Chief Justice Emeritus Earl Warren will inaugurate the Law Faculty's new spring lecture series, the Notre Dame Law School Civil Rights Lectures. The series is the Faculty's tribute to the United States Commission on Civil Rights, and to Father Hesburgh as the Commission's Chairman. Chief Justice Warren's series of three lectures will be on April 4, 5, and 6. The series will be continued in 1973 and future years, with other distinguished lecturers who promise significant contributions to scholarship and thought toward the development of equal rights for all Americans.

The Law School and the School of Engineering have filed with the United States Department of Justice the final, four-volume report in the interdisciplinary systems study in court delay. The study involved a detailed analysis of court records in two Indiana counties, using systems engineering models and computerized data processing and statistical analysis techniques, on which Assistant Dean Foschio, Associate Dean Link, Professor Beytagh, and several members of the Engineering faculty collaborated with judges and prosecutors. The study has been in progress for about a year and a half and covers disposition time from arrest to appeal; the University is seeking additional funding for further use of the technique in a number of other cities.

Judge Douglas Seeley, newly appointed to the St. Joseph Superior Court, appointed two of our students, Leon Geyer and Pam Sayad, both of the second-year class, to be law clerks and bailiffs in his court. This is the first time, so far as we know, that a woman has served as a bailiff in this county.

The second issue of an experimental legislative journal, "New Dimensions in Legislation," was published last week by our Legislative Bureau. The issue contains articles by Professor Rice, and by Bruce Boyle of the second-year class, and comments by several other members of the Bureau. Russ Boltz, '72L, is editor-in-chief of the journal; Bob Lueck, Wayne Weiler, Jim Alexander, and Pat McDonough are Associate Editors; the staff includes twenty other active draftsmen.

Paul Rooney, '62L, of the New York Bar, is liaison representative from the Young Lawyer's Section of the American Bar Association to the governing council of Criminal Law Section...Donald W. Stocks, Executive Director of the National Bar Foundation, spoke to our students on January 25th...Thomas F. Conneely, '64L, is new Assistant Chief Deputy Director of the Illinois Department of Insurance; his offices are in Chicago.

Congratulations and valentines to Dwight Murphy and Gwen Brown, both '72L, who plan to be married in the spring...The Department of Architecture is sponsoring a lecture by Richard Babcock, a Chicago lawyer who specializes in land planning and metropolitan planning, on February 16th at 2:30 p.m. in the Architecture Auditorium. Mr. Babcock's topic is "Metropolitan Planning: A Proposal to Bring Grace to a Noble Idea Ignobled."
Several members of the Faculty and students will meet on the morning of Saturday, February 26th, in the Law School, to discuss the challenges to modern lawyers who are Christians (or of modern Christians who are lawyers). Professor Nicholas Fiore and other members of the Department of Materials Science spoke at the Hoyes Forum on February 3rd on "Consumer Materials and Products Liability." The lecture was the first step in an effort to develop interdisciplinary programs, with the College of Engineering, in products liability.


The Officers and directors of the Notre Dame Law Association will meet in the Law School on Saturday, May 13, 1972; President Martin Torborg, '34L, Fort Wayne, will preside.

A survey of the class of 1971 at the University of Connecticut Law School indicates that median starting salary for lawyers in Connecticut and its neighbors is about $12,000.

Our professional responsibility program requires third-year students to study and submit research papers on issues raised by the Code of Professional Responsibility. Each paper is supervised by a member of the Faculty. We are also offering this semester a seminar-format course in the field, taught by Professor Rodes.

Professor Moo was elected to the Board of Directors of the First Bank and Trust Company and of the F.T.B. Bancorporation...Professor Murdock was offered the position of Deputy General Counsel of the Federal Pay Board, but declined to remain at Notre Dame.

Practice Court judges for the spring term include Judges Walton, Kopec, Miller, and Seeley of the St. Joseph Superior Court; Judges Grant and Beamer of the federal district court; Judge Hoff from the Circuit Court in Cass County, Michigan; and such special judges as Edward Kalamaros, '59L, and George N. Beamer, Jr., of our Faculty.

I represented us February 3-4, during the midwinter meeting of the American Bar Association, at sessions of the deans of approved law schools and of the Section on Legal Education; Associate Dean Link was there to chair sessions of the Standing Committee on Law and Technology...I will be on our London campus February 11-22.

T.L.S.
Sixteen of our graduating seniors will spend next year as judicial clerks. Nine will be in state courts, from Idaho to Massachusetts; seven will be in federal courts -- one in the Supreme Court of the United States; four in the federal courts of appeal; and four in federal district courts.

Many thanks to all who contributed to our superbly successful round of events February 5. The Women in the Law sessions were provocative and thoughtful (special thanks to our Women and the Law group, to Judge Hufstedler, and to Ms. Larkin); Justice Stewart's "conversation" was relaxed and enjoyable; and the Moot Court finals were the best attended in recent memory. Congratulations to Dennis Tushla and John Suminski, our top appellate advocates.

Faculty and students are invited to our "Christians in the Law" discussion February 26, beginning at 9:30 a.m. . . . Litigation involving the Trojan nuclear plant near Portland, Oregon, was described at length in the January, 26, Wall Street Journal. John J. Haugh, '65L, is quoted in the article; he is counsel for the environmental group opposing the plant . . . The American Association of fund-raising counsel reports that 102 large fund-raising campaigns among colleges raised $495 million last year, toward quotas of $4.26 billion (that's ten per cent).

Thomas Singer, South Bend trial lawyer, will join Hoynes Forum March 9 for a discussion of the use of demonstrative evidence in trials . . . Dr. Martin E. Feferman will join us March 23, to lead a discussion on spinal injuries and medio-legal evaluation by neurological surgeons. . . . Frank Sullivan, prominent South Bend life insurance underwriter, will speak to Mr. Beamer's insurance class Tuesday evening, March 7; this meeting is open to all students.

