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The Dean's Report: The Law School: 1991–92 Academic Year (acting dean Fernand N. Dutile)

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Notre Dame Law School
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

Office of the Dean

September 16, 1992

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Professor Timothy O'Meara
Provost
202 Administration Building
University of Notre Dame

Dear Tim:

Enclosed is the academic year 1991-92 annual report for the Law School, along with accompanying reports for the Law Library, the National Institute for Trial Advocacy, the Thomas J. White Center of Law and Government, *The Journal of College and University Law*, the Center for Civil and Human Rights, the Notre Dame London Law Program, the London Summer 1992 Program, and the *Notre Dame Law Review*.

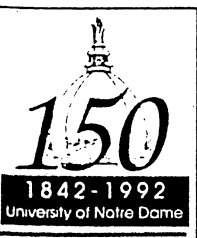
I will be pleased to provide elaboration as you may desire.

Sincerely,



Fernand N. Dutilleul
Acting Dean

kmb



Notre Dame Law School

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THE DEAN'S REPORT THE LAW SCHOOL

1991-92 ACADEMIC YEAR

Introduction

U.S. News and World Report, in its annual assessment, rated Notre Dame Law School twentieth out of 180 law schools. Despite the vulnerability of such polls, this lofty ranking reflects, at least in broad strokes, the solid esteem in which the Law School is held. This ranking spiced an already well seasoned academic year.

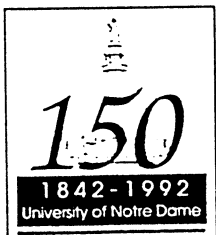
Administration

In June of 1991, Dean David T. Link assumed the presidency of the University of Notre Dame Australia. Tex Dutille became Acting Dean for the period of Dean Link's leave-of-absence. Serving as Associate Deans during this period are Carol Mooney, Roger Jacobs, William McLean and Walter Pratt. Donald Kommers (Term I) and Terry Phelps (Terms II and III) served as co-directors of the Law School's London Programme.

Faculty

The Law Faculty witnessed many changes, honors and other events during the Academic Year. Sabrina McCarthy, with degrees from the University of Chicago and Yale Law School, joined us as an Associate Professor. Jay Tidmarsh was reappointed to a second three-year term as Associate Professor. Visiting us for varying periods of time were Dean Jorge Correa and Professor Ignacio Walker, both of Chile, and Dean Geoffrey Walker of the University of Queensland in Australia.

Joe Thomas was promoted to Associate Librarian. The Class of 1992 bestowed its "Distinguished Teacher of the Year" award on Douglas Kmiec. Queen Elizabeth II designated Aubrey Diamond, the co-director of our London Programme, a "Queen's Counsel"; Aubrey is but the second academic to be so honored. Charles Rice (Franciscan University of Steubenville) and Judge Kenneth F. Ripple (George Washington University) both garnered honorary degrees.



On a less happy note, John Attanasio left the Faculty to assume the Deanship at the St. Louis University Law School. Peter Thornton and Granville Cleveland both retired.

Students

The Law School received over 3,600 applications for the 175 seats in the 1991 entering class. The median grade-point-average of our entering class was 3.4; the median performance of class members on the Law School Admission Test reached the 90th percentile.

Justice Anthony Kennedy of the U.S. Supreme Court visited the Law School to preside over our Moot Court's Final Argument. Our Barristers Team won the Midwest Regionals. In the Central Regional of the Jessup International Moot Court Competition, Notre Dame's Team secured the runner-up position, its legal brief took second place, and Brian Alexander placed third among individual speakers. Thirteen law students, sponsored by the Legal Aid Clinic and the Center for Civil and Human Rights, spent ten days in Miami processing applications for refugee status of Haitians who had reached the United States. Marty Loesch, of our LL.M. Program, won the Alumni Association's Distinguished Student Award, given on the basis of academic achievement and service to both University and community.

General

During this year, the University Administration agreed to a permanent budget line for the Law School's Legal Aid Clinic. Moreover, new premises, located at the corner of Howard and St. Peter Streets, were purchased for the Clinic's operation. These premises will more than triple the Clinic's current space. One office will be retained in the Law Building for use as a liaison point for the Clinic. Finally, the Development Office secured a major endowment for the Clinic.

A new S.J.D. program earned approval both from the University and from the American Bar Association. In a separate matter, the ABA extended until 1994 our variance from its rule prohibiting full-year programs abroad. In the interim, the ABA will re-examine the entire question of credit for foreign study.

In September, the Law School hosted a Law School Sesquicentennial Symposium, "Notre Dame: a Catholic Law School in America." The center for Civil and Human Rights and the *Notre Dame Law Review* co-sponsored a symposium entitled, "Theories of Conflict Resolution." The Center also secured a \$65,000 grant for the translation of the Report of the Chilean National Commission on Truth and Reconciliation. A lively Lecture Series brought to the Law School distinguished academic and public figures, including Gov. Robert Casey of Pennsylvania. The Law School participated in

the ABA's CEELI (Central and East European Law Initiative) Program; Notre Dame and its "sister law school", the University of Gdansk, Poland, exchanged visits of their deans, library materials and ideas.

The 1991-92 academic year also saw the introduction of annual reviews of untenured Faculty by the Promotions Committee; a mentor system for untenured Faculty; a Monthly Faculty Colloquium; a monthly newsletter -- *NDLS Update*; an Appreciation Reception for the several hundred lawyers who annually participate, without fee, in various Law School activities; an Appreciation Breakfast for students working in the Law Building during the Summer; and funding for both the Krupnick and Barrett Awards for Trial Advocacy.

Priorities

With the Law School Clinic now on firm footing, three principal financial needs remain. First, student financial aid must be increased a) to reduce the burdensome debt that too often prevents our graduates from assuming public-interest and other less remunerative positions; b) to make the Law School accessible to more students from middle- and lower-income families; and c) to promote racial and ethnic diversity within our student body.

Second, the Law School Library requires a dramatic infusion of funds in order to countervail the increases in costs and the explosion in communications it daily faces. Almost as essential is a concerted effort by all law-school libraries, through regionalization, cooperation, technology and the like, to attack systemically a burgeoning demand for funds and space that cannot continue indefinitely, even at the most prosperous schools.

Finally, support for Faculty scholarship must increase. Inflation has eroded the "summer stipend." Moreover, the Law School cannot yet provide research assistants to Faculty members during the Summer, the period during which such assistants are most needed. (The attached statements, prepared by Professor Joseph P. Bauer and Janis Johnston, Acting Director of the Law Library, for the Faculty's meeting with Father Malloy, elaborate upon these three priorities).

Monk, thank you for coming here, and for giving us the opportunity to discuss our views about the Law School and the University with you.

I believe that the classic definition, distinguishing between an optimist and a pessimist, is that the optimist sees the glass as half full, while the pessimist views it as half empty. Let me say that my view of the Law School -- and I want to stress that what I am going to say is my own view, and that I do not purport to represent a corporate position for all my colleagues -- is that the state of the Law School is far better than half full. While in my comments this afternoon I will give more attention to our needs, I do not want to lose sight of the many strengths of this institution. I can say with confidence that all the faculty is very proud of the Law School, and that this is an institution in which the entire University can take genuine pride.

Shortly after I came to Notre Dame nearly twenty years ago, I came across something called the Gorman Report, purporting to evaluate all the 150 or so ABA accredited law schools. On that list, Notre Dame was ranked 33rd. While that is certainly nothing to be ashamed of, shortly after Dave Link assumed the deanship, he met with Father Hesburgh, to discuss the steps that would have to be taken to bring Notre Dame into the ranks of the best law schools in the country. I need not rehearse for you all the changes at the Law School since 1975. The increase in the size of the faculty, our recent building addition and the many changes wrought in the library with the arrival of Roger Jacobs are only three of the more

visible. And, as you probably know, these steps have enabled the Law School to continue moving ahead. In the most recent U.S. News & World Report survey -- and I am as familiar with its many deficiencies as most legal educators -- Notre Dame was ranked 20th among the now almost 175 ABA accredited law schools. The point, of course, is not the precision of the rankings, but rather, as the mathematicians say, the relative position and the vector. Not only has the quality of our students, faculty, library, facilities and overall education improved, but this situation is being recognized around the country.

I do think some highlighting of some of our strengths is helpful. I have mentioned the building addition; we now have one of the finest, and most comfortable, facilities for teaching law in the country. Janis Johnston will focus particularly on the library and its needs; I too want to state my concerns about the library, but also to note how much better it has become. Our student body is excellent. Once again this year, we had more than 3500 applications for the 175 seats in the entering class, or about a 21/1 ratio. These students had about a 3.4 median GPA, and were in the top 10% of the LSAT nationally. And, without tooting our horn too much, I think our faculty is accomplished both in the classroom and as scholars; even more noteworthy, the recent additions to our faculty are outstanding. Our ability to hire people like Jack Pratt, Alan Gunn, Bob Blakey and Gerry Bradley away from places like Duke, Cornell and Illinois, is particular testimony to the fact that we must be doing something right here. Finally, after

much struggle, our clinical program is finally on track. We have two excellent full-time faculty and will soon be moving into much larger physical facilities, so that we now offer both our students the opportunity for closely supervised clinical education, while offering desperately needed legal services to members of the Notre Dame and South Bend communities. All of these improvements could not have been accomplished solely by the people who work in this building, and therefore we are grateful for the support of the Administration and of many of our loyal alumni.

Last, but certainly not least, many of us believe that there are important, but intangible, qualities about the Law School. There is a spirit of community among the students and faculty, fostered by a dedication to our common enterprise and nurtured by the values of the University, which we feel make Notre Dame a special place to teach and work.

