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David T. Link

University of Notre Dame, david.t.link.1@nd.edu

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Notre Dame Law School



**Report of the Dean
1977 - 1978**

Report of the Dean

1977 - 1978

FOREWORD

Contained in this document is the Annual Report of the Dean of Notre Dame Law School for academic year 1977-78 to the University of Notre Dame Administration. Providing such an Annual Report at the close of each academic year is standard procedure at Notre Dame. The Law School Report as contained in this document is only slightly edited for publication and distribution to the Notre Dame Law Association. The substance is not altered.

The report speaks of the accreditation reinspection of Notre Dame Law School by a Visiting Team assembled by the American Bar Association. Such a periodic reinspection is standard procedure, the Notre Dame Law School having last been reaccredited in 1968. However, our evaluation by the Visiting Team was not standard because of a parallel development. In keeping with the University's plan to elevate the national stature of the Law School, Father Hesburgh advanced the idea of bringing in distinguished legal educators from outside the Law School for evaluation and counsel in relation to our goals. The coincidence of these two objectives, ABA reaccreditation and the desire for outside evaluation and counsel, made it expedient to assemble one high level team to accomplish both objectives. As a result, Notre Dame Law School was evaluated by what is thought to be one of the most distinguished teams of legal educators ever assembled to visit a law school. Chairman of the team was Roger C. Cramton, Dean of Cornell Law School. Other members included Guido Calabresi, John Thomas Smith Professor of Law at Yale; John Otis Honnold, Jr., William A. Schrader Professor of Law at Pennsylvania Law School; Igor I. Kavass, Professor and Director of Law Library at Vanderbilt (formerly Law Librarian at Northwestern and Duke Law Schools) and President of the International Association of Law Librarians; and James White, Professor and Dean for Graduate Planning, Indiana University School of Law and Consultant on Legal Education to the American Bar Association. The stature of the members of this team in the field of legal education cannot be overstated.

The Visiting Team emphasized from the beginning that their commentary as reflected in their official report and abstracted into this report did not stem from normal accreditation standards. Their evaluation went more to the question of whether Notre Dame's goal of joining the distinguished law schools was realistic and what actions would be necessary to achieve that goal. They concluded that the goal was realistic and obtainable and indeed desirable, but considerable work remained. The report in this document should be read with that conclusion in mind.

Notre Dame Law School

Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

Office of the Dean

August 1978

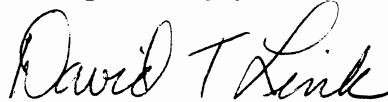
To the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the President,
the Provost and the Associate Provost of the University
of Notre Dame

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is my third annual report as Dean of Notre
Dame Law School.

I regard the past year as a year of maturation of the Law
School. We have completed the first half of the five-year plan
for advancement of the Law School. It is now clear that our
goal of greatness for this school is attainable and that there
has been substantial progress over the last three years. It is
equally clear that much remains to be accomplished to place
Notre Dame among the distinguished law schools. This
report, along with the accreditation reinspection report of the
American Bar Association Visiting Team, identifies those
remaining obstacles, the solution of which will be the focus of
the Law School in the days ahead.

Respectfully yours in Notre Dame,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "David T. Link". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

David T. Link
Dean

Introduction

I have just completed my third year as Dean of Notre Dame Law School. I accepted the position with the commitment to elevate the position of Notre Dame on the status ladder of the distinguished Law Schools. During the first year, the broad outlines of a Five-Year Plan were developed and in the courses of the succeeding two years some very significant progress has been made in the implementation of that plan.

In the course of this past academic year there were two significant developments which reinforce my view that the goal of greatness for Notre Dame Law School (in the sense of Notre Dame becoming one of the leadership law schools in the United States) is indeed obtainable. First, both the President of the University and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, following a thorough review of where we stand and where we want to go, have reaffirmed their unwavering support of the Law School and second, a distinguished visiting team assembled by the American Bar Association in conjunction with our accreditation reinspection, concluded that the goals and objectives of Notre Dame Law School are appropriate to the history and circumstances of the school; that they combine realism with an appropriate degree of vision. The encouragement from that visiting team is best summarized by the following statement in the introduction of its written report:

Conditions . . . are propitious for a marked improvement in the quality and stature of the Notre Dame Law School. The University has the resources, development potential, and reputation to support an absolutely first-rate law school. The amount that is required to improve a law school that is starting from a very solid base is relatively small compared to most other academic programs, in which much larger infusions of money may fail to achieve results. The Law School has a critical mass of excellent faculty, a fine student body, loyal alumni, and excellent leadership — precisely the circumstances that make an investment in its improvement prudent and desirable.

This has been a year of reaffirmation of intentions and marked progress in some areas, but with a full awareness that further progress in some critical areas is still required. Following the previously established format, I will report on the nine elements of the Five-Year Plan: (1) goals, (2) students, (3) faculty, (4) administration, (5) curriculum, (6) physical facility, (7) alumni support, (8) resources and (9) national law programs.

