher of the Inner Temple, and was a member of the American Philosophical Society and Phi Beta Kappa.

Griswold holds 32 honorary degrees, from Harvard University in 1953, Northwestern University in 1960, and Oxford University in 1964, among other institutions. He had been a trustee of Oberlin College, Harvard Law School, the School of the Arts & Sciences; the grandchild. The funeral will be private. A memorial service will be scheduled at a later date.
Ross Essay Contest

The American justice system is filled with complexities and intricacies that have its detractors claiming that the system was created by attorneys to ensure their future job security. What can be done to simplify the system so that everyone who needs access to the justice system can take advantage of it? The ABA Journal’s 1995 Ross Essay Contest will address that issue with the topic, “Simplifying the Justice System: What Needs to Be Done?”

ABA members are invited to submit essays that do not exceed 3,000 words, including citations and quotes. Essays submitted should be prepared for this contest and may not have been published previously. Essays can be postmarked no later than February 1, 1995, to be considered in the contest. The 1995 Ross Essay Contest winner will receive $7,500 in prize money, roundtrip airfare, hotel accommodations (up to five nights), and registration for the ABA Annual Meeting in Chicago.

The ABA Journal sponsors the Ross Essay Contest with funding from the late Judge Erskin M. Ross of Los Angeles. Annually, ABA members are invited to submit essays based on a legal topic determined by the Journal’s Board of Editors, in some years, a co-sponsoring section, division or other entity. There is no cosponsor for the 1995 contest.

Each entrant will be required to assign to the ABA all rights, title, and interest in the essay submitted. At the close of judging, the ABA will release the assignment rights in all but the winning essay. The winning essay will be considered for publication in the ABA Journal.

To receive contest instructions and entry forms, contact Vanessa Gardner, ABA Journal, 750 N. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611; telephone 312/988-6011.

St. John’s Celebrates Addition

St. John’s University School of Law celebrated the completion of the newly constructed $27 million building addition to the existing law school during a rededication ceremony that featured a weekend series of events, from Friday, September 30th through Monday, October 3rd, highlighted by a black tie dinner at the New York Hilton on Saturday, October 1st. There were a variety of seminars led by prominent legal scholars.

The Rededication Ceremony took place on Sunday, October 2nd and featured as the principal speaker the Hon. Brian Walsh, Justice of the European Court of Human Rights, Former Justice, Supreme Court of Ireland.

Justices from the highest courts of France, Ireland, Italy, Brazil and Senegal participated in a seminar, “International Human Rights Before the Domestic Courts,” on Saturday morning and received honorary degrees as a part of the Rededication Ceremony on Sunday. There was also a seminar on Friday morning, “The Language of Judging,” featuring a nationally prominent panel of literary, legal and philosophical scholars. On Monday, October 3rd, there was a seminar with a panel of experts examining “Evolving Technology and Law Library Planning.”

The new building houses a new law library that will incorporate recent advances in law library science and research technology, as well as new stacks and study areas. Other features include expanded facilities for student activities; the new student lounge and alumni function areas; several new classrooms, including state-of-the-art rooms for clinical and lawyering skills instruction; and new faculty offices.

1990s Job Handbook for Lawyers

High rates of job dissatisfaction and unemployment have led many lawyers to change jobs or even leave the practice of law entirely. In response, the American Bar Association’s Law Practice Management Section and Young Lawyers Division have published a new guide for lawyers interested in changing their career paths.

Changing Jobs: A Handbook for Lawyers for the 1990s, Second Edition, is a comprehensive volume of practical advice and inside tips that provides dissatisfied lawyers with a focused game plan to changing their careers.

Changing Jobs provides the expertise of nearly 50 recognized experts in the field of career planning and placement. It includes the perspective of lawyers who have lost their jobs, switched careers completely, or have struck out on their own. The book is intended for the new lawyer, as well as the lawyer who has been in practice for several years.

The book guides dissatisfied lawyers through a variety of career-planning strategies, and provides advice on writing an effective resume, preparing for the interview, and negotiating salary and benefits. It also covers the career options available, including solo practice, corporations, government, teaching, legal aid, part-time work, and non-legal careers.

Changing Jobs was written by legal headhunters, placement directors, career counselors and practicing lawyers, and includes a list of resources to assist lawyers in further career-planning and job-hunting research.