Now, a look at the portion of the glass which still needs filling. On the occasion of the most recent ABA/AALS joint site inspection visit during the 1987-88 school year, the Law School faculty engaged in an extensive and thoughtful self-study process. The final result of that was a document, which we shared with the University administration and with the inspection team, which identified our three most serious needs. In order, they were student financial aid; library development; and faculty support. My own belief is that these three areas continue to be our most serious needs, and still in that same order. Let me discuss them that way.

Although we identified student financial aid needs as our number one problem five years ago, if anything it has only gotten worse. Back in 1987, when our tuition had just barely broken the \$10,000 barrier, approximately 10% of the total cost of tuition for the student body taken as a whole was accounted for by financial aid. By comparison, in that year, the law schools within the peer group identified by the University administration gave financial aid of about 16½% of total tuition costs.

This year, when our tuition has risen by more than 50%, to more than \$15,000, the share of total tuition offset by financial aid remains stalled at 10%, but naturally of a substantially larger tuition bill. As a result, substantial numbers of our students graduate with debts of \$50,000 or more. Just a few weeks ago, I was discussing this problem with one of my summer research assistants, who had also done his undergraduate work here at Notre Dame. He estimates that by the time he graduates in two years, he will have loans of about \$75,000. That sum -- which is as much as a typical mortgage on a house -- will, no doubt, saddle him with debt for many years to come.

Unfortunately, it continues to be the case that the University budget makes absolutely no provision for financial aid for law students, with the exception of a few tuition waivers for students from Third World countries, and even these are primarily for LL.M. students. Our only source of student support is external -- contributions we receive from our annual fundraising drive and endowment income from earlier major donations. Perhaps one reason

for the present policy is misinformation -- the erroneous belief that external fellowship funds are available to law students in the same way they are available to graduate students in other parts of the University.

I fear, however, that another reason for this University response is the perception that lawyers make so much money after graduation that law students can afford to take out loans and incur massive debt. I believe this is incorrect for several reasons. As even casual readers now know, the employment situation for lawyers has greatly deteriorated. (Many non-lawyers might say it's about time, but that's another question.) Not only have law firms cut back drastically on the number of graduates being hired, but many firms are letting go of associates and even partners, compounding the scramble for the fewer available positions. Second, many of our students come to Notre Dame full of idealism and a desire to be of public service, and we try to instill or reinforce those values in all our students. But, government and public interest jobs pay far less than private employment; a student saddled with tens of thousands of dollars in debt is forced to make an employment decision based on economic necessity rather than the one she, or we, would prefer.

I have a few modest suggestions. Some specific line must be created in our budget, using University money, for financial aid. If that requires channeling the tuition from the wealthy to those more in need, so be it. But, if the Robin Hood approach is anathema, at a minimum the recent commitments to student financial

aid, made in other areas of the University, must be extended to the Law School. As the most glaring example. It was announced that the proceeds of the NBC contract were to go to student scholarships. As far as I am aware, none of that money has yet come to the Law School. The contract generates \$7 million per year. Since we have about 5% of the student body in the University, why have we not received that fraction of the scholarship funds? As I figure it, even if only the income on the annual payment of \$7 million is actually spent, with the rest being plowed back into endowment, based on a 6% return per year, that is a total of \$400,000 in scholarship funds last year, \$800,000 this year, and \$1.2 million next year. Five percent would mean \$20,000 for Law School students last year, \$40,000 this year, and so on. Simple fairness should dictate no less. I do not want to be presumptuous, and suggest how the funds for student financial aid should be raised or allocated. But, I emphasize what we said in 1987: Student financial aid is our most serious need, and the need is growing.

Our second need is in the library. As I said, I'll leave that area for Janis Johnston.

Our third identified area of need in 1987 was faculty support. I am not going to ask for larger raises or a bigger salary, although if you want to announce that today, I doubt that you'd have too many objections. Rather, the self-study identified related areas which are more crucial to enhancing the quantity and quality of faculty scholarship as well as improving teaching, and

I'd like to address a few of those this afternoon. You may not recall the situation in the Law School when Dave Link assumed the deanship. Since our salaries were very low, we ran a summer school which attracted our faculty who needed the additional money to make ends meet. This was damaging in at least three ways. Students who went to summer school graduated in $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, resulting in lost tuition revenue for the University. Faculty who taught during the summer -- and a typical load was 12-15 classroom hours per week -- were often burned out from continual teaching, and their classroom performances grew stale. And, most important, obviously persons teaching all the time had no time to do research and writing. Dave Link was able to strike a deal with Father Burtchael which was good all around. The summer school was eliminated, and students had to study here a full three years to graduate. In lieu of the teaching salary, faculty were offered a stipend of \$5000, on the condition that they engage in scholarship during the summer. People who had not written an article in ten years started writing again, and our faculty has never been so productive. But, while inflation and the consumer price index have probably risen 300% since 1976, the \$5000 amount has been raised only once, to \$5500, where it is stuck today. Appropriate adjustments in this stipend need to be made, to restore its original purpose and value.

Other areas of faculty support need include research assistants during the summer and the creation of a real sabbatical program. While moneys exist in our budget for student research assistants during the regular school year, there is no money in the

budget for RA's during the summer. Is it not ironic that at the very time of year for which these stipends exist to induce scholarship, the only way a faculty member can hire a research assistant during the summer is to use money out of his or her own pocket?

Obviously the most important way to foster scholarship is to give faculty members an extended period during which they are relieved of teaching responsibilities -- translated, a sabbatical semester. As you may know, I have just finished a wonderful sabbatical this past spring, during which I worked as a law clerk with two federal judges. But, this was my first sabbatical here, and this is the beginning of my 20th year at Notre Dame. Even worse, there are colleagues of mine who have been at Notre Dame even longer, and they still have never had a sabbatical. Compared to the other law schools to which we want to be compared, this is nothing short of embarrassing. At present, the only way any faculty member can get a sabbatical is if we scramble to find other people here who are willing to take over his or her course on a temporary basis. I would suggest that steps be taken to establish a regular sabbatical program in the Law School, and I realize that this means only one thing -- more money, for one or more faculty positions, which will not be filled by a new person, but rather will be used to hire visitors to fill the needs of the faculty members who have sabbatical leave. These kinds of steps will enhance the quantity and quality of both scholarship and teaching, with important benefits to the University and to our students.

Monk, I want to thank you again for coming here, and for your patience in listening to my comments. As I said earlier, this is an excellent institution, and I am very pleased to be a part of it. We welcome your assistance, in joining in a partnership to make it even better. All of us here would be eager to hear your comments, as well as to answer any questions you may have.

State of the Law Library

Thank you Tex; Father Malloy: I am pleased to have this opportunity to report to you on the law library:

In order to place the library's accomplishments and needs in perspective I want to briefly make a few comparisons.

First I think it is very important to compare the law library we have today with our law library of six to seven years ago. To put it mildly our development has been dramatic. Since 1986 we have doubled the collection size, tripled the number of staff, and expanded services enormously. I am pleased to report that we have moved from having a library that was obviously inadequate to having a library that can support the basic needs of our faculty and students.

If you compare our library today with our peer institutions, it is fair to say that while we have made progress in certain areas, we still are far behind our peer libraries in collection strength. What this means is that we do not have the coverage and depth of research materials that inspire and support extensive research efforts. Our journal students report to us that our collection lacks materials utilized by scholars at other institutions to write articles that are published in the Notre Dame Law Review. Clearly, our faculty members do not have the library resources available to them that faculty at our peer schools have. Out of 176 accredited law schools, Notre Dame ranks 60th in number of titles held.

The final comparison I want to make is to contrast our

library today with the library we will have a few years in the future--unless our funding situation improves. This year, due to the ending of a generous gift extending over a 5 year period, the law library's acquisitions budget is 3% less than last year's. The price of library materials has sky-rocketed (we are anticipating another 15-20% increase this year in prices) and certainly no library has been able to keep pace with these incredible increases. But even with everyone experiencing high prices, we are now in a situation of falling behind at a faster rate because most other law libraries received at least some increase in their materials budget this year. Last spring we canceled 4% of our serial titles and reduced the purchase of new books by 45%. This year we will have to continue to cancel titles and keep new title purchases at a reduced level.

At one time new technologies were heralded as alternatives to escalating acquisitions budgets. Unfortunately, that has not proven to be the case, our experience has been that while new technologies afford many advantages they are additions to instead of replacements for the traditional book format. Our information budget now must bear the cost of both the old and new technologies. Supplying information has become more expensive not less. As a consequence of these factors we are seeing the very real gains made by this library over the past years being eroded.

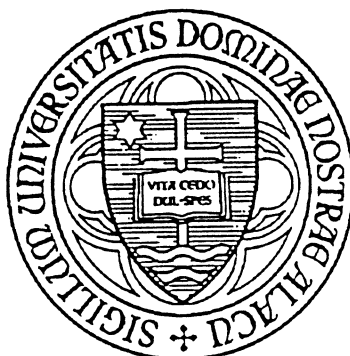
Additionally, we will face space problems. Because of the purchase of the Chicago Bar Association collection we will reach maximum shelving capacity much more quickly than was anticipated

when the recent addition was finished, and we are without funding to undertake preservation activities necessary to insure the survival of older portions of the collection.