Goals

Following our presentation to the ABA Inspection team and their observation of our operation, they succinctly and accurately summarized the basic goals and objectives of this Law School as: (1) "to continue the traditional goal of the

preparation of attorneys for the profession, who have both competence and compassion and whose decisions are guided by the values and morality which Notre Dame represents" and (2) "to take up the challenge of leadership in legal education and in the legal profession by making institutional contributions to the development of both." In short, they noted, the school wants to maintain its present strengths while adding new dimensions of scholarship and national impact.

These guiding principles remain unchanged and are considered appropriate and timely for the period ahead.

Students

For academic year 1977-78 there were 460 full-time degree seeking students in the Law School, plus a small number of special and part-time students. One hundred fifty-two students were awarded the Juris Doctor degree, a few at mid-year and the remainder in May 1978.

It is planned to retain approximately 450 degree-seeking students, equally divided among the three classes. Experience has shown that first-year attrition will approximate something less than 10 percent. The second-year class is then brought back to 150 students through acceptance of the necessary number of transfer applicants. There is virtually no loss after the first year. The total number of students will be maintained at about 475. This includes about ten students in the London program from other schools and special students.

The first-year class of 150 students is selected from a very large number of applicants. While the number of applicants has remained relatively stable in recent years, their entering credentials, in terms of LSAT score and grade point average, continue to increase. The admissions process entails a thorough review of each applicant file by each of three members of an Admissions Committee, followed by review and approval by the Dean of each candidate recommended for admission. The admissions objective is to determine the qualifications of the whole person by considering not only the LSAT score and prior academic performance, but also to factor in such considerations as significant personal achievement in extracurricular work at college; post-college work experiences or military duty; unusual prior training which promises a significant contribution to the Law School community; the maturing effect on an individual who spends some years away from formal education; rising trends in academic performance versus solid but unexceptional work; and financial pressures requiring employment during undergraduate years. The following extract with regard to the admissions process is taken from the report of the Visiting Team:

The admissions process at Notre Dame is noteworthy for several reasons: unlike many law schools, admissions decisions are

not dominated by numbers and mechanical formulae; faculty members on the Admissions Committee participate extensively in admissions decisions; and the Dean plays an unusual role in that he is ultimately responsible for all admissions decisions (and signs virtually all the admissions correspondence). The Visiting Team believes that an exceptional degree of care is taken at Notre Dame to select the best qualified students, without viewing test scores and college GPAs as the sole indicators of the contribution that a particular individual can make to the profession and to society.

The goal of Notre Dame Law School is to accept the best qualified students for the legal profession and that they be representative of all segments of American society. This policy results in a highly diverse student body. Although approximately 20 percent are Notre Dame undergraduates, they come from all over the nation and a great variety of schools (over 100 undergraduate institutions are represented). Women compete equally with men and the female enrollment seems to have leveled off at 25-30 percent. The credentials of men and women students, in terms of LSAT scores and grades, are approximately equal. There are approximately 10 percent minorities. All students in the Law School compete on an equal basis, a situation which is assured through the anonymous grading procedure. The Law School is rather proud of an observance made by the Visiting Team:

One noteworthy feature of student life at Notre Dame is the civility that prevails . . . Students feel a deep sense of personal security in the building. Respect for others leads to student behavior that contrasted with the standards prevalent at many law schools, can only be characterized as courteous and 'old fashioned'.

Financing a law school education continues to be a difficult problem for many Notre Dame Law School students. Approximately half of the students can document a financial need as determined by national standards. Yet, there is not nearly enough scholarship money to assist so many students. Almost half of the student body utilizes the Guaranteed Student Loan which affords a maximum of \$5,000 per year, with an overall maximum of \$15,000 for undergraduate and graduate study. The Law School considers this loan as part of the financial aid package available to students and awards partial tuition scholarships and grants to supplement this loan.

The Kiley Fellowship, endowed by a very large gift from Attorney Kenneth Montgomery of Chicago and matched by gifts from many alumni and supporters of the Law School, is now underwritten such that it is assured in perpetuity. There are currently eight Kiley Fellows in Law School and the assurance of the continuation of this Fellowship will allow us to continue to attract the very best in the nation. The importance of this type of fellowship cannot be overemphasized (the top two students in last year's graduating class were Kiley Fellows).

Other positive scholarship developments this year include the pledge of an endowment of three fellowships for the Law School by Mr. Eli Shaheen of Sturgis, Michigan; an annual Law Review Scholarship underwritten by the firm of Hewett, Johnson, Swanson and Barbee of Dallas; and four federal government fellowships for Notre Dame law students of Mexican-American ethnic background. The Thomas and Alberta White Center provided scholarships for six students in 1978 and this number has increased in 1978-79. The main source of scholarship and grant assistance continues to be the Law Scholarship Fund, which is sustained through the generous contributions of the many alumni and friends of the Notre Dame Law School.

Graduates of Notre Dame Law School continue to have very good success in finding law positions upon graduation. The Law School Placement Office, working in conjunction with our alumni organization, the Notre Dame Law Association, serves well as the focal point for interviews and job opportunities. Law School alumni throughout the country and law firms with past Notre Dame graduates are invaluable in the contributions they make toward employment of new graduates. Our active Law Clerk Placement Program resulted in 22 members of the 1978 graduating class receiving a law clerk appointment, an unusually high number for a school of this size.