Changing Jobs, Second Edition is available from ABA Publication Orders, P.O. Box 10892, Chicago, Ill. 60610-0892; telephone 312/988-5522.
Accreditation Committee Meeting at Wake Forest

Wake Forest University School of Law hosted the November meeting of the Accreditation Committee. Top row: William B. Powers, ABA assistant consultant; James P. White, consultant; Professor John S. Elson, Northwestern University; Dean Jeffrey E. Lewis, University of Florida; Dean Leonard Strickman, University of Arkansas-Fayetteville; Chairperson Pauline Schneider, Hunter & Williams, Washington, DC; Frank T. Read, deputy consultant; Cathy A. Schrage, executive assistant; Dean Rudolph C. Hasl, St. John’s University; Bernard F. Ashe, Esq., Delmar, New York; Hon. David Trager, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of New York; Vice-chairperson Claude R. Sowle, University of Miami; Dean Steven P. Frankino, Villanova University. Bottom row: Nancy M. Neuman, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania; Professor Harry E. Groves, University of North Carolina; Hon. Sandra S. Gardebring, Minnesota Supreme Court; Dean Lizabeth A. Moody, Stetson University; Professor Laura N. Gasaway, University of North Carolina; Diane C. Yu, General Counsel, State Bar of California; and Hon. Marie L. Garibaldi, New Jersey Supreme Court.

Council Retreat

The Council of the Section held a retreat in Indianapolis in October to discuss long-range goals and objectives, and strategies for achieving them. Top row: Dean John R. Kramer, Tulane University; Professor Gary H. Palm, University of Chicago; Donna C. Willard, Esq., Anchorage, AK; James P. White, ABA Consultant; Professor Harry E. Groves, University of North Carolina; Sharp Whitmore, Esq., Fallbrook, CA; Dean Rudolph C. Hasl, St. John’s University. Middle row: Jose Garcia-Pedrosa, Esq., Miami, FL; Alan M. Freeman, Washington, DC; Norman Redlich, Esq., New York, NY; Erica Moeser, Esq., Madison, WI; Walter H. White, Washington, DC. Bottom row: Hon. Randall T. Shepard, Indianapolis, IN; Beverly Tarpley, Esq., Abilene, TX; Diane C. Yu, Esq., San Francisco, CA; Hon. Joseph W. Bellacosa, Albany, NY; Pauline Schneider, Esq., Washington, DC; Associate Dean Roger F. Jacobs, Notre Dame, IN.
Reed Elsevier Completes Acquisition of LEXIS-NEXIS

The acquisition of Mead Data Central by Reed Elsevier PLC is complete, both companies announced in December. Mead Data Central now will be known as LEXIS-NEXIS.

Reed Elsevier announced October 5 that it had submitted the successful $1.5 billion bid to acquire Mead Data Central from The Mead Corporation, a forest products company, subject to U.S. antitrust clearance and the transfer of certain third-party licenses. All U.S. legal requirements have now been complied with, and the important third-party licenses are now covered by new or continuing long-term arrangements, including the New York Times, SHEPARD'S Citations Service and Lawyers Cooperative Publishing's Auto-Cite® Service.

LEXIS-NEXIS, with headquarters in Dayton, Ohio, is the world’s leading provider of online information services and information management tools to help legal and business professionals collect, manage, and use information more productively. Its products and services are produced under the familiar brand names of LEXIS® and NEXIS® and those of The Michie Company, the state law publisher, and Jurisoft and the Folio Corporation.

Everyone on the LEXIS-NEXIS team has eagerly anticipated entering this new era of growth.

 providers of information management software for the legal and business markets.

“We are very pleased to have finalized the transaction and to now have this premier electronic publisher as part of our family. The combination of Reed Elsevier’s publishing business and the LEXIS-NEXIS electronic publishing expertise will ensure that both organizations are well equipped to meet the fast-changing information needs of customers,” said Herman Bruggink, executive director of legal and medical publishing, the Reed Elsevier executive in charge of the acquisition.

Rodney L. Everhart, president of LEXIS-NEXIS, said “Everyone on the LEXIS-NEXIS team has eagerly anticipated entering this new era of growth with Reed Elsevier’s long-term commitment of providing our customers with state-of-the-art technology and resources. That day is here. Reed Elsevier is a more strategic parent for LEXIS-NEXIS because of the synergy between publisher and a pioneer in electronic gathering and distributing information.”

Bruggink and Everhart said the union of the two companies guarantees that customers of LEXIS-NEXIS products and services will have a broader range of business, medical, scientific, and legal publishing titles available in whatever format they require—books, CD-ROM, and online.