I don't want to paint a picture of total gloom. On the positive side, we are very near to the optimum staffing level we targeted for the library. At this moment we are still able to offer quality library services to our patrons. But without additional funding, our library has peaked, and our ability to support faculty and student research will steadily decline. For all the accomplishments of the past several years, we must now face the fact that we are no longer growing but are now headed back toward the law library of the mid-1980's--a library grossly inadequate to support the mission of this law school. The bottom line is that we are in real need of funds added to our base budget either from the University or through an endowment. We need a funding commitment that will allow us to sustain the basic collection we have built and to support at least modest growth for the future.

**KRESGE LIBRARY
NOTRE DAME LAW SCHOOL**

**ANNUAL REPORT
1991 - 1992**



July 10, 1992

KRESGE LAW LIBRARY ANNUAL REPORT 1991-1992

The progress of the Law Library during the past year can best be described as one of contrast. On one hand, overall service remained at a very high level and many of the significant quantitative measures of library development were enhanced. At the same time, the appearance of an increasing number of significant new publications and spiraling increases in unit costs, without commensurate development of financial resources, resulted in retrenchment in certain key areas and, if not ameliorated, portend even further restrictions on collection development.

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

In an attempt to eliminate repetitive labor intensive processes, provide better control of serials and acquisitions activities, and offer data important for collection development decisions, the Technical Services staff, led by Associate Director Janis Johnston began the year by installing the Innovacq Automated Serials Control System. This state-of-the-art subsystem was designed in and for law libraries and has become the system of choice in almost all law schools. Applying the system required conversion of all paper serial records into machine readable form and major reorganization of work flow. By year's end 61 percent of all records had been converted surpassing the goal set for the year. This effort has led the department to be significantly more efficient than expected with its full potential as yet untapped. These accomplishments are largely attributable to the energy of Rebecca Brothers, assisted by Debra Fox and Phyllis Strom.

Total volume count including both hard bound and microform equivalent volumes reached over 320,000. The approximately 21,000 volumes added to the collection included 9,500 from the Chicago Bar Association purchase, 8,100 microform volume equivalents, and just under 3,900 new books. While the 9,500 CBA volumes added represents less than 10 percent of the total number of volumes in storage, it still substantially met the year's goal. Nearly 5,100 new titles were added, an increase of 34 percent over the previous year. Led by Assistant Librarian Joseph Thomas, the cataloging staff of Barbara Ritty, Ed Huff, Kara O'Leary and Florence Klecka made major strides in providing bibliographic access to the collection.

Unfortunately, by the end of the first quarter, it was recognized that anticipated cost increases of 12 to 15 percent had been underestimated. Actual inflationary figures were much closer to 20 percent. This was particularly true for serials expenditures which represent nearly 85 percent of all law library costs. It

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became clear that with the 8 percent increase in the University's book allocation, and even more modest returns on University endowment, extraordinary measures had to be taken to balance the budget. The law school responded with a special one-time grant, but further reduction of \$30,000 had to be made. A vigorous retrenchment program resulted in the elimination of 291 serial subscriptions and a 12 percent reduction in monograph expenditures. Time saved by the reductions in acquisitions was more than exhausted by the additional time required to evaluate and cancel 4 percent of the library's serial collection.

The year ahead anticipates the conversion of all manual records to machine readable form, the acceleration of a number of retrospective conversion projects, the systematic review of the government depository collection, and the continued processing of the Chicago Bar Association materials with the specific goal of integrating all useful, non-duplicate serial titles.

CIRCULATION SERVICES

The circulation department, available just under 100 hours per week, is the contact point for a host of library services. Under the direction of Assistant Librarian Carmela Kinslow with able assistance from Rebecca Carlton and Kenneth Kinslow, the department continued its intensive support of students, faculty and secondary patron groups. Regular circulation increased 21 percent to 9,024 transactions and reserve circulation increased 19 percent to just over 13,100 items. Microfiche collection use increased 7 percent with 3,389 refilings noted. Although the number of video tapes placed on reserve this academic year increased, a 12 percent decrease in video programs transmitted was experienced. Faculty requests for transmissions were up 23 percent to 155 requests, but student requests were down 12 percent to 355 requests. Interlibrary loans continued to be used extensively to augment the holdings of the collection with 1426 items being borrowed. In turn, the Kresge Law Library contributed to the needs of other libraries by loaning 1012 items. The 2438 interlibrary loan transactions represented a 20 percent increase over the previous year.

Shelving statistics, which provide some continuing comparative measure of internal use of collections, increased 5 percent to 74,050 items reshelved. Document delivery service continued to be popular with 2,767 items being retrieved or copied and then delivered directly to faculty offices, a nearly 62 percent increase. The circulation department's copying services also increased this year to 32,179 copies up 12 percent over the previous year. Telefax services were in strong demand with 5,116 messages sent and received, a yearly growth of 25 percent.

A continuing concern with materials requested by patrons that are not on

the shelf (NOS) must be noted. This year 130 searches were initiated to find items NOS, an increase of 21 percent over the previous year. While fully 75 percent of those searches ultimately turned up the missing item, they were often recovered long after the patron's need had ended. When materials are NOS and cannot be found after a diligent search, the circulation department frequently resorts to interlibrary loans incurring additional costs to the library and delays for the patron.

The circulation department's significance as an information provider is also noted. During the year the department responded to 10,217 requests for information ranging from simple directional questions to in-depth queries that could only be handled by an experienced and talented staff. Since nearly 30 percent of these questions were answered in the evening and on weekends, much credit must be given to library associate Ken Kinslow, the library's long time evening and weekend supervisor.

RESEARCH SERVICES

As in the past year, librarian Dwight King served as head of the research department. He, with associate librarians Patti Ogden and Lucy Payne, provided energetic, imaginative and experienced, reference, research and teaching services to the law school. Department assistant, Chevelle Williams, performed a wide range of creative supportive functions.

By responding to 2,284 research requests, a yearly increase of 12 percent, the department clearly maintained its extremely high service levels. Law student and faculty questions represented 69 percent of the requests received. Faculty requests decreased by 19 percent to 493 requests but student demand went to 918 requests an increase of 22 percent. Some explanations for the decline in faculty requests included the loss of the library's heaviest user to administrative responsibilities, increased direct use of WESTLAW and LEXIS by faculty, and the transfer of computer responsibilities from a research librarian to the newly established position of computer coordinator.

Notre Dame faculty and students outside the law school generated 18 percent of the total questions received, a three percent increase over the previous year. An additional 20 percent of incoming queries came from those outside the university community. These requests showed a one percent decline over the previous year with the vast majority of these questions being answered in the range of 0-15 minutes. The library continues to conclude that the good will achieved in responding to these questions more than offsets the associated staff costs.

One of the goals of the previous year was to integrate CD-ROM sources into

the work of the department. Unfortunately, very few CD-ROM products on the market have proved to be useful to the Kresge Law Library. Considering the marginal utility of many of the products, it was concluded that significant additional CD-ROMs could not be justified. Research staff will, however, continue to monitor CD-ROM product offerings being alert for items of significant benefit. The research department achieved great success in using software products to improve the design and appearance of many of its products. The attractiveness and general appeal of these products has been widely noted.

Offering computer assisted legal research training to the student body continues to be a major activity of the legal research staff. First semester training in limited CALR databases was achieved. Basic training held in January and February reached the majority of the student body. Advanced training sessions for large numbers of second and third year students was accomplished. In all, the research department arranged over 500 hours of training beyond that required in the first year moot court program. By involving student and vendor instructors, the department was able to maximize training opportunities. The availability of WESTLAW and LEXIS, the two major CALR sources, and the training provided by the research staff resulted in 8,861 hours of CALR usage, an increase of 52 percent over the previous year.

Throughout the year librarians continued to address the research needs of journal staff members and other student groups by offering nearly a dozen special research programs. In conjunction with faculty, they also offered lectures devoted to research requirements of particular subject fields. The department continued to participate in the library's collection development efforts. However, in the third and fourth quarter, with retrenchment being the order of the day, librarians had to spend much time deciding which sources to cancel. Concern is expressed that continuation of these budgetary limitations will ultimately result in the lack of adequate sources and impede the department's ability to offer excellent reference and research services.

COMPUTING SERVICES

Over time the library has been called upon to exert some responsibility in the management of law school computer services. The increasing utility of these systems to faculty, students and staff alike made it apparent, however, that there was little likelihood of meeting support requirements without more active involvement of a computer specialist. Consequently, at the beginning of the year the Office of University Computing detailed Jeff Morgan to the law school as its first computer coordinator on a 4/5 time basis. This decision has resulted in a new significant asset. The coordinator has made constructive contributions to the acquisition and maintenance of hardware and software, has assisted the library and

the law school in the design and application of computing systems, and serves as the law school's liaison to the Office of University Computing on many matters. The coordinator was directly instrumental in maximizing a gift of \$7,500 from the Cord Foundation to substantially improve the student computer lab. This lab now has eighteen PC workstations and three laser printers. The computer coordinator is essential to assessing the needs and affecting those developments that are necessary to satisfy the continued use of computers by the entire law school. It is expected that these requirements will become even more significant and demanding in the future.

LIBRARY FACULTY AND STAFF

The year began with a library complement of 19-4/5 FTEs; eight faculty, eleven support staff, and 4/5 professional and technical. Kenneth Kreps, a long time volunteer added 1/2 FTE to the library complement. During the year we mourned the loss of Mr. Kreps who died after a short illness. He will, however, be remembered in the Kreps Library Service Award which is made each year to an outstanding student worker. Esther Batten retired in May after twenty years of service and Phyllis Strom retired in June after fifteen years of service. Ed Huff announced his resignation in June to accept a faculty position at the Suffolk Law School. In May, assistant librarian Granville Cleveland announced his retirement and was notified of his promotion to emeritus status. With nearly 24 years of service to the library, law school and university, Granville's departure will result in an immense vacancy. He has truly been a major figure in the law school's history. The professional contributions of Joseph Thomas were recognized by the university as he was promoted to the rank of Associate Librarian. Florence Klecka, who had worked as a temporary on the CBA project, was engaged as a permanent replacement for one of the retirement created vacancies. Further details of the staff's marked achievements are set out in the reports of the respective departments.