There was a broad spectrum of student activities in the Law School again this past year:

The Notre Dame Lawyer, with Joseph Winterscheid as Editor-in-Chief, published five volumes containing many articles by distinguished persons in the legal profession.

The Moot Court Program was extended into three areas under the direction of Frank Musica. The Appellate Division participated in the regional Competition in Chicago. Final arguments within the Law School were presented to a panel consisting of Judge Harold Leventhal of Washington, D.C., Mr. John G. Truesdale of the National Labor Relations Board, and Dr. Philip J. Faccenda, General Counsel of the University of Notre Dame. Student winners of the competition were Richard Schlosser, Susan Herdina and Bernard Karol. The Moot Court Trial Division participated in the Midwest Regional Competition. Award winners included Patricia Gaughan, Thomas Herd and David Bruegel. The Moot Court International Division internal activities were increased measurably over the past year and for the second time in recent years they sent a team to compete in the Jessup International Moot Court Competition.

The Legal Aid and Defender Association, under the direction of Joanne Yanish, provided extensive legal services to the surrounding community while gaining valuable clinical experience for the participating students.

Notre Dame Law School hosted the regional Client Counseling Competition with Notre Dame students Ellen Daly and James Donathen representing Notre Dame.

The Student Bar Association, George Adelo President, provided effective and well organized government of the Law School

student body. A highly successful innovation was the inauguration of "brown bag lunches", wherein guest speakers join the students in the lounge at lunch time for a wide-ranging discussion of various issues.

Faculty

The American Bar Visiting Team noted:

The faculty of Notre Dame Law School is an able, committed, and professional group clearly dedicated to the teaching of law. There are, moreover, strong indications that the faculty is a collegial one and that disagreements are sources of discussion and strength rather than division.

I am in full accord with that statement about the Notre Dame faculty.

There were twenty full-time regular faculty members, counting administrators, in academic year 1977-78. That number will increase to twenty-two for academic year 1978-79. This increase is particularly significant and helpful in terms of faculty-student ratio, teaching loads, and curriculum area coverage. We continue to use selected part-time faculty for augmentation in areas of specialty. New regular faculty added for the past academic year were:

Associate Professor Bernard Dobranski, graduate of the University of Virginia Law School, who joined Notre Dame faculty as a regular member following one semester as a visitor. He is a Labor Law specialist, with experience as Attorney Advisor for the National Labor Relations Board, Staff Attorney for the President's Advisory Committee on Civil Disorders, Administrative Assistant to a United States Congressman and five years of law teaching. In addition to teaching, Associate Professor Dobranski has served ably as the Director of the Notre Dame summer law program in London.

Associate Professor Tang Thi Thanh Trai Le is a Vietnamese lawyer holding the degrees of License en Droit (Bachelor of Law), and Docteur en Droit (Doctor of Law) from the University Aix Marseille in France, a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago and a Notre Dame Law School degree. She was a law professor in Vietnam and Dean of the Hue Law School as well as Founder and Senior Partner of the first international corporate law firm in Saigon. Her international law background brings much needed experience in that area to the Notre Dame faculty.

Associate Professor Kenneth Ripple, graduate of the University of Virginia Law School and with the LL.M. degree from the National Law Center at George Washington University, came to Notre Dame from the position of Special Assistant to the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He brings invaluable professional experience from that assignment as well as corporate experience (I.B.M.) and distinguished service with the Judge Advocate General of the Navy. He is teaching Constitutional Law and Conflicts in Law and serves as Director of the Thomas and Alberta White Center for Law, Government and Human Rights.

These three new faculty members greatly complemented our teaching strength: Collectively their student evaluations rating in the spring semester was 3.89, an almost unbelievable

rating for new faculty. One of them, Kenneth Ripple, was voted Teacher of the Year by the students. The bestowing of this distinction on a new faculty member is unprecedented.

New appointment for academic year 1978-79:

Reverend Michael McCafferty, C.S.C., is a 1973 graduate of Notre Dame Law School who has worked as a trial attorney in the U.S. Government and then as an Associate in a prestigious Chicago law firm. He then received his LL.M. at Harvard Law School. He will assume direction of the Legal Research and Writing Program here in the Law School, an area in which the efforts of a full-time and dedicated teacher are sorely needed. His return adds a C.S.C. priest to the faculty, an important development since we have been without a priest on the faculty for several years.

Associate Professor James Seckinger will be absent from the Law School for academic year 1978-79 to serve as Visiting Professor at Cornell Law School. His absence from Notre Dame will be felt as he has been highly successful in advancing our Trial Advocacy and Trial Practice programs to where they are among the best in the nation. However, his opportunity to visit at another prestigious law school, while viewed as a short-term loss is certainly assessed as a long-term gain for our school. We are fortunate that Eric Smithburn, an Indiana University Law School graduate and a sitting judge in Plymouth, Indiana, has left the bench to serve full time for the forthcoming year and carry on the Trial Advocacy/Trial Practice programs.