Professor Rice's "Disposable People, Today and Tomorrow," is in the February, 1972, Notre Dame Magazine . . . Special guests in Professor Broderick's Advance Trial Seminar recently include Gerald Kamm, Bruce Stewart, John Doran, Thomas Murray, and John Mulvihill -- all of the South Bend Bar -- and U. S. District Judge Robert A. Grant.

Copies of "New Dimensions" are available for one dollar, through our Legislative Bureau . . . Congratulations to Roberto and Lucy Estrada (girl), and to Clarence and Ann Martin (boy) . . . I will speak on legal counseling to the Fort Wayne Planning Council February 28.
Luis Jaramillo is the president of our newly formed chapter of La Raza National Law Student Association; members of the chapter are assisting us with recruitment of and financial help for Chicano students. Andres DeAguero represented us at La Raza's national meeting in Albuquerque; Alfonso Ibanez is the midwestern representative on the scholarship board of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund.

Our clinical education committee and student leadership in the Legal Aid and Defender Association have set up a clinical advisor system, aimed at improving educational quality in our far-flung, voluntary clinical program, and at assuring good professional services to our students' clients. Professors Kellenberg, Rice, Foschi Dutile, Broden, Moo, and McIntire are involved.

Assistant Dean Foschio attended the national conference of state appellate judges on the ABA standards for Criminal Justice held February 10-14 at Louisiana State University Law School.

T.L.S.
The fact that you have been accepted to enter the Notre Dame Law School this year means several happy things. It means you have the ability to study law and do well at any law school in the country. It means you can be admitted to almost any other law school. And it means that we at Notre Dame have looked at what you sent us, thought about it, and decided to invite you here; this year we are inviting one student for every twenty who apply.

But there are some somber facts about law school and law students in 1972; I want you to know about them. I am not sending this to you to weaken your intention to study law. But I am hoping that you will come here next fall with more thought about the legal profession, about law school, and about yourself, than has been the case with many law students in the past year or two.

First sober thought: the number of law students has grown enormously in the last few years: In 1961, there were 16,500 entering students in law schools approved by the American Bar Association; 29,000 in 1969; and 36,000 last year. The number of lawyers entering the profession each year doubled between 1961 and 1969. There are literally no unfilled places in law schools today; there were several thousand two years ago.

These young lawyers, and you three years from now, will probably all be employed somewhere. The legal profession has never really been overcrowded, for many complex reasons, and there is a chance that this flood of new lawyers will be calmly absorbed. There is a chance that many of these lawyers will devote themselves to legal services for people who cannot now afford lawyers. Less optimistically:

-- The earnings of lawyers will likely level off or decline -- particularly earnings of lawyers in public service and service to poor and middle-class clients. Many lawyers consider this inevitable and even desirable (if legal services are not to become impossibly expensive); the legal profession, in any case, has never been an efficient way to get rich.

-- New lawyers are having a harder time finding employment this year; this market condition will continue to be difficult. At Notre Dame we provide efficient (even tireless) placement service.
but we cannot guaranty employment, and we find it necessary to say, more often than we used to, that students must begin to think about employment early and work to find it.

-- The legal profession has never sought to limit entry by limiting law-school enrollment, and I doubt that it will change that policy. This means it has an obligation to find new avenues of employment for lawyers -- and the American Bar Association is doing that now -- but it also means that acceptance to law school, and even graduation from law school, carries no guaranty.

Second, we find what seems to me a growing number of law students who don't know why they are studying law, who don't understand much about lawyers. You need to have some idea of why you're in law school, you need not even want to be like other lawyers, but you do need to see what it is you want to do with a law degree, and that may require a healthy respect for what you can do. Law School is a poor place to study business, or do graduate work in political science, and it is far too much work to qualify as a good place for thinking about life or assessing your future. If this rather vague paragraph disturbs you, maybe you should write me a letter or come in to see me. I would like to talk to you about it.

Finally, law school is terribly expensive. Too many students have come here in recent years expecting Providence to provide for them (and, in many cases, for their wives and children). Here are some sober thoughts about that:

-- It costs about $4,000 a year for a single person to go to Law School here, and chances are poor for earning more than about $500 in part-time work.

-- A debt of $10,000, on a five-year, 8 per cent pay-back after graduation means monthly payments of $202.77. We regard total debts of more that $7,500 as seriously inadvisable for our students. It costs $12,000 for a single student to borrow his way through here even if he has no undergraduate indebtedness when he comes.

-- There are good reasons to borrow money to study law, but borrowed money has to be paid back, during relatively lean earning years. Our local loan programs cost 8 per cent interest, in school, and that much or more on pay-back. Other loan programs are better, but none of them is cheap.
I urge you to think carefully about your expenses over the next three years, and about your ability and determination to live within your means.

I think of these notes as a beginning on my duty to share with you the concerns of being a law student here. They are sober, but, I hope, not discouraging. If they raise problems for you, please let me know.

Thomas L. Shaffer
Dean
February 24, 1972

P.S. of a lower order of magnitude -- but since I am writing -- are two administrative points:

First, our loan programs are now entirely administered by the Office of Financial Aid, University of Notre Dame. You should seek information on borrowing from that office, not from the Law School.

Second, we will begin in June, 1972, a complete remodelling of our building and the construction of an addition which will double its useable space. Our building will be in various stages of construction during the next academic year, which will mean some inevitable inconvenience in using the library, meeting classes in other buildings, etc. I am confident of our ability to live with the inconvenience harmoniously, buoyed by the certainty of new and better facilities after September, 1973, but it is only fair that you be forewarned that not all of the people around next year will be studying law. Many of them will be carpenters.