ADMINISTRATION

The library continued to work through its departmental structure with the department heads meeting weekly to discuss and decide issues and priorities facing the library. Summary reports of these meetings are circulated to all library staff for their information and commentary. They are also made available to law school deans. Rosie Kincaid, secretary to the law library, provided the library, law school and university with her substantial computing talent. In addition to serving as an informal consultant on WordPerfect software to all those within the law school building, she was engaged by the Office of University Computing on several occasions to provide formal instruction in this software.

Granville Cleveland, assistant director for student employment and assistant librarian, located and hired the students who provide thousands of hours of library assistance. He also personally directed and supervised the law school's audio-visual services activity in support of the substantial law school use of these technologies.

GOALS DURING THE FORTHCOMING YEAR

The library will maintain the quality of its established circulation and research services while continuing the efforts to develop collection resources and establish bibliographic control of our yet unprocessed and unconverted backlogs. The challenge of acquiring and maintaining the collection will be significant without the infusion of additional financial resources. At the same time, loss of four staff members whose cumulative experience exceeded 70 years will require substantial effort in finding and training replacements. However, with a core of experienced faculty and staff and the continued support of the law school, the university and the library's many benefactors we look forward to meeting the challenges that lie ahead.

Roger F. Jacobs
Professor of Law
Associate Dean



NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR TRIAL ADVOCACY

August 7, 1992

Notre Dame Law School
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556-6500
(219) 239-6322
FAX: (219) 239-5256

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To: Dean William McLean

From: James H. Seckinger
Director and Professor of Law

Re: Report on NITA for Calendar Year 1991

I. NITA Programs Conducted in 1991 and 1990

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1990</u>
Number of Programs	82	62
Number of Students	3,368	2,624
Number of Faculty	1,587	1,438

II. NEW PROGRAMS IN 1991

A. New NITA Programs

In 1991, NITA inaugurated the following programs, which were run solely by NITA.

- (1) Case Western Deposition Program
Case Western School of Law
Cleveland, Ohio
- (2) Pacific Deposition Program
California Western School of Law
San Diego, California
- (3) Southern Deposition Program
Southern Methodist University
School of Law
Dallas, Texas
- (4) Western Deposition Program
Golden Gate University
School of Law
San Francisco, California
- (5) Chicago Expert Testimony Program
Northwestern University School of Law
Chicago, Illinois

II. NEW PROGRAMS IN 1991 (cont.)

A. New NITA Programs (cont.)

- (6) D.C. Expert Testimony Program
Embassy Row Hotel
Washington, D.C.
- (7) San Diego Special Deposition Skills and
Expert Testimony Program
Town & Country Hotel
San Diego, California
- (8) Bankruptcy Litigation Skills
Dallas-Ft. Worth Hilton
Dallas, Texas
- (9) Virginia Appellate Advocacy Program
University of Richmond Law School
Richmond, Virginia

B. New In-House and Co-Sponsored Programs

New consulting clients -- the following organizations utilized NITA's consulting services for the first time in 1991:

- (1) Alabama Defense Lawyers Association
Birmingham, Alabama
Co-Sponsored Trial Advocacy Program
- (2) Baker & Botts
Houston, Texas
In-House Deposition & Trial Advocacy Programs
- (3) Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Washington, D.C.
Deposition Program
- (4) Department of Justice
Aurora, Colorado
Teacher Training Program
- (5) Federal Trade Commission
Washington, D.C.
Motion Practice Program
- (6) Hopkins & Sutter
Washington, D.C.
Deposition Program
- (7) Manta & Welge
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Deposition Program
- (8) Office of Thrift Supervision
Washington, D.C.
Trial Advocacy & Expert Testimony Programs

II. NEW PROGRAMS IN 1991 (cont.)

New In-House and Co-Sponsored Programs (cont.)

- (9) Ohio State Legal Services
Columbus, Ohio
Co-Sponsored Teacher Training Program
- (10) State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.
Bloomington, Illinois, Ann Arbor, Michigan,
Phoenix, Arizona, and Atlanta, Georgia
- (11) Travelers Insurance Company
Hartford, Connecticut
Trial Advocacy Program

III. REPORT ON NITA PROGRAMS

The NITA Programs are conducted exclusively by NITA. Every aspect of the programs, from admissions to evaluations, are managed by NITA personnel.

The NITA Programs that were conducted in 1991:

- 1. National Session
2-Week Trial Advocacy Program
- 2. 14 NITA Regional Programs
11-14 Day Trial Advocacy Programs
- 3. 5 Advanced Programs
6-Day Trial Advocacy Program
- 4. 10 Deposition Programs
3-Day Deposition Skills Program
- 5. 2 Negotiation Programs
3-Day Negotiation Skills Program
- 6. 3 Teacher Training Programs
2-Day Teaching Skills Program
- 7. 1 Motion Practice Program
3-Day Motion Skills Program
- 8. 3 Expert Testimony Program
3-Day Expert Testimony Skills Program
- 9. 1-Bankruptcy Program
5-Day Bankruptcy Skills Program
- 10. 1-Appellate Advocacy Program
3-Day Appellate Advocacy Skills Program
- 11. Total of 41 Programs

IV. REPORT ON IN-HOUSE PROGRAMS AND CO-SPONSORED PROGRAMS

In 1991, NITA conducted training programs for the following law firms and government agencies:

1. Alabama Defense Lawyers Association
Trial Advocacy Program
Birmingham, Alabama
2. American Board of Trial Advocates
2 Trial Advocacy Programs
Los Angeles, California
3. Arthur Andersen
2 Expert Witness Programs
St. Charles, Illinois
4. Atlanta Bar Association
Trial Advocacy Program
Atlanta, Georgia
5. Baker & Botts
Deposition and Trial Advocacy Programs
Houston, Texas
6. Brown & Bain
Deposition Program
Phoenix, Arizona
7. Cincinnati Bar Association
Trial Advocacy Program
Cincinnati, Ohio
8. Commodity Futures Trading Commission
2 Deposition Programs
Washington, D.C.
9. Department of Justice
Teacher Training Program
Aurora, Colorado
10. Federal Trade Commission
Motion Practice Program
Washington, D.C.
11. Fish & Neave
2 Deposition Programs
New York, New York
12. Fried, Frank, Harris, et al.
Trial Advocacy Program
New York, New York
13. Georgetown CLE Institute
Trial Advocacy Program
Washington, D.C.

IV. REPORT ON IN-HOUSE PROGRAMS AND CO-SPONSORED PROGRAMS (cont.)

14. Hopkins & Sutter
Deposition Program
Washington, D.C.
15. Indiana CLE Forum
Trial Skills Workshop
Indianapolis, Indiana
16. Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue
1 Advanced Deposition Program
1 Trial Advocacy Program
Cleveland, Ohio
17. Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays & Handler
Trial Advocacy Program
New York, New York
18. Lyon & Lyon
Trial Advocacy Program
Palm Springs, California
19. Manta & Welge
Deposition Program
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
20. Mayer, Brown & Platt
Deposition Program
Chicago, Illinois
21. Office of Thrift Supervision
Trial Advocacy Program
Expert Testimony Program
Washington, D.C.
22. Ohio State Legal Services
Teacher Training Program
Columbus, Ohio
23. O'Melveny & Myers
Deposition Program
Los Angeles, California
24. Oppenheimer, Wolff & Donnelly
Trial Advocacy Program
Minneapolis, Minnesota
25. Price Waterhouse
2 Expert Witness Programs
Los Angeles, California & Princeton, New Jersey
26. Robins, Kaplan, Miller & Ciresi
Trial Advocacy Program
Minneapolis, Minnesota

IV. REPORT ON IN-HOUSE PROGRAMS AND CO-SPONSORED PROGRAMS (cont.)

27. Schulte, Roth & Zabel
Deposition Program
New York, New York
28. Skadden, Arps, et al.
Deposition Program
New York, New York
29. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.
4 Advocacy Before Trial Programs
Bloomington, Illinois, Ann Arbor, Michigan, Phoenix,
Arizona, and Atlanta, Georgia
30. Travelers Insurance Company
Trial Advocacy Program
Hartford, Connecticut

V. REPORT ON NITA PUBLICATIONS

A. New Books for 1991

Depositions Text (no official title yet)

Indiana Trial Advocacy Program, Problems in Trial Advocacy,
1st ed.

Teacher's Manual for Indiana Trial Advocacy Program,
Problems in Trial Advocacy, 1st ed.

NITA Problems in Evidence, 1st ed.

Teacher's Manual for NITA Problems in Evidence, 1st ed.

Advanced Deposition Practice: Damages and Expert Testimony,
Vending Operator v. Nita Department of Transportation,
Materials for the Barrister's Law Firm (A's), 1st ed.

Advanced Deposition Practice: Damages and Expert Testimony,
Vending Operator v. Nita Department of Transportation,
Materials for the Barrister's Law Firm (B's) 1st ed.

Advanced Deposition Practice: Damages and Expert Testimony,
Vending Operator v. Nita Department of Transportation,
Faculty Materials, 1st ed.