In response to the request of the University Administration that I comment on Affirmative Action matters, I am pleased to report that black Associate Professor Charles Crutchfield was promoted to tenure effective September 1978 and Mexican-American Rodolpho Sandoval was promoted to Associate Professor effective the same date. Both of these were merit promotions, as was the regular appointment of Associate Professor Trai Le. We are deficient in the representation of women on the Law School faculty. While no one suggests that faculty women must be proportionate to women students, we cannot be satisfied with the fact that more than a quarter of the students are female, yet there is only one full-time woman member of the faculty. We are working on this problem and have two excellent prospects for next year.

There is a new focus on faculty development within the Law School, an undertaking which produced meaningful scholarship in the past year. Scholarly production was markedly enhanced by financial support from the University Administration which allowed seven members of the faculty to concentrate on research and writing during the summer of 1978.

Administration

During the past year the Law School functioned with an administrative organization consisting of the Dean, two Assistant Deans, a Librarian, and three Center Directors. This organization functioned smoothly and well and no significant changes are anticipated. The Visiting ABA Team spoke highly of the Law School administration, noting that the administrative complement is small in size but high in quality. The team noted:

While numbers are small compared to other law schools of similar size the Visiting Team was impressed with the competence and dedication of the support staff. The Law School is blessed with an efficient, cooperative and highly qualified support staff, with the result that the general level of support is fairly high and the quality of institutional life — an important intangible — excellent. There were few complaints from faculty, students or outsiders concerning the administrative operation of the school.

One area of inadequacy is the size of the Library staff. Library services must be increased, a fact noted by the Visiting Team, and this can only result with increased Library personnel. One new staff member has been added for the forthcoming year, but further additions will be necessary.

Curriculum

Major changes in the curriculum attendant to the implementation of the five-year plan have been made and were effected commencing with the class which entered in the fall of 1977. After one year of observation and evaluation, it is clear that the curriculum has been strengthened in the most important areas. The most significant modifications are:

1. Ninety semester hours are required for graduation, this an increase from the previous eighty-four semester hours. A principal reason for this increase was to accommodate academic credit for co-curricular activities (law review, legal aid, moot court, etc.) without dilution of the fundamental and basic classroom requirements.
2. Residence requirements were placed at six fall or spring semesters. The prior practice of allowing reduced residence through attendance at summer school (at Notre Dame, in foreign programs, or at other law schools) was discontinued. Summer school can be used to augment individual programs, to make up deficiencies and in individual cases to reduce workloads, but a student can no longer graduate in less than three academic years.
3. The first-year program was reduced to sixteen hours each semester, and a new course entitled Introduction to Law and Ethics was added.
4. Twenty-nine semester hours of second and third year core courses were made required. This makes approximately two full years of the three-year curriculum a required program. The major purpose of this modification was to assure that all Notre Dame Law School graduates have completed a broad spectrum of foundation courses.

5. Comprehensive courses and programs were added to the curriculum. The concept of this approach is the integration into one program material from broad but related areas of practice that traditionally would be taught in separate and non-integrated courses. Three such courses were taught in the past year, i.e. comprehensives in General Practice, Business Law and Trial Advocacy. Our conclusion is that while additional teaching resources are required, the value afforded the student makes it all worthwhile. A fourth comprehensive, Criminal Law Practice, is being introduced in fall semester, 1978. All students are required to take one comprehensive course of their choice. This requirement will be increased to two such courses when six are included in the curriculum offerings. It was noted by the Visiting Team that the innovative concept of comprehensive programs "has obvious merit," while at the same time expressing cautions; for example, high utilization of faculty resources when the faculty teaching load is already higher than desirable.

One curriculum problem area recognized but not yet solved is that of an improved research and writing program. Law schools and the law profession, like the rest of society, are the unwilling victims of deficiencies in oral and written communications abilities of the students coming out of undergraduate colleges throughout the nation. Since good oral and written communications are basic to success as a lawyer, the Law School must place added emphasis in this area. Our first step is the assignment to this problem of a full-time regular faculty member (Father McCafferty) who will have available the assistance of a professional law librarian and a graduate lawyer assistant. A faculty committee has been appointed to help formulate a more extensive program to address the problem.

With the major modifications already addressed, there remains the task of fine-tuning the curriculum. The Visiting Team offered suggestions such as increased numbers of value oriented courses, and greater integration with other colleges of the University.

Physical Facility

The Law School building is in a good state of repair. The University's system of doing major maintenance to the buildings through the annual survey procedure has been working very well from the Law School point of view. Significant work done in the Law School over the past year includes a complete re-keying of the building (This contributes greatly to the sense of personal security on the part of the students, staff and faculty in the Law School), the construction of two additional faculty offices, the subdivision of the student government area to provide for meeting cubicles and the walling off of the computer and microfilm area of the library.

The addition of the centers within the existing Law School building has resulted in severe overcrowding. The Law School

building was the correct size for a student body of 450 and the teaching program to educate them. The development of the centers places an urgent demand for more space, a need which is being addressed through plans for an addition to the law building.

National Law Programs

The research and education centers functioning as part of or in connection with the Notre Dame Law School were all in operation in the past academic year.

The Center for the Study of Civil Rights was established in 1973. Under Professor Donald Kommers it has reached full maturity with the current focus being on research and the span of interest being expanded to the field of international human rights. The Center has a valuable collection of documents, reports and other research materials on civil rights and activities of the Center have generated notable scholarly work including monographs, books and articles.

The Thomas and Alberta White Center for Law, Government and Human Rights was activated in Spring Semester 1978. Initial activities under Professor Kenneth Ripple included the selection of eight White Scholars for intern/extern government law related work, the inauguration of a public law seminar as part of the Law School curriculum, a distinguished visitor/speaker program which brought a number of distinguished Washington-based government personnel to the Law School for educationally related activities ranging from one to several days, and the placement of three White Scholars in Washington agencies as interns doing government law related work.

The Law School housed the Center for Constitutional Studies which began this year and greatly benefitted from its activities, research and law student intern program. The primary purposes of this Center, under the direction of Philip R. Moots, are to provide basic legal scholarship and selected advocacy activities in support of independent and church-related colleges and universities.

The Law School continues as a joint sponsor and participant in the National Center for Law and the Handicapped.

The Visiting Team commented on the Center activities, noting, "All three are playing a significant role in expanding the research contribution of the Law School's national life and are enriching the educational life of the school." I agree and believe that further development and expansion of the Center concept is essential to our goal of becoming a leadership law school.

Alumni Support

Computerization of alumni files was completed in the past academic year and the new Notre Dame Legal Directory was distributed to the 4,200 members of the Notre Dame Law Association. This action was one more step in regenerating a closer working relationship with the Law School alumni so widely distributed throughout the country.

Alumni support of the Law School is reflected in a number of areas. Notable contributions have been made in support of the current Notre Dame Campaign. Additionally, annual giving in support of the Law Scholarship Fund continues to improve and can be further increased with added work by the Law School. Many Law School applications result from a variety of informed alumni activities ranging from a mere suggestion to a strong push. We hope to formalize alumni recruiting of applicants as soon as possible. Notre Dame Law School alumni continue to be a significant help in the placement process. Because of alumni activities in this area, Notre Dame graduates are getting multiple offers while other law schools have a major placement problem. We are proud to note that it is not at all unusual for a firm employing Notre Dame graduates to return for further augmentation from the next graduating class.

It is a major undertaking involving considerable expense to stay in communication with the widely scattered Law School alumni. We continue to seek the proper balance. We expect that a planned reorganization by the Notre Dame Law Association will be a significant help in this regard.

Resources

The ABA Visiting team, commenting on the finances and resources available to the Law School, observed:

In light of the University's aspirations for the Law School, and the school's aspirations for itself, the available resources range from adequate in some categories to seriously inadequate in others (for example, faculty salaries and library services). The direct costs of legal education at Notre Dame are near the median of American law schools with student bodies of approximately the same size, but far below that of schools of the quality to which Notre Dame aspires.

The budget for Academic Year 1978-79 shows an increase in the proportion of generated income being returned to the Law School. This increase is a desirable and absolutely necessary development for the school to achieve its goals. The Visiting Team noted in its discussions with the University administration that there is no distinguished law school which pays an overhead factor. Indeed, the team speculated that much of the solution to the Law School's resource problems (library and faculty support) could be found in the University finding another source for the overhead funds.

The Law School recognizes its obligation to continue to increase income. We are doing this by maintaining a high enrollment figure and by eliminating the costly two-and-one-half-year program. Of course, we intend to keep the close working relationship with the Development Office in order to increase Law School endowment and expendable contributions. Thanks to the great efforts of the Development Office and the generosity of alumni and friends of Notre Dame, the Law School endowment has gone from a very small amount to almost one half of the ultimate deemed necessary.

Budget planning and operation with the University Administration are working smoothly and no changes are needed or foreseen.

Conclusion

As we approach the midpoint of the Five-Year Plan for further improvement of Notre Dame Law School, many significant improvements can already be noted in each of the nine areas covered in this report. While it is safe to say we are ahead of schedule, we have not yet achieved the goal of leadership. Two most satisfying developments of the past academic year include the endorsement of the plan and the reaffirmation of support expressed by President Hesburgh and Chairman of the Board Stephan following a critical review of where we are and where we are headed. The second noteworthy encouragement resulted from the observation by the distinguished Visiting Team who concluded that not only was our goal attainable, but that it would be a shame if it were not aggressively pursued to the point of success. Notre Dame Law School has the essential ingredients — a high quality student body, a top-level faculty, strong administration, a good facility and loyal and supportive alumni. There are weaknesses in the Library, faculty support and size of building, but fortunately these weaknesses can be easily remedied when funds are available. Next year, we intend to intensify our efforts to help find these funds.

Notre Dame Law School Faculty

Academic Year 1978-79



Bauer



Booker

JOSEPH P. BAUER is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and the Harvard Law School. He practiced with a large New York City law firm and taught at the University of Michigan Law School before joining the Notre Dame faculty in 1973. During the year 1975-76, he was director of the year-around law program in London.