In Re: Cooperman, 1st ed. (ethics case file)

In Re: Masters, 1st ed. (ethics case file)

The Use, Misuse and Abuse of Expert Witnesses: Dealing with
Experts from Discovery through Summation

Teaching Notes for In Re: Cooperman, 1st ed.

A. New Books for 1991 (cont.)

Teaching Notes for In Re: Masters, 1st ed.

Donovan v. Barkley, 1st ed. (ethics case file)

3-part set, Federal Rules of Evidence/Fed. Rules of Civil
Procedure/Fed. Rules of Evidence with Objections

Law Library Guide

Cases and Materials on Evidence, 1st ed.

Trial Advocacy: Methods and Analysis, 1st ed.

Presenting Expert Testimony, 1st ed.

Developing Deposition Skills, Fisher v. Yankee Doodle,
Materials for (A's), 1st ed.

Developing Deposition Skills, Fisher v. Yankee Doodle,
Materials for (B's), 1st ed. (State Farm In-House)

Developing Deposition Skills, Fisher v. Yankee Doodle,
Faculty Materials, 1st ed. (State Farm In-House)

Developing Deposition Skills, BMI v. Minicom, Materials for
(A's), Revised 2nd ed.

Developing Deposition Skills, BMI v. Minicom, Materials for
(B's), Revised 2nd ed.

Developing Deposition Skills, BMI v. Minicom, Faculty
Materials, Revised 2nd ed.

Problems and Cases in Bankruptcy Litigation, Draft Edition

In Re: Haight, Draft Edition

In Re: Apartments-R-Us, Draft Edition

In Re: Rubino, Inc., Draft Edition

In Re: Grooton, case file, 1st ed.

Closing Argument (Seckinger)

Problems and Cases in Trial Advocacy, NITA Programs Edition,
1st ed.

Teacher's Manual for Problems and Cases in Trial Advocacy,
NITA Programs Edition, 1st ed.

Problems and Cases in Trial Advocacy, Law Firms Edition,
1st ed.

V. REPORT ON NITA PUBLICATIONS

A. New Books for 1991 (cont.)

Teacher's Manual for Problems and Cases in Trial Advocacy,
Law Firms Edition, 1st ed.

Problems and Cases in Trial Advocacy, CLE Edition, revised
5th ed., Vol.I Problems

Problems and Cases in Trial Advocacy, CLE Edition, Revised
5th ed., Vol.II Cases

Problems and Cases in Trial Advocacy, CLE Edition, Revised
5th ed., Teacher's Manual

Rules and Procedures for Full Trials, 4th ed.

NITA General Jury Instructions, 5th ed.

Geraghty Advanced Case File

Instructor's Manual for Trial Evidence: Making & Meeting
Objections

Winning Appeals: Effective Legal Writing and the Appellate
Process, 1st ed.

Federal Rules of Evidence, as amended to December 1, 1991

C. New Materials Available on Videotape for 1991

Trial Evidence -- Making & Meeting Objections, 4 Videotape
Series. 62 Direct and Cross Examination Vignettes.

NITA Method and Effective Teaching Techniques, 2 Videotapes,
James H. Seckinger.

D. Catalogs (attached)

JHS:lr

Enclosures

THOMAS J. WHITE CENTER

ON

LAW & GOVERNMENT

1991-92 ANNUAL REPORT

**SUBMITTED BY
JOHN ROBINSON
DIRECTOR
SEPTEMBER, 1992**

The 1991-92 academic year was the second consecutive year during which the White Center operated with no infusion of funds from outside the University and with no reserved funds from our own previous budgets. Thanks to the willingness of the Dean of the Law School to plead our case with the administrators of the University, and thanks to the generosity of those administrators, we were able this past academic year to recruit a full complement of White Scholars, to offer our second year White Scholars a seminar in the normative implications of public policy, to publish two issues of the Notre Dame Journal of Law, Ethics & Public Policy, and to bring several prominent speakers to campus. Thanks to those same forces, we will be able to do the same in the coming academic year.

The White Center can best be understood as exerting its influence in four domains, each larger than its predecessor. The first domain consists of the twenty-four White Scholars who at any time are actively involved in the work of the Center. In 1991-92 the twelve White Scholars who were in their third year of law school worked diligently on the production of the two issues of our Journal that we were committed to this year. Both issues -- a Media and the Law symposium and a Women and the Law symposium -- were of high quality. Working on those issues helped our third year White Scholars to master both technical and substantive dimensions of legal scholarship. Our second year White Scholars assisted their third year colleagues in their editorial chores, but their primary assignment was to prepare a first and a second draft of student articles that they hope to

publish in one of the two symposium issues of our Journal during the 1992-93 academic year. Those symposia will focus on children's rights and legal ethics. To help our scholars with their writing assignments, I offered them seminars in the symposia topics in the fall semester, and in the early weeks of the spring semester, I gave each of them a detailed critique of their first drafts. As second drafts have come in, I have given them a similarly searching reading. I am convinced that the greatest educational benefit that we offer our White Scholars is the opportunity to undertake a major research project and to submit multiple drafts of that project to the searching criticism of a faculty mentor. This is a dimension of legal education that is often missing from a law student's schooling today.

The second domain in which the White Center exerts its influence is the law school community as a whole. The principal way in which we do this is by way of our speakers program, and the principal objective of that program is to remind the law school community of the host of public policy questions that we should address. This year our program consisted of four speakers. In January, Professor Randy Barnett, a constitutional scholar from the Chicago-Kent Law School at the Illinois Institute of Technology, argued for an expansion of Ninth Amendment jurisprudence. Our second speaker was Professor Burt Neuburn of the University of Cincinnati College of Law, where he is the Director of the Urban Morgan Institute for Human Rights. In his lecture Professor Neuburn argued that standards developed in International Law should be applied in certain domestic

contexts, such as the provision of public assistance to the indigent. Our third speaker this year was Professor John Finnis of University College, Oxford. Professor Finnis delivered two lectures during his stay at Notre Dame. One addressed the right to die movement, focusing on Justice Brennan's dissent in the Cruzan case. His second lecture was a critique of the economic analysis of law as Judge Posner practices it. Our fourth speaker was Professor Stephen Carter, the Cromwell Professor of Law at Yale University. Professor Carter is best known for his book Reflections of an Affirmative Action Baby, but he spoke to us on the role that religious beliefs might appropriately play in the judicial process. All four of these speakers took our students beyond the level of thought that ordinarily prevails in the classroom, inviting them to think critically and imaginatively about received legal doctrine.

The third domain in which the White Center exerts its influence is the University community. We do this in part by the circulation of our Journal within the University, in part by the interdisciplinary lectures that we sponsor (Professor Finnis's Cruzan lecture was addressed primarily to an audience of philosophers and theologians), and in part by our co-sponsorship of lectures that originate elsewhere in the University. This year we worked with the Peace Institute's Environmental Committee, co-sponsoring a lecture by Professor J. Ronald Engel of Medville/Lombard Theological School in Chicago. He spoke on the role that religious convictions might play in the conservation of biodiversity. We also worked with the College of

Liberal Arts in co-sponsoring a lively lecture by former Senator Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota. Far and away our most successful co-sponsorship involved working with the Government Department to bring Governor Robert Casey of Pennsylvania to our campus in early April. In his lecture he criticized the leadership of the democratic party for their pro-choice stand on the abortion question, and he defended the Pennsylvania law limiting access to abortions that the Supreme Court upheld this past month. Governor Casey's talk drew an overflow crowd to the Law School Courtroom, and it received substantial media attention. For the 1992-93 academic year, we will continue to pursue this collaborative strategy, working with several different departments in the College of Liberal Arts, with Student Government, and with our colleagues in the Peace Institute to bring prominent and thought-provoking figures to campus in ways that are both cost efficient and likely to expose them to a large and diverse audience.

The fourth domain in which the White Center exerts its influence is outside the university, at the state and national level. Our Journal and those of our lectures that receive media attention are two of the ways in which we do this. The involvement of our White Scholar graduates in the political life of their communities is a third. We would love to have the resources at our command to subsidize the entry of our grads into public service legal positions -- given the staggering debt with which most of our graduates leave law school, a loan forgiveness program for those graduates who accept a public sector position

is a virtual necessity. Our current financial situation, however, makes a program of that sort an impossibility for the time being.

So much for this past year at the White Center. What about the future? We can do nothing without funding and we continue to hope for a change in the financial fortunes of the White family that would permit them to fund our program. We are also immensely grateful to the several administrators here at Notre Dame who have provided interim financing for our program over the course of the past two years and who have committed themselves to it for the 1992-93 academic year. Hope and gratitude are, however, never enough; so we are now working with the Development Office on lining up grants that will subsidize the several components of our program for 1993-94 and beyond. We have a grant application out that addresses the cost of publishing the Notre Dame Journal of Law, Ethics & Public Policy, and we should soon have two more applications completed. In the meantime we have cut way back on the cost of running the White Center, partially by dropping every non-essential item from our budget and partially by shifting some essential costs to other lines on the law school budget.

Morale at the White Center remains good. There are many frustrations involved in running a program that is staffed predominantly by students. Basically, we have to reinvent the wheel every year as new students assume editorial positions that their predecessors had fully mastered just as they were about to

graduate. There are, fortunately, some compensating benefits to working with students. One is their energy, another their creativity, a third their boundless optimism -- an unspoken conviction that they can succeed in the face of almost any challenge. Contact with our students regularly renews my confidence that one way or another we will overcome our current financial plight. The ideals that motivated Mr. White to establish the White Center over a decade ago remain valid today. The nation still needs lawyers who will put their legal skills to the service of the community in the pursuit of morally sound public policy. Our students still need to be shown alternatives to the corporate career path. There is still an urgent need for academic centers in which public policy is subjected to sustained ethical and theological criticism, and the Notre Dame Law School needs to find an institutional expression of its dual commitment to public service and to the development of laws that are more responsive to human need than our current laws are. One way or another, therefore, the White Center should continue to flourish.