Boynton



Broden

FRANK E. BOOKER, a Missouri and Florida lawyer and a Duke law graduate, taught at Stetson University before he joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1968. He was the founding director of Notre Dame's English summer program and was director of the London year-around program. He was in private practice in Florida from 1970 to 1972, when he rejoined the faculty.



Chroust



Cleveland

CHARLES M. BOYNTON is an expert in commercial and banking law who teaches the course in real estate transactions. He practices law in South Bend and is active in local civic and religious affairs. He is former chancellor of the Northern Indiana Diocese of the Episcopal Church, a Notre Dame law graduate and a former editor of the *Notre Dame Lawyer*.



Connaughton



Crutchfield

THOMAS F. BRODEN, JR., is director of the University's urban studies program and a part-time teacher in the Law School. He is an Indiana lawyer who has served in important community posts ranging from chairman of the South Bend Human Relations and Fair Employment Practices Commission to director of training and technical assistance for the Office of Economic Opportunity.



Dobranski



Dutile

ANTON-HERMANN CHROUST is a distinguished scholar in classics, history of ancient philosophy and jurisprudence and a German and American lawyer as well. He holds law and graduate degrees from Harvard and from the universities of Wurzburg, Erlangen and Munich. He has taught at Notre Dame and Yale.

GRANVILLE E. CLEVELAND, assistant law librarian, is an Ohio native who attended Central State College in Wilberforce, Ohio. He has extensive experience as a librarian for bar associations in his home state and is, among other distinctions, a professional singer. Among varied activities, he served as chairman of the University's Black Student Affairs Committee.

JOHN CONNAUGHTON practiced law in Ohio for eight years and was president of the Auglaize County Bar Association. He has a bachelor's degree from Notre Dame and holds law degrees from the University of Michigan and Yale.

CHARLES F. CRUTCHFIELD is a member of the Indiana Bar and a graduate of the Law School at Indiana University. He is a native Hoosier and a retired Air Force intelligence officer. He came to the Notre Dame faculty after eight years in the South Bend legal services offices, six of them as director. He is former president of the local chapter of the Urban League.

BERNARD DOBRANSKI is a graduate of the University of Virginia Law School and joined the faculty from Creighton Law School. His professional experience includes serving as Attorney Adviser for the National Labor Relations Board, a staff member of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders, Deputy Regional Counsel of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Administrative Assistant to a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, and General Counsel to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission. At Notre Dame he teaches courses in the labor field and administrative law. He directed the Notre Dame London Summer Program in 1977 and 1978.

FERNAND N. DUTILE graduated from Assumption College and the Notre Dame Law School and was articles editor of the *Notre Dame Lawyer* in 1964-65. He was an attorney in the Civil Rights

Notre Dame Law School Faculty

Academic Year 1978-79

Division, U.S. Department of Justice, and taught law at the Catholic University of America before returning to teach at Notre Dame in 1971.

PHILIP J. FACCENDA is General Counsel of the University of Notre Dame and teaches in the area of corporate law. He earlier served as Vice President for Student Affairs, and in May of 1973 he was elected to the University's Board of Trustees for a six-year term. A 1952 Notre Dame mechanical engineering graduate and an Air Force veteran of the Korean conflict, he studied law at Loyola University, receiving the J.D. degree in 1957. He is Chairman of the Board of Directors of three business corporations, Chairman of the South Bend Crime Commission and Immediate Past President of the South Bend-Mishawaka Area Chamber of Commerce.

KATHLEEN G. FARMANN, member of the District of Columbia Bar, is the Law School's librarian. She was librarian for the Hawaiian Supreme Court and director of research services at Ohio State University before she joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1966.

STANLEY L. FARMANN, associate law librarian, holds degrees in Swedish and in library science. He was a professional librarian with the Washington State Library, Ohio State University and the University of Hawaii before he came to Notre Dame.

EDWARD M. GAFFNEY, JR., is a graduate of the Catholic University of America Law School where he earned a J.D. and a M.A. in history. He also holds the LL.M. degree from Harvard Law School and the S.T.L. degree from the Gregorian University in Rome. He taught at Boston University Law School and a course on law and religion at Boston College. He is a member of the Washington, D.C., bar and worked with a public interest law firm representing municipal

utilities. Before joining the Notre Dame faculty as Associate Director of the Center for Constitutional Studies, he served as an attorney-adviser on the policy staff of Attorneys General Levi and Bell.

JOSEPH T. HELLING is a practicing lawyer and senior partner of a law firm in South Bend. A graduate of Notre Dame and former editor of the *Law Review*, he is an adjunct professor and guest lecturer at Notre Dame, Purdue and Indiana University Extension in Estate Planning and Property Law. He is a member of the Real Property and Probate Sections, American State Bar and Local Bar Associations. He has extensive experience in estate and probate practice, both office and trial.

CONRAD L. KELLENBERG, a New York lawyer, was a legal officer in the Air Force and a private practitioner in New York City before he became a law teacher. He has taught at the University of London and at the University of East Africa, as well as at Notre Dame. He has served as Director of the Notre Dame Summer Law Program in London.

DONALD P. KOMMERS is Director of the Law School's Center for Civil Rights. The author of several books and articles on civil liberties, comparative constitutional law and German law and politics, he also teaches in the Department of Government and International Studies. More recently, he has been a scholar in residence at the West German Federal Constitutional Court, and an Alexander von Humboldt Fellow in the Law School of the University of Cologne.

RITA M. KOPCZYNSKI, assistant librarian in the Center for Civil Rights, is a graduate of Saint Mary's College and holds a master's degree in Library Science from Simmons College, Boston. Former planner for the Historic Preservation Commission of South Bend and St. Joseph County, she is actively involved with the Justice and Peace Center in South Bend.



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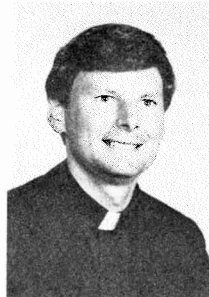
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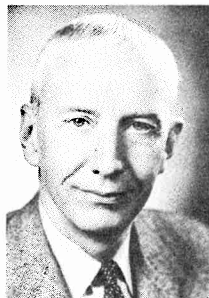
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Moots



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NORMAN KOPEC, a graduate of the University of Notre Dame and the Notre Dame Law School, was appointed judge of the St. Joseph Superior Court in 1965. He is a graduate of the National College for State Trial Judges and a teaching team member for the National Institute for Trial Advocacy. He is chief judge of a new and pioneer multiple court system for the State of Indiana which has received favorable comment from the Indiana State Bar Association, Indiana State Trial Judges Association and the Indiana Judicial Study Commission.

TANG THI THANH TRAI LE graduated from the University of Aix-Marseille, France (License en droit and Docteur en droit), the University of Chicago (Ph.D. in political science) and the Notre Dame Law School. She was professor of law at the Universities of Hue, Saigon and Dalat, dean of the Hue Law School, member of the Central Vietnam Bar and the Saigon Bar, and senior partner in an international law firm in Saigon. Her publications include *Doing Business in Vietnam: Legal and Commercial Considerations*; *Trademarks, Patents & Copyrights in Vietnam*; *India in the British Commonwealth*, and *American Policy and the Vietnamese Revolution*. Professor Le joined the Notre Dame faculty in the fall of 1977.

DAVID T. LINK, the dean, is a Notre Dame graduate and a graduate of the Notre Dame Law School. He is an Ohio and Illinois lawyer, chairman of the American Bar Association Committee on Economics of Law Practice, and a former attorney and administrator in the Internal Revenue Service. He was senior partner in a large Chicago firm before joining the faculty in 1970.

REV. MICHAEL D. McCAFFERTY, C.S.C., is a graduate of the University of Notre Dame and the Notre Dame Law School. He was a trial attorney for the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Washington, D.C., and an associate in a leading Chicago law firm. He returns to Notre Dame after having

received an LL.M. degree from the Harvard Law School.

WILLIAM O. McLEAN is a retired career Naval Officer. He holds master's degrees in school administration from Notre Dame, International Affairs from George Washington University and is a graduate of the Naval War College. He was a member of the United States Delegation in the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT) during the period 1969-72, negotiations which culminated in the nuclear arms agreements currently in effect.

PHILIP R. MOOTS is a graduate of Ohio State University and came to Notre Dame from his own law firm in Columbus, Ohio. His professional experience includes a partnership in a leading law firm in Columbus, and an executive assistant to Ohio Governor John Gilligan from 1972 to 1975. He joined Notre Dame as Director of the Center for Constitutional Studies in the fall of 1977.

EDWARD J. MURPHY came to Notre Dame from a clerkship on the Illinois Supreme Court and a law practice in Springfield, Ill. He was president of his Student Bar Association, winner of the moot court competition, and an editor of the *Illinois Law Forum* at the University of Illinois. He is co-author of *Studies in Contract Law*, a widely used casebook for first-year law students. In 1971, he served as acting dean of the Notre Dame Law School and in 1974 was director of the Summer Law Program in Japan. In 1975 he was appointed to the University's first endowed chair in law, the Thomas J. White Professorship.

JOSEPH O'MEARA was dean of the Law School for 16 years prior to his retirement in 1968. He now serves as a part-time volunteer in the St. Joseph County Legal Services Program. The University awarded Dean O'Meara an honorary doctor of laws degree in 1969.

Notre Dame Law School Faculty

Academic Year 1978-79

PHILIP F. POSTLEWAITE

graduated from University of California at Berkeley Law School in 1970 and attended New York University Graduate Tax Program receiving an LL.M. in taxation. From 1971-73 he was a member of the graduate tax faculty at New York University and taught various tax law courses. From 1973-76 he practiced law in Seattle with Bogle and Gates and had previously practiced in 1970 with Foley and Lardner in Milwaukee, Wis.