THE JOURNAL OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LAW

NOTRE DAME LAW SCHOOL
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA 46556
219-239-5668



To: Dean William O. McLean
From: Dean Fernand N. Dutile
Date: September 10, 1992
Re: Report on *The Journal of College and University Law*,
1991-92

This is in response to the memo from the Office of the Provost concerning Annual Reports. *The Journal of College and University Law* came to the Notre Dame Law School in May 1986. The *Journal* is co-published by the Notre Dame Law School and the National Association of College and University Attorneys (NACUA), situated in Washington, D.C. The Faculty Editor, Acting Dean Fernand N. Dutile, responds to a thirteen-member Editorial Board, chaired by Eileen K. Jennings, Central Michigan University. Three members of that Board are affiliated with Notre Dame: Dean Dutile, Dean David T. Link and Philip J. Faccenda, General Counsel of the University.

During the 1991-92 academic year, the Student Editorial Staff included twelve third-year students and fourteen second-year students. The Student Editor was James Brammer, who was graduated in May of 1992.

During the 1991-92 academic year, the *Journal* published four issues. Those issues, from Fall 1991 through Summer 1992, totaling 575 pages, include seven lead articles, three "Commentaries," three Book Reviews, three Student Case Comments, four Student Notes and a Cumulative Index. The press run for each issue was approximately 3650 copies. A copy of the 1991-2 budget is attached.

The *Journal* is especially proud of its timely publication; of the diversity of views reflected in its pages; of the supervised writing experience the *Journal* provides student staff members; and of the quality of student contributions to the *Journal*.

Budget for
The Journal of College and University Law
Academic Year 1991-92

Salaries and Wages:

Secretary.....	\$ 7,000	
Student Assistant - Summer	3,000	
Student Research Assistant - Academic Year.....	2,000	
Faculty Editor (Summer Stipend).....	<u>5,000</u>	
Subtotal		\$17,000

<u>Benefits:</u> Secretary.....	<u>1,200</u>	1,200
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<u>Supplies and Expenses:</u>	2,400	
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<u>Duplicating and Copying:</u>	1,300	
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<u>Entertainment:</u>	600	
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<u>Memberships:</u>	200	
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<u>Postage:</u>	2,100	
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<u>Printing:</u>	26,000	
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Telephone:

Line.....	1,300	
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Toll.....	1,400	
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<u>Distributed Charges:</u>	<u>(25,000)</u>	
Subtotal		10,300

Travel:

NACUA Convention.....	3,200	
Mid-Year Meeting.....	<u>1,100</u>	
Subtotal		4,300

<u>Repairs and Maintenance</u>	<u>1,200</u>	1,200
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<u>Capital:</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>
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TOTAL		\$36,000
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FERNAND N. DUTILE
Acting Dean, Professor of Law
Faculty Editor

WILLIAM O. MCLEAN
Associate Dean

Notre Dame Law School

Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

Center for Civil and Human Rights

September 7, 1992

Telephone: 219-239-7982

Fax: 219-239-6371

To: Dean William McLean

Re: Annual Report to the Provost

From: The Center for Civil and Human Rights,
University of Notre Dame Law School



The Director of the Center for Civil and Human Rights is William M. Lewers, C.S.C., and the Assistant Director is Garth Meintjes. In addition to administrative duties, they teach courses in Public International Law, International Human Rights Law, Introduction to Human Rights Research, and Ethics of Human Rights. Preparatory work has now begun on designing a law school course in International Environmental Law and Ethics.

Our graduate program (LL.M.) in International Human Rights Law began its first full year in August 1991, and included six young lawyers from Chile, South Africa, Zimbabwe, and the United States. As projected in our grant application of August 14, 1989 to the Ford Foundation, \$40,000 from the Ford grant is allocated annually to five graduate fellowships for participants in this LL.M. Program. In addition, the University of Notre Dame and the Law School have an agreement with the Bradlow Foundation in South Africa whereby two additional fellowships are given to South African lawyers. (As its parallel contribution, the University of Notre Dame has granted a waiver of tuition to those LL.M. students from countries other than the United States. Each such waiver is the equivalent of a \$14,500 tuition scholarship.)

For the 1992-93 academic year, we have admitted to the LL.M. Program in International Human Rights Law eight applicants from Chile, Ghana, Indonesia, Peru, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. (Applications were also received from lawyers in the Philippines, Japan, India, Guatemala, and the Sudan.)

Copies of a brochure describing our LL.M. Program in International Human Rights Law were sent to the regional offices of the Ford Foundation, and this has generated some strong applications for admission to the program.

The success of this LL.M. Program in International Human Rights Law has prompted the Notre Dame Law School to institute a doctoral program (J.S.D.) in International Human Rights Law. This new doctoral program has now been approved by the law faculty, the university's Graduate Council and Academic Council, and the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association. One lawyer from South Africa has completed his year in residency in this new doctoral program, and a lawyer from Zimbabwe will begin her year in residency as a doctoral candidate

this coming August. Inquiries concerning this new program have already been received from persons in Estonia, South Africa, and Chile. The University Administration has agreed to make available each year one tuition-waiver for a doctoral candidate in residence.

It should be noted that the American Bar Association representatives who made an on-site evaluation of this proposal for a doctoral program in International Human Rights Law submitted the following written comments concerning the LL.M. Program in International Human Rights Law:

. . . [W]e were struck by four aspects of the program. First, the small group graduate experience in international human rights has created an atmosphere of intimacy and support among the students which is commendable. Second, the graduate program has an impressive ethical and practical dimension. Most of the students intend to take their training at Notre Dame back to their home countries. Third, the graduate students have a genuine concern for the international protection of human rights. Fourth, the law faculty have been extremely willing to help the graduate students in providing supervision for directed readings and for graduate student research generally.

. . . The administration of the existing on-campus LL.M. program is excellent. The availability of a Director and Assistant Director whose exclusive responsibilities are to serve the existing graduate program is a great strength for the LL.M. program and will be invaluable as well for the proposed J.S.D. program.

We anticipate that during the foreseeable future, we will enroll between eight and ten graduate students in the LL.M. Program in International Human Rights Law each academic year. In order to protect the strengths of the program, including those described in the ABA report quoted above, we do not propose to admit more than ten students to this program in any one year.

During the 1990-91 academic year, the Center for Civil and Human Rights sponsored a major conference on Human Rights and Ethnic Minorities. Participants included Adeno Addis, Lung-chu Chen, Asbjorn Eide, Jean Bethke Elshtain, Igor Grazin, Hurst Hannun, Sharon O'Brien, Arthur Rossett, and Henry Steiner. The papers and proceedings of this conference were published in the Notre Dame Law Review (vol. 66, no. 5, 1991). At the request of Asbjorn Eide, these papers were transmitted to the UN Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

In the 1991-92 academic year, the Center for Civil and Human Rights joined with the Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies in sponsoring a conference on Theories of Conflict Resolution. Participants included Jorge Correa, Roger Fisher, George Lopez, Onora O'Neill, Dayle Spencer, Peter Wallensteen, and Joseph Weiss. The papers from this conference will be published in the Notre Dame Law Review in the fall of 1992.

Staff and members of the Advisory Council of the Center for Civil and Human Rights are currently engaged in the planning of a major conference tentatively scheduled for October 1993, both to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Vicaria de Solidaridad and to consider contemporary human rights issues in Latin America.

In addition, during the two-year period 1990-92, the Center for Civil and Human Rights has sponsored visits to the Notre Dame campus and lectures by John Borman, Minnesota Lawyers International Human Rights Committee; Martha Doggett, Lawyers Committee on Human Rights; Barbara Frey, Minnesota Lawyers International Human Rights Committee; Ronalht Ochaeta and Daniel Saxon of the Human Rights Office of the Archdiocese of Guatemala; Claudio Orrego, President of the Chilean Federation of University Students; and Wilfried Scharf, Director of the Criminology Institute, University of Cape Town.

In 1991, the Center for Civil and Human Rights co-sponsored the publication and distribution of a two-volume work on selected free market legal structures. These specific materials were prepared under the direction of John Attanasio, Professor of Law, Notre Dame Law School, for a conference of parliamentarians from Eastern Europe and the then Soviet Union.

During the 1990-91 academic year, with funds made available by the Notre Dame Law School, the Center for Civil and Human Rights sponsored as a senior visitor Professor Igor Grazin from Tartu State University, Estonia, an elected member of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Professor Grazin taught a course on Comparative Constitutional Law and gave a seminar on International Law and the Baltic Republics.

In the second semester of the 1991-92 academic year, and again with funds made available by the Law School, the Center for Civil and Human Rights sponsored as a visiting professor Dean Jorge Correa of the Faculty of Law, Diego Portales University, Santiago, Chile. Professor Correa was the staff director of the Chilean National Commission on Truth and Reconciliation appointed by President Aylwin to investigate and report on the human rights abuses during the military regime 1973-1990. Professor Correa taught a seminar on the "Law Making Role of Judges in

Democratic Societies", and gave one of the major papers at the conference on Theories of Conflict Resolution.