CHARLES E. RICE came to Notre Dame in 1969 after nearly a decade on the law faculty at Fordham. He is a New York lawyer and holds degrees from Holy Cross, Boston College and New York University. He was a leader in state government in New York and is the author of four books on constitutional law. He was acting associate dean of the Law School in 1970-71 and currently teaches constitutional law, torts and jurisprudence.

KENNETH F. RIPPLE came to Notre Dame from the position of Special Assistant to the Chief Justice of the United States. His earlier professional experience includes service as the Legal Officer of the U.S. Supreme Court and as an attorney in the Office of the General Counsel of International Business Machines Corporation. He also served with special distinction as an appellate attorney and as a branch head for the Judge Advocate General of the Navy. A graduate of Fordham University, he holds a law degree from the University of Virginia and an advanced degree in administrative law-economic regulation from the National Law Center of the George Washington University. He is admitted to practice in Virginia, New York and the District of Columbia. At Notre Dame he teaches constitutional law and conflict of laws and is director of the Thomas J. White Center for Law, Government and Human Rights. He is also Reporter to the Advisory Committee on Federal Appellate Rules of Procedure.

ROBERT E. RODES, JR.,

was Notre Dame's resident faculty member at the University of London for 1970-71. He is a graduate of Brown University and of the Harvard Law School and a member of the bar in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Indiana. He has written extensively on jurisprudence, ecclesiastical history and church-state relations.

RODOLPHO SANDOVAL is a graduate of San Antonio College, Texas A & I, Texas Southern School of Law, M.C.L., Notre Dame graduate school and Harvard Law School. He was editor-in-chief of the T.S.U. *Law Review* and a White House Fellow National Finalist in 1974-75 and 1978-79. He served as advisor to the Republic of Vietnam and Korea. In 1973 he worked with the Attorney General of Texas and has taught at the University of San Diego Law School in California and at the Instituto Tecnológico y Estudios Superiores De Occidente in Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico. He is on the Executive Board of the American Association of Law Schools, Minority Section. He has compiled *Sandoval's Materials on Consumer Law* and *Sandoval's Materials on Mexico-United States Comparative Commercial Law*.

JAMES H. SECKINGER is a Colorado lawyer with degrees from St. John's (Minn.), Vanderbilt and the Notre Dame Law School where he was articles editor of the *Notre Dame Lawyer*. He was a law clerk in the U.S. District Court in Denver, a Reginald Heber Smith Fellow in the Denver legal services program, and a chief deputy in the Denver district attorney's office before joining the faculty. He is on the faculty of the National Institute for Trial Advocacy and has taught in several other continuing legal education programs. He is coauthor of *Problems and Cases in Trial Advocacy*, which is widely used in both law school and continuing legal education trial advocacy courses. He is on leave for the 1978-79 academic year as a visiting professor at the Cornell Law School.



Postlewaite



Rice



Ripple



Rodes



Sandoval



Seckinger



Shaffer



Smithburn

THOMAS L. SHAFFER, a Colorado native and Indiana lawyer, was editor-in-chief of the *Notre Dame Lawyer* when he was a law student here. He was dean of the Law School from 1971 to 1975 and has served as visiting professor at U.C.L.A. and at the University of

Notre Dame Law School Faculty

Academic Year 1978-79



Soderquist



Thornton



Watkins



West

Virginia. He writes and teaches in the wills-trusts and law-psychology areas, and is a member of the Executive Committee of the Association of American Law Schools. His published books include *Death, Property, and Lawyers* (1970), *The Planning and Drafting of Wills and Trusts* (1972), and *Legal Interviewing and Counseling* (1976).

J. ERIC SMITHBURN is a graduate of Indiana University and Indiana University School of Law. A practicing Indiana attorney, he served as Marshall County Court Judge in Plymouth, Ind. for three years and taught part time at Notre Dame for one year before joining the faculty full time in 1978. He is a member of the faculties of the Indiana Judicial Center, National Judicial College and National College of Juvenile Justice located at the University of Nevada-Reno. He is a member of the Juvenile Justice Division of the Indiana Judicial Study Commission.

LARRY D. SODERQUIST is a graduate of Harvard Law School and a member of the New York Bar. He practiced corporation law with a leading Wall Street firm before joining the faculty in 1976.

PETER W. THORNTON came from New York to join the Notre Dame faculty in 1968 after teaching 22 years at his alma mater, Brooklyn Law School. He left for Florida in 1973 to become the founding dean of Nova University Law Center. He rejoined the Notre Dame faculty in 1976 and spent two years as director of the Notre Dame London Law Centre before returning to the home campus.

SUSAN E. WATKINS, staff librarian, received her J.D. from Dickinson School of Law and is a member of the Pennsylvania Bar. After working in the Contract Administration Office of International Business Machines-Federal Systems Division, she received a master's degree in librarianship from the State University of New York.

WILLIAM A. WEST, born in Scotland, graduated from King's College, London University, with LL.B. and LL.M. degrees, and is Barrister of Gray's Inn. Writer of many books and articles, he is the first professor of law and founder of law degrees at Reading University. He has taught at the Notre Dame summer program and year-round program in London since 1973. His special subjects include real property, land use planning and torts affecting land.

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