In April 1992, the Center for Civil and Human Rights sponsored a ten-day visit to the campus by Dr. Ignacio Walker, Director of Political Relations, Office of the Presidency of the Republic of Chile. During his visit, Ignacio Walker gave two major lectures on "Democratic Transition and Human Rights in Chile" and "Democratic Consolidation in Chile". These lectures will be published as the first in a series of Occasional Papers to be sponsored by the Center for Civil and Human Rights.

Professor Mary Ellen Turpel, Dalhousie University, a specialist on Human Rights and Indigenous Peoples, has accepted our invitation to serve as a visiting professor during the second semester of the 1992-93 academic year. For the 1993-94 academic year, we have begun conversations with Professor Dennis Davis, University of the Witwatersrand and University of Cape Town, about the possibility of joining us as a visiting professor for one semester.

For the fall semester 1992, the Center for Civil and Human Rights will welcome its first Research Fellow, Dr. Yvonne van Dongen of the Foundation for International Studies, University of Groningen, The Netherlands. Dr. van Dongen has written extensively on the subject of International Humanitarian Law and will continue her research in this area.

During the summer following upon the 1990-91 academic year, internship stipends enabled students to work with Africa Watch, New York City; the USCC Migration and Refugee Service, Washington, D.C.; the Vicaria de Solidaridad, Santiago, Chile; and the Center for Civil and Human Rights, Notre Dame.

During the summer following upon the 1991-92 academic year, stipends enabled students to accept internships with Amnesty International, New York City and Chicago; Human Rights Office, Archdiocese of Guatemala; Center for Human Rights Legal Action, Washington, D.C.; a center for indigenous peoples in Santiago, Chile; and the Notre Dame Law Centre in London.

This is an area in which the need and the possibilities greatly exceed our limited resources. We would like to establish a computerized database of public interest groups and human rights agencies, since this would enable us to assist students more effectively in locating internship and employment possibilities in these fields. Work on establishing such a database is already under way, and an extensive directory of refugee organizations

with which students may seek either internships or employment opportunities is now available.

The Center for Civil and Human Rights sponsored a one-day training seminar on International Refugee Law which was directed by senior counsel from the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Subsequently, the Center for Civil and Human Rights joined with the Law School's Legal Aid Office in sponsoring 15 law students who spent ten days in Miami helping to process the applications for refugee status of Haitians who had reached the United States. Mr. Garth Meintjes, Assistant Director of the Center, organized the training seminar and joined the law students in their work with Haitian refugees in Florida.

Also during the second semester of the 1991-92 academic year, the Center for Civil and Human Rights sponsored a Human Rights Film Festival featuring films and discussions about Chile, the death penalty, and South Africa. It is anticipated that this film festival will become an annual event under the sponsorship of the Center.

On April 22-24 (Earth Day to Arbor Day), the Center for Civil and Human Rights and the American Forestry Association sponsored the "Notre Dame Forest Campaign" to raise money for the planting of trees. In this manner, we hope to introduce the university community to the idea of a sustainable environment as a human right.

In the weeks following upon the recent riots in Los Angeles, the Assistant Director of the Center played a key role in organizing conversations between members of the South Bend community and law enforcement officials. The Center for Civil and Human Rights sponsored a workshop on cultural diversity to which members of the South Bend community, as well as university students, were invited to participate.

Since 1986, the Bradlow Foundation in South Africa has sponsored two South African lawyers each year for the LL.M. Program at the Notre Dame Law School. To strengthen this relationship and to explore opportunities for cooperation with South African law schools, the Director and Assistant Director (who is a graduate of both Stellenbosch University and the University of Cape Town) spent two weeks in South Africa in October 1991, visiting law schools and public interest organizations.

By letter dated February 20, 1992, the University of Notre Dame was formally notified that the Ford Foundation had approved a grant of \$65,000 for support for the translation and publication of the report of the Chilean National Commission on Truth and

Reconciliation pursuant to a proposal submitted on December 18, 1991 on behalf of the Center for Civil and Human Rights. The translation is being done by Mr. Philip Berryman, assisted by Ms. Julia Dorrian and in consultation with Professor Jorge Correa. The English translation will be published in two volumes in both hardbound and paperback editions by the University of Notre Dame Press. It is anticipated that the translation will be completed by October 1992 and that the published volumes will be available in October 1993.

The Advisory Council for the Center for Civil and Human Rights plays a very important policy-making role in the life of the Center. The membership of this Advisory Council, which meets at least twice each semester, is drawn from the law school faculty, the Kellogg Institute for Latin American Studies, the Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, the Department of Government and International Relations, the Philosophy Department, and the University administration. Working Groups consisting of members of the Advisory Council have assisted in the planning of the LL.M. academic program, the recruitment of LL.M. candidates, and the development of conferences.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

NOTRE DAME LONDON LAW PROGRAMME

JUNE, 1992

The 1991-92 academic year program enrolled 29 J.D. students, all second year students from Notre Dame Law School, and 10 LL.M. students from 8 different countries, including Canada, France, Taiwan, Spain, Holland, and Mexico.

Professor Aubrey Diamond's Co-Directorship has again been essential to the school's successful operation. In addition to teaching UCC and European Private International Law, Professor Diamond is at the center of British and European Community law development. This year we shared with him in a particular honor: he was made a Queen's Counsel, only the second solicitor-academic to have been so honored. After a ceremony at the House of Lords, he and his family celebrated with the students at the Law Centre. It was quite a thrill to see him in his formal wig, ruffled sleeves, black tights, and patent leather shoes.

The Programme secretary, Gillian Walker, continues as the heart of the Law Centre. Indeed, "secretary" is a misnomer, as Mrs. Walker performs a multitude of administrative tasks. Her salary should be re-calculated in light of the duties she has assumed and the necessity of having an administrative assistant at the Law Centre.

The students this year seem to have successfully combined study, travel, and social life. Emphasizing the importance of regular class attendance to the faculty and asking them to establish and enforce an attendance policy have made a significant difference in the student absentee rate.

One of the main events of the winter was the site visit by James P. White of the American Bar Association. Among his concerns was to assess whether our program could remain as an exception to the ABA restriction on year-abroad programs and operate for a full year. Professor White's visit went extremely well, with both students and faculty arguing persuasively for the worth of a full-year program. It is thus especially disappointing that the arguments seem to have been to little avail. My experience as Director has convinced me of the worth of the year-long program. The students have the opportunity to become immersed in another culture and another legal system, an opportunity that would not exist in a semester-long program. Additionally, the economic, legal and political developments in the European Community offer clear evidence that the notion of an national legal system, autonomous and isolated from others, will disappear by the end of the century. Studying for a

full year in an EC country exposes the students to the legal culture of the future.

During the year, I instituted a few changes and have some recommendations for others:

Internships: This year 7 students had internships in London with results (for them) that were variously successful. The overall feeling seems to be that an assignment that involves just writing a paper is not a good internship. The internships should involve something other than more school work.

The Internship Program has been run by a student Placement Director who arrives in London with little or no knowledge of the London legal community. The Internship Program thus takes considerable time to get off the ground and has no continuity. Although this year's student director worked hard and set up a good program, the problems involved with having a student director seem too significant to overlook. Next year, therefore, the Internship Program will be run by Professor Karen Miller, who also teaches Business Associations. Professor Miller had been working ad hoc with the students on resumes and in various other ways and has lived and worked in London for a number of years. She is familiar with all aspects of the London legal community and was willing to take on the Internship Program for little extra compensation. Under her guidance, the Internship Program can be expanded and improved. She plans to contact all incoming students over the summer to ascertain their interests and she is already compiling an extensive list of internship possibilities: English and American law firms, public interest organizations, political groups, etc.

Moot Court: Moot Court went very smoothly although only one student participated in National Moot Court. He was able to compete for a place on the National Team by sending briefs, scores and a videotape to the home campus for evaluation. Because the program did not begin until Term 2, however, he was at a disadvantage in that only one of his set of briefs and arguments was available when the team was selected. I recommend that the incoming Director consider the possibility of the National Moot Court competition beginning in Term 1.

Twelve students did the International Moot Court problem which involves just one set of briefs and argument. Since the competition for the team occurs during third year, it does not matter if this program occurs in the Term 3. All the students involved in moot courts programs were able to do their final arguments at the Royal Courts of Justice (thanks to Professor Diamond) and this opportunity was the highlight of the program.

Caretakers: The caretakers, who are law students and receive both pay and a free flat for their services, actually work for Mrs. Sandra Berry, the building administrator. Mrs. Berry is presently rethinking whether caretakers are needed and whether the program might make better use of their flat.

Notre Dame pays additional rent for the flat and it is likely to be increased. However, it would be awkward and a security problem to let the flat to non-Notre Dame people. If the caretakers are discontinued and the flat put to other use, I have requested that it be used as an office for our adjunct faculty, who have no private place to meet with students. Karen Miller, in particular, needs an office that she can occasionally use. The incoming director might consider allowing her to use the Director's office for a few designated hours each week to meet with student interns.

LL.M Program: If nothing else, the serious problems that we had with one LL.M student this year should compel us to look at our admission policies. This particular student had bad grades from a low-rated law school. Although being in over his head academically was not the sole cause of his problems, it certainly contributed to them. We do an injustice to ourselves and our students if we accept students whose abilities are decidedly below that of our typical students. If more intensive recruitment is necessary to keep the applicant pool large enough to be more selective, then we should do that. We might enlist the help of some of our London LL.M. graduates to recruit at their home schools and in their home countries.

Additionally, some of the foreign-speaking LL.M.s have serious difficulty with English. We might first re-consider the minimum TOEFL score that we require. Second, we might train and employ a J.D. student as a writing tutor/consultant for LL.M.s having difficulty. Since we are eliminating the student Placement Director, this position could replace it. Third, the American Legal System course might incorporate short weekly writing assignments so that the foreign LL.M.s gain some experience writing in English before their examinations.

Some foreign LL.M. students find it difficult to have their work evaluated on exactly the same standards as the American J.D. students. They cite their lesser proficiency in English and their lack of background in American law as reasons why their work should be evaluated either separately or differently. The additional 30 minutes that they have to write each exam has little impact. There is some merit in their complaint and it is worth thinking about other methods that might be used. For example, their work might be evaluated on a pass/fail basis.

The LL.M.s have also complained that they feel

marginalized in our program, which, to them, seems to be directed at the J.D. students. It is important during Orientation that their place in the program be acknowledged; it is also a good idea to have some separate activities for them, both academic and social. The May dinner that we had for them this year is an example of what might be done.

The current thesis requirement for LL.M.s can be as short as 15 pages. This is hardly a course paper, let alone a thesis. I recommend that all LL.M.s be required to take 4 credits of thesis work, writing a paper at least 60 pages long. A real thesis is more in keeping with the academic integrity of the LL.M. degree.

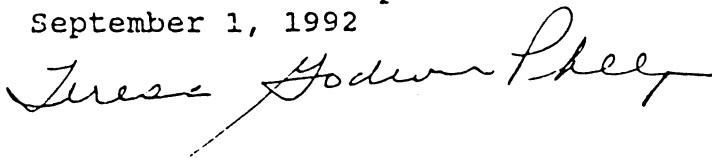
We currently have no mechanism or rule providing for the dismissal of an LL.M. student for academic reasons. This year one student failed 2 courses and had a G.P.A. well below a 2.0 at the end of Term 2. Although it was clear that he would not have the requisite 2.0 at the end of Term 3 for graduation, on paper it was possible providing he received all A's carrying a heavy load in Term 3. A great deal of faculty time could have been invested in advising him on a thesis that he probably could not have written. (As it turned out, this student was dismissed for other reasons.) I recommend that we incorporate into the Hoynes Code a probation/dismissal system for LL.M.s.

Comparative Human Rights Law

An LL.M. alumnus, Wallie Mason, has proposed a course of study in human rights law that would incorporate a writing component in which the students would work on actual human rights cases (a copy of her proposal is attached). She and I met with Professors Gane and Banakas who would cooperate in the teaching of the course. They thought it was a good idea and were willing to assist in the course. The proposal has great merit and I recommend that we implement it.

My own experience as Director was nothing but positive. It has been a joy (and I choose the word carefully) working with Gillian Walker, Aubrey Diamond, and the hard-working and enthusiastic students. I am grateful for the opportunity.

Teresa Godwin Phelps
September 1, 1992



Walter M. Rogers

1223 Linden Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois 60302
(708) 848-3404

TO: Fernand N. Dutile, Acting Dean

FR: Walter M. Rogers, Editor-in-Chief, Notre Dame Law Review

RE: Annual Report

DA: August 25, 1992

The benchmark for success of a law review is the number of times scholars cite articles published in a given volume. By that standard, Volume 67 shows great promise. Prior to its fourth and fifth issues even being published, Volume 67 has garnered more citations from the federal courts than the two preceding years combined. The United States Supreme Court cited in support two of our student authors, while four different circuit courts cited other Volume 67 authors.


The 1991-1992 academic year marked the first year the Law Review performed all typesetting in-house. In prior years, Darby would set the page numbers and headers, and lay-out the initial pages. This year, Darby Printing Company merely published what the student staff edited and arranged. This shift to desk-top publishing required a professional understanding of computers, and significantly increased the need for accurate editing. None but our staff members proofread the volume.

The increased demands also afforded us great flexibility. For example, on the printing date of one of our issues, the Supreme Court announced that it would not rule on a case that had been the topic of a student author. Through the use of a modem, we were able to add an addendum alluding to the ruling as well as explain the case note's subsequent relevance. Similarly, three professors congratulated our staff for being able to insert last-minute revisions which they had not expected to be accepted.

For all of the flexibility that desk-top publishing affords the Law Review, and the correlative publishing responsibilities, we have yet to see a commensurate reduction in printing costs. The costs have increased, despite the Law Review staff performing all of the tasks that Darby had done just one year prior. Jumping to a less expensive printer, though, must be done after thorough review. Darby has an excellent computer technician named Steve Owen who was invaluable in training personnel, albeit over the phone, in those early months when the learning curve was dauntingly steep.

This year the Law Review lost its venerable faculty advisor, Professor John Attanasio. He became dean of St. Louis University Law School. One of Professor Attanasio's most significant contributions was his orchestration of an annual legal symposium. Symposia allow law reviews like ours to publish authors that heretofore would only publish in more esteemed publications. Through our symposia, Notre Dame in general and the Law Review in particular gained the recognition and exposure that has propelled it to one of the top-ranked legal periodicals in the nation.

Besides Professor Attanasio's departure, our symposium budget was significantly reduced due to the increased printing costs. In these times of budget constraints, events like symposia are called into question. The Law Review cannot be swayed by short-term goals that might weigh against hosting symposia. They are essential for the continued vibrance and rising esteem of the review.

TO: Acting Dean Dutile 
FROM: Professor J. Eric Smithburn
Director, Summer London Law Program
DATE: 27 August 1992
SUBJECT: Report on 1992 Summer Program

We had 113 students from 55 American, Australian and Canadian law schools enrolled in the 1992 Notre Dame Summer London Law Program. Daily lectures in the following courses were offered from 29 June through 31 July (with examinations from 1 August through 5 August) at the Notre Dame Law Centre, located at 7 Albemarle Street, London W1X 3HF.

<u>Professor</u>	<u>First Period -- 8:30-9:30 a.m.</u>	
Moens	International Business Law (2 cr.)	8:30-9:30 a.m.
Edge	Comparative Law (2 cr.)	8:30-9:30 a.m.
Morse	English Legal System (2 cr.)	8:30-9:30 a.m.
 <u>Second Period -- 9:35-11:40 a.m.</u>		
Smithburn	Evidence (4 cr.)	9:35-11:35 a.m.
Drzemczewski	International Human Rights Law (June 29-July 15)	9:35-11:35 a.m.
Wooldridge	Common Market (E.E.C.) Law (2 cr.)	9:35-10:35 a.m.
Shukla	Jurisprudence (2 cr.)	10:40-11:40 a.m.
Grazin	Introduction to Soviet Legal System & Economy (2 cr.) (July 15-July 31)	9:35-11:35 a.m.
 <u>Third Period -- 11:45 a.m.-1:45 p.m.</u>		
Slinn	Public International Law (3 cr.)	11:45 a.m.-1:15 p.m.
Gane	International Criminal Law (2 cr.)	12:45-1:45 p.m.
Moens	Comparative Constitutional Law (2 cr.)	12:45-1:45 p.m.

Strengths of Program

The Notre Dame Summer London Law Program is the oldest American summer law program conducted in London. This year marked our twenty-third annual summer program in London.

An obvious strength is the Law Centre building, containing four suitable classrooms, administrative and faculty office space, the Law Centre Library and a common room.

The curriculum is an excellent selection of comparative and international law courses taught by prominent American, U.K., Continental and Australian scholars.

A program of extracurricular activities, designed to provide the students with enriching exposure to the culture and legal institutions of England, includes professionally guided walking tours, guest lectures at the Law Centre, special presentations by members of the faculty, and a cruise and dinner for the students, faculty and staff on River Thames.

The popularity of the Notre Dame Summer London Law Program among American law students is evidenced by figures released by the American Bar Association Consultant on Legal Education, showing that in all but one year from 1984 through 1992 the Notre Dame Summer London Law Program had the highest enrollment among all American law school overseas summer programs located throughout the world.

Needs of Program

There is a need for additional space in the Law Centre Building for the following:

1. another clerical staff work station
2. storage of office equipment, supplies and academic materials
3. faculty offices where professors may store their course materials and meet in private with students

The space problems in the building have become more acute as a result of the Arts and Letters Program using Room B-2 as a storage room and the increased size of the Engineering Program in the summer.

Other needs are library security and year round staffing for the library. We have incurred substantial losses to our collection over the years because of these problems. Our collection is inadequate to meet even the supplemental reading, non-research needs of our courses. Unless reasonable steps are taken to address needs of security and staffing, it would not seem feasible to allocate more resources to the collection. This problem, however, is a more serious one in terms of the academic integrity of the year round J.D. and LL.M. programs than for the summer program.

pc: Assoc. Dean Jacobs
 Assoc. Dean McLean
 Assoc. Dean Mooney
 Assoc. Dean Pratt

The following pages were copied from one of the books below that are available in Kresge Law Library at the University Notre Dame:

LEADER 00000nam 2200000 a 4500
090 KF292.N67 |bA7
110 2 University of Notre Dame.|bLaw School.
245 10 Annual report.
260 [Notre Dame, Ind. :|bLaw School, 198-
300 v.|c28 cm.
907 .b11053604

LOCATION	CALL #	STATUS
3rd floor, Stacks	KF292.N67 A7 1988-1989	Check shelves
3rd floor, Stacks	KF292.N67 A7 1989-1990	Check shelves
3rd floor, Stacks	KF292.N67 A7 1990-1991	Check shelves
3rd floor, Stacks	KF292.N67 A7 1991-1992	Check shelves
3rd floor, Stacks	KF292.N67 A7 1992-1993	Check shelves

